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John F. Tobey-

Rhode Island Coll
Season Lairs

May 1877 - Apr 1878

John F. Tobey-
ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

1877.



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, JULY, 1877.

PROVIDENCE :

ANGELL, BURLINGAME & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1877.

The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1877, (being the 29th day of the month,) in conformity with the provisions of Article 4, of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854 ; and adjourned on Friday, the 1st day of June, to meet in Providence, on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1878, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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APPENDIX CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS :

No.

1. Annual Report of the General Treasurer.
2. Report on the Jewish Synagogue Fund.
3. Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison.
4. Annual Report of the State Auditor.

ACTS AND RESOLVES,

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1877.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Statutes, Revision of 1872.]

CHAPTER 634.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 582 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,
ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY OF NEWPORT
WITH PURE WATER."

Passed May 31,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The first and second sections of said chapter 582 of the Public Laws, are hereby amended, so that said act shall apply to Easton's Pond, in Newport and Middletown, and to the lands adjoining and adjacent to said pond, in addition to the property and

premises to which it already relates, and so that said first and second sections shall read as follows:

Grants to Geo.
H. Norman, *et
als.*, for supply-
ing Newport
with pure water.

"SECTION 1. George H. Norman, of said Newport, his heirs and assigns, are hereby authorized, for the purpose of supplying said city and the inhabitants thereof with pure water, as hereinafter provided, to take and convey into and throughout the city of Newport, the waters of those two certain streams or brooks which unite at Lawton's Valley, in the town of Portsmouth, and of Easton's Pond, in Newport and Middletown, and to acquire, as hereinafter indicated, and to hold the said waters, the water rights therewith connected, so far as may be necessary for the purposes hereof, and any real estate hereinafter designated requisite for the raising or enlarging the capacity of said pond by flowing with water or otherwise, using for such purpose the adjoining and adjacent lands, and for the location, establishment, erection, building and maintaining of dams and reservoirs, to collect, retain and store said waters, and of water works for pumping and transporting the same; and are further authorized to enter upon and excavate the highway in Portsmouth and Middletown, known as the Main Road, from said valley and streams, to the north line of the city of Newport, for the purpose of laying water pipes beneath the surface of said road, and for the purpose of repairing such pipes thereafter; but said highway shall always be restored immediately after such excavating to as good order as it was in just before the excavating was commenced, and during the laying down of said pipes said highway shall be kept passable at all times for the public; and are further authorized to raise the highway called Bliss road, where it crosses the brook running into said pond, at the north end thereof, and to enlarge the bridge over said brook, in said highway, provided every change in said last named highway and bridge shall be made under the direction of the town council of Middletown.

Of condemning
lands, water or
water rights.

SEC. 2. If any owner of lands, water, or water rights, or others having rights, required to carry out the objects of this act shall refuse to sell the same to said Norman, his heirs and assigns, or if any such owners shall not

agree with said Norman, his heirs or assigns, upon the price to be paid for such property or privileges, then said Norman, his heirs and assigns, are authorized to take and condemn so much land, water, and water rights, as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, under the provisions hereof, and to proceed with the use and improvement thereof in the premises, and with the construction of dams, reservoirs and other works therein as aforesaid; but the lands so condemned shall not exceed the quantity and limits hereinafter specified, to wit: of lands adjoining and adjacent to said streams, and lying next to and south of, said Main Road, and between said road and Union street, so called—about twenty-three acres belonging to Susan B. Thurston, Peleg L. Thurston, Lewis Thurston, Roland Thurston and Parker H. Thurston, about twelve and a half acres belonging to John Croucher, about thirteen and three-quarters acres belonging to Jacob Chase, and about sixteen and a half acres belonging to Peleg A. Coggeshall; and of lands lying near and south of said Union street, about four acres belonging to Edward Almy, and about twenty-two acres belonging to Edward Sisson; and of lands adjoining and adjacent to said Easton's Pond, for raising or increasing the capacity of said pond by flowing or otherwise, about forty acres of such lands which lie to the northward of said Norman's present dam on said pond; provided always that no person shall be deprived under this act of any right of boating, fishing or cutting ice on said pond. And upon taking any property or privilege, as aforesaid, said Norman, his heirs or assigns, shall tender to the owner or owners thereof, if in this state, a sum of money as and for the damages sustained, or to be sustained, by such owner or owners, by the said taking and condemnation, and if said tender shall be refused or lawfully omitted, shall on demand give bond to such owner or owners for the prompt payment of all damages and costs adjudged under this act, in a form and a sum, and with sureties satisfactory to any justice of the supreme court."

What lands may
be condemned.

Rights reserved.

Of tender of
payment and
giving bond.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

MAY, 1877.

CHAPTER 635.

Passed May 31, 1877. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 813 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

City of Providence:—
Sewer taxes not to be collected, and may be refunded, in certain cases.

SECTION 1. No tax now assessed and unpaid for the construction of a sewer in any street, upon any estate which does not, or some portion of which does not abut or bound upon such street, shall be collected under the provisions of said chapter, or of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto; and the city council is hereby authorized by ordinance, resolution or otherwise, under such conditions as it may impose, to refund any tax assessed as aforesaid and already paid to the parties paying the same.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 636.

Passed May 31, 1877. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 112 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE INSPECTION, SALE AND KEEPING OF INFLAMMABLE AND EXPLOSIVE FLUIDS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of filling vacancy in office of inspector of petroleum, etc.

SECTION 1. Section 8 of chapter 112 of the General Statutes is hereby amended, so that whenever a vacancy shall arise in the office of inspector of petroleum, kerosene and coal oil, the same shall be filled, as soon as may be, for the remainder of the year, by the town council of any town, or the city council of any city, by a new election.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage hereof.

CHAPTER 637.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT DIVIDING THE TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE INTO DISTRICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING."

Passed May 31,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The annual town meeting of the town of East Providence, for the transaction of the general business of the town, shall hereafter be holden on the last Wednesday in March, in each year.

East Providence:—
Annual town meeting to be held on last Wednesday in March.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 638.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE SEVERAL TOWNS OF THE STATE TO APPROPRIATE AND EXPEND MONEY FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AND OTHER PUBLIC OCCASIONS.

Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The several towns of the state are hereby authorized to appropriate and expend money in each year for the celebration of the anniversary of American independence, and of other public occasions, as follows, viz.: in towns having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; in towns having a population of less than fifty thousand and more than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars; in towns having a population of less than twenty-five thousand and more than ten thousand inhabitants, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars; in towns having a population of less than ten thousand and more than five thousand inhabitants, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; in towns having a population of less than five thousand inhabitants, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Towns authorized to appropriate for celebration of 4th of July and other public occasions, in proportion to population.

Basis for ascertaining population.

SEC. 2. The population of the several towns according to the last national or state census preceding the year in which appropriations are made under the provisions of this act, shall be the basis for ascertaining the population thereof.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 639.

Passed June 1,
1877.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 598 OF THE STATUTES, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,'" AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

City of Providence:—
City council authorized to fix salaries of city officers.

SECTION 1. Section 6 of chapter 311 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The city council may by ordinance fix the salaries of city officers for the municipal year ending on the first Monday of January, 1878, and the salaries so fixed shall continue in force until changed by ordinance: provided, however, that after said first Monday of January, 1878, the salary of no such officer shall be increased or diminished during the municipal year for which he shall have been chosen."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 640.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 633 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, Passed June 1, 1877.
 ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTERS 6 AND 7
 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF THE REGISTERING, LISTING
 AND RETURNING LISTS OF VOTERS, AND OF PROOF OF THEIR
 QUALIFICATION TO VOTE,' AND 'OF CANVASSING THE RIGHTS,
 AND CORRECTING THE LISTS, OF VOTERS.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 633 of the Public Laws is hereby amended by striking out, in lines 10 and 11, of said section, the words, "if the town contains more than one thousand voters," so that the section as amended shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The secretary of state shall prepare and furnish to the town clerks of the several towns a book to be entitled 'The Registry Book,' which book shall be ruled under suitable headings to indicate the time when, and the place where any person desiring to be registered was born; if the person was born or had resided without the town, when he last came to reside within the state, and if he was born or has resided without the town, when he last came to reside within the town, and the place in the town at which the person resided at the time of registering."

The Registry Book:—what to contain.

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said chapter 633 is hereby amended by striking out, in lines 4 and 5 of said section, the words, "if the town contains more than one thousand voters," and in lines 8 to 12 inclusive, the words, "and the like mode of registration of persons qualified to be placed on the registry shall be made in the towns containing less than one thousand voters, but in such town the registration need only be made triennially," so that the section as amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Every person who is, or within a year may be qualified to vote upon being registered and the payment of a registry tax, shall go to the town clerk of the town in which he resides, and shall annually, on or before the last day of December, register his name, and thereby certify to the truth of the facts stated in

Registry voters to register themselves annually.

Penalty for
false certificate.

the appropriate heads of such registry. Any person who shall knowingly make any false certificate in registering his name in any such registry book, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 641.

Passed June 1,
1877.

AN ACT DECLARING THAT NOTHING IN CHAPTER 533 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO REPEAL ANY PART OF CHAPTER 482 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of taxation of
personal prop-
erty.

SECTION 1. Nothing in chapter 533 of the Public Laws shall be construed to repeal chapter 482 of the Public Laws, or any part thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 642.

Passed June 1,
1877.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 241 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, ENTITLED "OF THE REFORM SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Trustees of
Providence re-
form school
may permit
inmates to live
at home, etc.

SECTION 1. Section 4 of said chapter is hereby amended by inserting between the words "remand them" and "as is," in the seventh line thereof, the following words: "or permit them to live at home or elsewhere during the pleasure of said trustees, subject to their control and authority."

SEC. 2. Section 9 of said chapter is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "or until he shall be permitted to live at home or elsewhere, subject, however, while so at home or elsewhere, to the control and authority of said trustees, and liable to be

returned to said school at any time during his term of sentence at their pleasure."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 643.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 899 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1871, ENTITLED, "AN ACT SETTING OFF A PORTION OF SMITHFIELD TO WOONSOCKET, AND DIVIDING THE REMAINDER INTO THREE TOWNS."

Passed June 1, 1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 7 of chapter 899 is hereby amended, so that the annual town meeting for the purpose of ordering a town tax, school and highway taxes, and for transacting such other business as may legally come before such meeting, shall be held on the second Monday in June, or at such other time as such town shall prescribe by vote at a previous meeting called for that purpose.

Town of Lincoln:—
Annual town meeting for ordering taxes, etc., to be held on second Monday in June.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 644.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE DUMPING OF MUD AND OTHER MATERIALS INTO A PORTION OF NARRAGANSETT BAY.

Passed June 1, 1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall hereafter throw or deposit any mud, earth, sand, gravel, ashes, cinders, or other materials, into the waters of Narragansett bay, within one mile of the shores of Bristol county or Hog Island; but this act shall not be construed to prevent the planting of oysters within the said waters, or the properly fitting the grounds under said waters for

Depositing of mud, etc., into portions of Narragansett Bay, adjoining Bristol County, prohibited.

planting oysters thereon, or the construction of any wharf from the shores of said bay, which may have been authorized by this general assembly.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 645.

Passed June 1,
1877.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 230 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Penalty for
fraudulently
evading pay-
ment for food,
etc., partaken at
hotels, etc.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall enter a hotel, eating-house, restaurant or victualing house, and having ordered and partaken of food or other refreshment therein, shall fraudulently evade or attempt to evade payment therefor, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 646.

Passed June 1,
1877.

AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF TRAMPS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Tramps to be
sentenced to
hard labor on
public high-
ways, etc.

SECTION 1. Every able-bodied man who shall go from house to house, or from place to place, begging, or who shall otherwise seek the means of subsistence by begging, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any justice court, shall be sentenced by such court to hard labor upon the public highways, or other public work of the town in which he shall have been convicted, for a term not exceeding ten days; such labor to be per-

formed by such offender in the custody and under the direction of any surveyor of highways, or officer discharging the duty of surveyor of highways, or such other public officer or contractor as may have charge of any public work for such town.

SEC. 2. Every able-bodied person who shall apply to any overseer of the poor of any town for relief or support, may, by such overseer of the poor, be provided with work upon the highways or upon some other public work of the town where such application shall be made, and put such applicant at work for a term not exceeding ten days, under the direction of the surveyor of highways, or the officer discharging the duty of such surveyor, or such overseer of the poor may put such applicant to work upon some other public work of such town under the direction of the officer or contractor having control of the same, for a term not exceeding ten days; and such applicant, and any person convicted under the preceding section of this act, shall be supported and relieved by such overseer of the poor while such person is employed and faithfully labors upon such highway or public work, or is in the execution of a sentence imposed under the preceding section hereof; and if any person neglects or refuses to perform the work assigned him under the provisions of this section of this act, he shall be deemed to have committed the misdemeanor described in the first section of this act, and may be convicted and sentenced for such offence as is in the said preceding section provided.

Able-bodied persons applying to overseers of the poor for relief, may be provided with work;

and shall be supported by overseer of poor while employed.

Penalty for refusal to work.

SEC. 3. Any surveyor of highways, or officer having charge of any public work to whose custody any person convicted of violating any provision of this act shall have been sentenced, may employ any means to compel such sentenced person to work, authorized to be employed by the superintendent of the state workhouse and house of correction to compel the inmates of that institution to labor, or he may use such means to make such sentenced person labor, as may be employed by any keeper of the asylum for the poor in the town where such sentenced person shall have been convicted.

Authority to compel convicts to work.

Sentence on
second conviction.

SEC. 4. Every person convicted for a second time of violating the provisions of this act, shall be sentenced to the state workhouse and house of correction for thirty days.

Of posting copies of this act on highways from adjoining States.

SEC. 5. The overseer of the poor for any town adjoining another state shall cause a copy of this act to be posted in some conspicuous place, on or near every highway leading from an adjoining state into such town.

ACTS
OF
Local and Private Nature,
INCLUDING
ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE PAWTUXET VALLEY RAILROAD
COMPANY.

Passed May 31
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The act passed at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1868, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company," and all other acts in amendment of, and in addition to the said first named act, are hereby revised, confirmed and made valid, and the organization of said railroad company, and all acts done and performed in consequence thereof by said company, or its officers, and all acts done and performed relating to the location and construction of said road ; as well as all other acts done and performed by said company, its officers and agents, are hereby confirmed and made valid in like manner and with like effect in all respects, as if the capital stock of said company had been subscribed for, said company organized, the location of the said railroad

filed, and said railroad company within the time or times respectively limited therefor by said act of incorporation, or any of the acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The time limited in the act of incorporation of said company within which the stock shall be subscribed, the company organized, and the location of said road filed, is hereby further extended to the first day of June, 1878, and the time limited in said act for the completion of said railroad is hereby extended to the first day of June, A. D. 1880.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Passed May 31,
1877.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE JACKSON MILL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Leonard M. Blodgett, John T. Mauran, Christopher Lippitt, John Higgins, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Jackson Mill Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and finishing cotton and other goods, and for the transaction of other business incidentally connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time by vote of the stockholders, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for

all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRANGER FOUNDRY AND
MACHINE COMPANY.

Passed May 31,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William S. Granger, Walter B. Vincent and George M. Carpenter, jr., their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the Granger Foundry and Machine Company, for manufacturing stoves, machinery, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, and may be fixed from time to time by vote of corporation and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. At every meeting of the corporation the stockholders therein shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by them.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debt or demand, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office in the city of Providence.

Passed May 31, 1877. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PERRY HARVESTER COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John G. Perry, William E. Barrett, Thomas M. Potter, William S. Johnson, Henry F. Jenks, Charles D. Wilbur, John N. Hazard, Thomas P. Wells, Elisha C. Clarke, Thomas W. Rounds, Robert Rodman, Benjamin F. Robinson, George Mertz, William R. Sayles, John T. Cottrell, John Farnum, Henry Cram, William B. Wightman, Clarence E. Thomas, David C. Potter, Thomas A. Peirce, Jr., James M. Pendleton, Charles H. Briggs, Joseph F. Brown, D. F. Longstreet, and those that may be associated with them, are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Perry Harvester Company, with all the powers and subject to all the duties set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes and the several acts in addition to or in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The stock of the corporation shall consist of not less than six thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each to be paid as directed by the stockholders, but said stock may be increased by a vote of the stockholders to not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said company at their place of business in Providence, and the object and business of the company shall be the purchasing, owning and selling of patents for harvesters or parts thereof, nut locks, &c., and the manufacture and sale of said articles as they may deem best.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NAYATT BRICK COMPANY.

Passed May 31.
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Benjamin F. Thurston, L. B. Smith, Alex. Farnum, F. S. Brownell, E. C. Potter, N. F. Potter, Jeffrey Hazard, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying and selling brick, and for other manufacturing and mechanical purposes connected therewith, by the name of the Nayatt Brick Company, with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time by the by-laws or vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature, due or owing from the owner thereof to said corporation, and whether the same be overdue, or payable at a future day, and whether aris-

ing from installments, assessments, or otherwise howsoever, and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may at any time or from time to time be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Providence.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed May 31.
1877.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ELIZABETH MILL.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas J. Hill, George J. Hazard, Arthur F. Kenyon, and Anthony Pearce, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, under the name of the Elizabeth Mill, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton-cloth and other textile fabrics, and for transacting other business connected therewith; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. Said company shall have an office in the city of Providence, and there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in said Providence, at such places and times as may be designated by the by-laws of the company, for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before them.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE REVERSIBLE HEEL COMPANY.

Passed June 1,
1877.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. George A. Davis, Simeon S. Cook, Frederick Richardson, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of The Reversible Heel Company, for the manufacture of reversible heels for boots and shoes, and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith, with all powers and privileges, and subject to all duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendmentt hereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of ten dollars each. No stockholder, who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall be allowed to sell any share or shares of the capital stock in said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock and shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from said stockholders to said corporation, whether overdue, or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or installments, or in any other manner; and said stock and shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting room or place of business in the city of Providence.

Passed June 1, 1877. **AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE OGDEN FARM ASSOCIATION.**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George E. Waring, Jr., George F. Tyler, and Holder Borden Bowen, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Ogden Farm Association, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, improving and conveying, selling, leasing, and otherwise disposing of lands, tenements, goods and chattels, breeding cattle and all sorts of live stock, making agricultural experiments, farming, and carrying on such other business in connection with farming as may be necessary and proper ; and by that name shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and may be divided into such number of shares as the by-laws of said corporation shall prescribe. No stockholder shall sell his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal thereof at the lowest price he is willing to sell the same.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have its action against the debtors for the balance due.

SEC. 4. The annual meetings of the corporation for the election of officers shall be at its place of business which shall be in the city of Newport, and they shall be held at such times as the corporation by its by-laws may prescribe.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EAST PAWTUCKET HORSE
RAILROAD COMPANY.Passed June 1,
1877.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Edwin Darling, Harrison Davis, John Irving, Edward Thayer, William R. Sayles, Frederick Bates, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "East Pawtucket Horse Railroad Company," with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation, set forth in chapters 139 and 145 of the General Statutes, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks and turnouts, from the junction of Main and Mill streets, in the town of Pawtucket, thence to such point or points on the easterly side of the river, in the town of Pawtucket, as shall be fixed by the town council of said town, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed and filed with said town council ; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said town as shall be from time to time fixed and determined by said town council with the written assent of said corporation filed as aforesaid, and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks in said town as the town council in said town shall, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine. *Provided*, that this act shall not take effect until the town council of said town of Pawtucket shall by their votes, have assented thereto, and *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to allow said corporation to lay out, construct, use or continue said road into, over or through any street or highway in said town, unless with the assent of the town council of said town, and upon compliance with such terms and conditions and under such rules and regulations as said town council may impose. *And provided*, that at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, or any part thereof, in any street or highway in said town, in which the same may be located as hereinbefore provided, the town council

of said town may by vote determine as to the said track, that the same, or any part thereof, be discontinued, and thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by them, and at the expense of said railroad company ; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have been passed by said town council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said town ; and the said streets and highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad corporation shall be liable to, and shall pay the expenses thereof so incurred by said surveyor of highways, and if not paid when done, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the town of Pawtucket, to and for the use of the town. And said corporation shall have power from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding ten cents for each passenger, between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters, on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said corporation, shall be given by the publication in one or more newspapers published in said town of Pawtucket, of notice of such proposed location, at least once a week for three consecutive weeks before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid, shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate ; such damages to be ascertained, appraised and recovered in the same manner as are damages occasioned by the change of the grade of a street or a highway.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power, and with passenger cars only.

SEC. 5. The town council of said town shall have power at all times to make such regulations as to the

rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways and every portion thereof over or through which they shall lay any rails in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect or misconduct of its agents and servants, in the management, construction or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said town by reason of any such misconduct, defect or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to such town any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs and reasonable expenditures incurred by them in the defense of any such suit or suits in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriage over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time by vote of the stockholders, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less amount or sum to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall

be vested in a president and board of directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner, and at such times and places as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this state.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate within said town, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner, and upon such grade as the town council may, in their votes fixing and determining the route thereof, prescribe and direct, and whenever in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town council of said town.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town council of the said town from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets, highways or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized in one year from the acceptance of this charter by the said town council, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid in, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete said road within two years thereafter, in either of the before mentioned cases this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Said corporation shall have a counting room or place of business in the town of Pawtucket.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE STOVE KNOB
COMPANY.Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Truman A. Cunliff, Eugene Pickett and Joseph Olmstead, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made and constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name of the Providence Stove Knob Company, for the purpose of making, selling and using metallic stove knobs, and other metallic knobs, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be not more than one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; the amount to be fixed by vote of the stockholders.

SEC. 3. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving said corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell such stock.

SEC. 4. The stock and shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to said corporation for all debts and demands due from such stockholders to said corporation or to become due at a day future, for assessments or instalments, and such stock, or so much thereof as said corporation may deem expedient, may be sold by said corporation at public auction, for the payment of such debts and demands and the incidental expenses, and said corporation may likewise have their action against such debtors at any time before the whole of said indebtedness shall be paid.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in Providence; and there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in Providence, at such places and times as may be designated by the by-laws of the corporation, for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Passed June 1, 1877. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Stephen N. Mason, George F. Davis, Joseph N. Mason and George B. Davis, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Mason Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing soap, and for other manufacturing and mechanical business connected therewith, with all the powers and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time, by vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or assessments, or in any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the town of Woonsocket.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN HARDWARE AND
BUTT COMPANY.Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James T. Downing, George E. Chamberlain, C. S. Scarborough, and S. D. Keene, of Providence, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of The American Hardware and Butt Company, for the purpose of manufacturing hardware, butt hinges, machinery, and other iron castings, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may make, have and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes and of any act in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and claims so due and owing from such stockholder to such corporation, whether overdue or due at a future time, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, the corporation may have their claim against the debtor for the balance due, and in case of a surplus over such debts and demands, interest and expenses, the same shall be paid back to the debtor.

SEC. 4. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or shares or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he shall be willing to sell.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to be holden in Providence, at such time as the corporation shall by its by-laws determine, for the choice from the stockholders of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in Providence.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed June 1, 1877. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GREENE & DANIELS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Benjamin F. Greene, Edward A. Greene, Thomas Moies, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Greene & Daniels Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing thread and yarns and woven goods, and for other manufacturing business connected therewith, with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, or in any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and may be fixed from time to time by vote of said corporation, the same to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or in any other manner ; and such stock

may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the village of Pawtucket.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "AMERICAN MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY."

Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Scott W. Mowry, John W. Danielson, Robert B. Chapman, and their associates, successors and assigns, are constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "American Mutual Fire Insurance Company," for fire insurance purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 143 of the General Statutes, and in all acts in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. There shall be an annual meeting of the members of said corporation in the city of Providence on the first Wednesday in June in each year, for the choice of a board of directors, and such other business as may properly come before them; and all officers of said company once elected shall hold their respective offices until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 3. All persons who shall become insured in said company shall be members thereof during the time of the existence of their policies, and no longer; and each person having insurance in said company shall be entitled to one vote; and if his insurance shall amount to more than ten thousand dollars, he shall be entitled to one vote for every ten thousand dollars for him so insured.

SEC. 4. When the sum subscribed to be insured by the associates shall amount to one million dollars, said company may insure against loss by fire; and in case

losses shall be sustained for a greater amount than the existing fund of said corporation, the directors may assess the policy holders for such sums as may be necessary to pay the losses ; provided, however, that the directors may, in their discretion, divide the risks upon property insured, into such classes as they may deem proper, and in such case the funds of each class shall be kept separate, and the persons insured in any one class shall only be liable for the losses occurring in such class ; and provided further, that no policy holder shall be liable for assessment for more than ten times the amount of premium by him paid.

SEC. 5. Whenever the said corporation shall make insurances upon any property which they are by this act authorized to insure, the said property insured shall be held by said corporation as security for any assessment. And the policy of insurance to any member or members of said corporation, upon his, her, or their property, shall of itself, create a lien upon said property insured therein for the sum of any such assessment, and the costs which may accrue in collecting the same, without any other law whatever, and said lien shall continue during the existence of said policy, or till the amount of said assessment shall be paid or otherwise secured, to the satisfaction of said corporation, notwithstanding the transfer or alienation thereof, provided however, that said lien shall be duly recorded in the town clerk's office in the town where the property is situated.

SEC. 6. All moneys which shall be received by said corporation for premiums shall, under the direction of the president and directors, be invested in stocks, notes, bonds, or other productive securities, and the same, with the income thereof be appropriated to pay the expenses of said corporation losses which may occur, or in return premiums to the members of said corporation.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Providence.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN
AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARWICK
RAILROAD COMPANY." Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The words "paid up capital from time to time," in the last sentence of the second section of the act entitled "An act in amendment of the act entitled an act to incorporate the Warwick Railroad Company," passed June 18, 1875, are hereby stricken out, and the words "such capital stock," are hereby substituted therefor, so that said second section shall read as follows :—"SEC. 2. The second section of said act is hereby amended so that the capital stock may consist of any amount not exceeding four thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and the sum or sums of money which may be borrowed by the directors upon the bonds of said corporation, to be secured by mortgage, as provided in the fifteenth section of said act, may be any sum not exceeding the amount of such capital stock."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect whenever the same shall have been accepted by the said corporation at a meeting of the stockholders thereof, called for that purpose, by giving each stockholder personal notice of the time and place of such meeting.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE VALLEY FALLS FIRE DISTRICT. Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All that part of the town of Cumberland including the village of Valley Falls, beginning at the point where the easterly line of the town of Cumberland intersects the Blackstone river, thence northerly by said easterly line to the Mendon road, so called, thence northwesterly and westerly by said Mendon road and its continuation to Broad street, thence in a direct line westerly to the center of the Blackstone river, thence by said river to the point of beginning; and that portion of the town of Lincoln,

comprised in school district number (3) three, bounded as follows : Beginning at the point where Blackstone street, continued easterly, would intersect the Blackstone river, thence westerly by said Blackstone street to Broad street, thence across Broad street, westerly by the northerly line of the United States Flax Manufacturing Company's store property, to the rear end of the one hundred (100) feet lots laid out on the east side of Washington street, thence northerly by the rear of said lots to the center of Blackstone river, thence by said Blackstone river to the point of beginning, as marked out and delineated on a plat accompanying the petition for this act, is hereby incorporated into a district, to be called "The Valley Falls Fire District." Said district may have a common seal, sue and be sued, and enjoy the other powers generally incident to corporations.

SEC. 2. The taxable inhabitants of said district, qualified to vote in town affairs on propositions to impose taxes, or for the expenditure of money, shall be eligible to vote and act in all meetings of the corporation.

SEC. 3. The annual meetings of said corporation shall be holden on the first Monday of December. The first meeting shall be holden at the counting room of the Valley Falls Company, on the first Monday of July next ensuing.

SEC. 4. Said taxable inhabitants at each annual meeting and at any other meetings when vacancies occur, may elect officers to serve for one year, or until the next annual meeting, and until others be chosen in their stead ; which officers shall consist of a moderator, clerk, treasurer, three assessors and a collector of taxes, whose duties and powers within said district, shall be such as like officers of towns in this state have in their respective towns. They may also elect firewards, engineers and assistant engineers.

SEC. 5. Said taxable inhabitants, at any of their legal meetings, shall have power to order such taxes, and provide for the assessing and collecting the same, on the taxable inhabitants and property in said district, as they shall deem necessary for purchasing fire

engines, land and houses for keeping the same, making cisterns and reservoirs, and procuring implements and apparatus for the extinguishment of fire; for the purpose of lighting the streets in said district, with gas or otherwise, and also for the payment of such police force as they may deem necessary for the protection of the property of the inhabitants of said district from fires, and for the preservation of the public peace; also for the purpose of introducing and supplying the inhabitants of said district with water for domestic, manufacturing or fire purposes; and such taxes so ordered shall be assessed by the assessors of said district on the taxable inhabitants and property therein, according to the last valuation made by the assessors of the town next previous to said assessment, adding, however, any taxable property which may have been omitted by said town assessors or afterward acquired; and in the assessing and collecting said taxes, such proceedings shall be had by the officers of said district, as near as may be, as are required to be had by the corresponding officers of towns in assessing and collecting town taxes.

SEC. 6. Said taxable inhabitants at any legal meeting, shall have power to enact by laws, prescribing the duties of firewards, and of the inhabitants of said district in time of conflagration, and for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the commands of the firewards, for suppressing disorder and tumult, guarding or removing property or rendering other services in time of fire, and also for the protection of the water-pipes, hydrants, safety-valves, water-gates, hose, or other apparatus or property of the district, and for breach of any such by-law, may provide a penalty, not exceeding a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered for the use of said district, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, which penalty may be enforced by prosecution on complaint of any member of said board of firewards, before the justice court of Lincoln or Cumberland.

SEC. 7. The firewards appointed by said district may order, in time of fire, such buildings to be pulled down, or blown up, as they shall judge necessary to stop the

progress of the fire; and if it shall happen that the pulling down or blowing up of any such buildings, by direction as aforesaid, shall be the occasion of stopping the progress of such fire, or if the fire stop before it come to the same, the owner shall be reasonably paid therefor by a tax upon said district, the amount of which tax shall be adjudged by the court of common pleas for the county of Providence, which court is hereby authorized and empowered, on application to them made in behalf of such owners, to adjudge as to the amount necessary, and cause the same to be certified to the district, and such tax shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are herein required to be assessed and collected in said district. But no building in which any fire shall first break out or begin shall be paid for under this provision.

SEC. 8. Said taxable inhabitants at any annual meeting or other legal meeting, shall have power to choose and appoint so many men as they may think needful, to be formed into a fire engine company or companies, and also a hook and ladder company, and to make all such laws and regulations for organizing and establishing the same as they shall see fit; and such companies shall be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act in relation to firemen and fire companies," and entitled to the exemptions, privileges and remedies therein provided.

SEC. 9. Said taxable inhabitants may hold special meetings, which, as well as the annual meetings, shall be notified in such manner as they shall prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to call a special meeting upon written application signed by twelve or more such inhabitants; and whenever the subject of ordering a tax is to be acted on, the same shall be mentioned in the notice, unless it be an annual meeting.

SEC. 10. Said district may enact all by-laws by them judged necessary and expedient for carrying the provisions of this act into effect; provided that no greater penalty be inflicted thereby than is prescribed in the sixth section hereof, and provided the same be not in violation of or repugnant to the laws of this state.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CENTRAL FALLS FIRE DISTRICT," AND THE ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO.

Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an act, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Central Falls Fire District,'" is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"Said corporation may raise money by tax on the property in said fire district for the purpose of lighting the street lights in said district with gas or otherwise, for the payment of such police force as they may deem necessary for the protection of the property of the inhabitants of said district from fires and for the preservation of the public peace ; also for the purpose of introducing and supplying the inhabitants of said district with water for domestic, manufacturing or fire purposes. Such tax to be assessed and collected in the same manner as said corporation is now authorized by law to assess and collect taxes for other purposes."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE "FIRE ENGINE COMPANY OF WICKFORD IN NORTH KINGSTOWN," AND OF ALL ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO.

Passed May 31,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The limits of the corporation entitled "The Fire Engine Company of Wickford in North Kingstown," are hereby extended and enlarged so as to include all the territory and improvements thereon, within the following boundaries, viz. :

Beginning at the Point Wharf point, thence south westerly to the northwest corner of land owned by the children of Horace J. Shippee, thence westerly to the northwest corner of land of Mary Holloway, thence southwesterly to the northwest corner of land of Martha A. Holloway, wife of Thomas W. Holloway, thence southerly to the northeasterly corner of the Temple of Honor lot on the ten rod road, thence southeasterly to the bridge of the Newport & Wickford Railroad over the salt water creek, thence easterly to the south line of land of J. T. Nichols, thence easterly to Hamilton avenue, ten rods south of the house of Alfred J. and E. Halsey Reynolds, thence northerly and westerly on said avenue until it comes to the said railroad, thence northeasterly across the cove in a straight line to William Baker's wharf, thence along the front of said wharf and other wharves, and along the shore to the Point wharf, the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. All tax payers and all property, both real and personal, within the limits of said corporation, as hereby extended and enlarged, shall be entitled to all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the charter of said corporation, and of all acts and resolutions in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed June 1,
1877.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WEST PROVIDENCE LAND COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1, of the act passed at the June session, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to incorporate the West Providence Land Company," is hereby amended by striking out of the same the words "to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended by inserting the words "shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and " after the word "corporation," in the first line of said section.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of said corporation the stockholders thereof may vote by proxy.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF
AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RHODE
ISLAND.'"

Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The corporation which by virtue of an act of the general assembly at the May session, 1874, is known by the name of "The American Mutual Fire and Steam-Boiler Insurance Company," shall henceforth be called and known by the name of "The Providence Mutual Steam-Boiler Insurance Company," and by that name shall have all the powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in its act of incorporation and any act in amendment thereof; provided however that said corporation shall not issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE FALL RIVER IRON WORKS COMPANY TO CONSTRUCT A WHARF FROM THE LANDS OF
ALFRED SISSON, NEAR BRISTOL FERRY, IN PORTSMOUTH.

Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Fall River Iron Works Company, a corporation, are hereby authorized to construct a

wharf from the lands of Alfred Sisson, in Portsmouth, east of the Bristol Ferry wharf, into the waters of Narragansett bay, not exceeding three hundred and fifty feet in length, and one hundred and fifty feet in width: Provided, however, that the assent of Alfred Sisson be obtained for the erection of the said wharf, before the commencement of work thereon.

Passed May 31, 1877. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETORS OF SWAN POINT CEMETERY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 8 of "An act to incorporate the proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery," passed at May session, A. D. 1858, is hereby amended by striking out the words "containing not less than three hundred square feet."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Passed June 1, 1877. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE OAK HILL CEMETERY, OF WOONSOCKET."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any lot owner in said cemetery may at any time by deed or will, convey or devise any lot or parcel of land therein, then owned by him in his own right in fee simple, to this corporation, to hold the same in perpetual trust for such uses and purposes, consistent with the objects of the corporation, as may be in such trust deed or devise declared; and any persons may convey, devise or bequeath any estate, real or personal, to this corporation to hold the same in perpetual trust to apply the same or the proceeds or income thereof to the care, support or improvement of said cemetery grounds or any part thereof or any lot or monument or structure therein: Provided, that no such trust as is

named in either of the above clauses shall be binding or obligatory upon the corporation until the same has been accepted by the unanimous vote of all the trustees for the time being duly recorded.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENEFIT STREET MINISTRY AT LARGE, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE," PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1857.

Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 4 of the act passed at the January session, A. D. 1857, entitled "An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Benefit street Ministry at Large, in the city of Providence," is hereby amended by striking out, towards the latter part thereof the words "and the minister at large appointed by said trustees."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE POLICE ASSOCIATION," PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1870.

Passed June 1,
1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 3 of said act is hereby stricken out and repealed, and the following inserted in place thereof, viz.: "Sec. 3. Any member of said police force, who after a continuous service therein of five or more years, leaves said force honorably, may continue to be a member of the corporation by conforming to the by-laws thereof. When any member of said police force, after a service of less than five years therein, shall cease to be a member thereof, he shall thereafter cease to be a member of the corporation, and shall have no claim upon any of the property of said corporation, but the said corporation may in its discretion, continue to render him aid and assistance, if found necessary."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and immediately after its passage.

Passed May 31,
1877.

AN ACT TO MAKE VALID THE ACTS OF ORVILLE PECKHAM AND
OF EDWARD O. BROWN, AS COMMISSIONERS OF RHODE ISLAND
IN ILLINOIS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. All acts, matters and things done or performed by Orville Peckham and Edward O. Brown, respectively, as commissioners of this state for the state of Illinois, appointed and commissioned in A. D. 1872, and sworn before a justice of the peace in this state, but not sworn in said Illinois, are hereby made and declared to be as valid and effectual in every respect as if said Orville and Edward had, respectively, before performing any duty of their said offices, taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths in said Illinois, the oath prescribed for such commissioners by the statutes of this state, and had filed a certificate thereof in the office of the secretary of state of this state, within six months after the taking of the same.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Passed June 1,
1877.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BRISTOL CORNET BAND, IN
BRISTOL.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Thomas Hudson, John H. H. Mott, John H. Mott, Ingie W. Pierce, Edward T. Nichols, Frank L. Hoar, James H. Hoar, James R. Hart, William F. Hart, Consider Burnham, Sylvester W. Carr, Samuel R. Mott, Gustavus T. Mott, James P. Terry, Albert S. W. Davis, Benjamin R. Wilson, Oliver C. Pearce, William F. Pearce, William H. Middleton, Henry A. Middleton, Frank McCarty, Alvin F. Cole, Lucius E. Chadwick, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the

Bristol Cornet Band, for the purpose of establishing, keeping up and maintaining a brass band, in the town of Bristol, and for the purpose of practising and improving themselves in the art of music, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE.

No. 1

RESOLUTION to adopt joint Rules and Orders.

Resolved, That the joint rules and orders adopted and in force for the government of the two houses of the general assembly for the last political year, be adopted for the government of the two houses for the current political year.

No. 2.

RESOLUTION suspending rules for the engrossing of bills for the May session.

Resolved, That so much of the joint rules and orders as relates to the engrossing of acts and bills be suspended for the present session at Newport.

No. 3.

RESOLUTION for distribution of the General Statutes and Public Laws.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized to distribute to the members of the present general assembly, who have not already received the same, copies of the General Statutes and of the supplements containing the public laws.

RESOLUTION instructing the Secretary of State to prepare a Legislative Manual. No. 4.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to prepare, for the use of the general assembly, a legislative manual, containing the rules and orders of the general assembly, and such other matter as he may deem expedient, and that he cause five hundred copies thereof to be printed. Also one hundred and fifty copies in pocket size, containing the roll of members, the committees, and the rules and orders of the two houses, with such other matter as he may see fit.

RESOLUTION to print report of the State Prison Inspectors. No. 5.

Resolved, That two hundred copies of the report of the inspectors of the state prison, in addition to those required for the schedules, be printed for the use of the prison authorities.

[For report, see Appendix, document No. 3.]

RESOLUTION continuing the Joint Special Committee on repairs of the State House in Providence, with authority to render the same secure. No. 6.

Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed at the January session, 1877, on repairs to the state house in Providence, be continued, and they are hereby instructed to make such repairs on the same, without unnecessary delay, as shall render the third floor secure, at an expense not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portion thereof as may be required, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

[See Resolution No. 19, January Session, 1877.]

No. 7.

RESOLUTION appointing a Joint Special Committee to select a suitable location for the State Industrial School.

Resolved, That Messrs. Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, and Dexter Clark, of Cumberland, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Allen Greene, of Providence, Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, and Alvord O. Miles, of East Providence, on the part of the house of representatives, be a joint special committee to select a suitable location for the State Industrial School, and to make report of their doings to the January session of the legislature.

No. 8.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the purchase of the Providence High School Building, and to put the same in proper condition for the uses and purposes of the State Normal School.

Resolved, That the sum of forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the Providence High School building and grounds, and to put said High School building in proper condition for the uses and purposes of the state normal school; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time upon the receipt by him of vouchers properly authenticated by the chairman of the joint special committee appointed at the January session, A. D. 1875, to purchase and put in proper condition the Providence High School building and estate for the uses and purposes of the state normal school.

No. 9.

RESOLUTION to authorize the Board of State Charities and Corrections to exchange land of the State Farm for adjacent land.

Resolved, That the board of state charities and corrections are hereby authorized to exchange land of the

state farm, adjacent to, or near the land of Samuel Burlingame, for land of said Burlingame, for the purpose of providing a better entrance to the grounds of the new state prison, and a more advantageous distribution of the sewage therefrom; and that the general treasurer is hereby authorized to make and execute a deed of such land as the board of state charities and corrections may have agreed to exchange.

RESOLUTION for the repair of the road leading to the State Farm and making an appropriation therefor. No. 10.

Resolved, That the board of state charities and corrections be and they are hereby authorized and directed to repair and improve the road leading to the state farm from the line of the city of Providence, using the labor of the inmates of said institution as far as practicable therefor, and the gravel in front of the new state prison for the purpose of filling up such portions of said road as may require it, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such purpose; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for such portions of said sum as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

RESOLUTIONS of invitation to the President of the United States, and his Cabinet, to visit this State. No. 11.

Whereas, the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Ninth Army Corps, and several other army societies will hold a grand re-union in the city of Providence, the last week of the present month of June, and

Whereas, this occasion will call together a large number of distinguished soldiers and citizens from all parts of the country; representative men of the union army in the late war of the rebellion; it is therefore

Resolved, (the honorable senate concurring herein) that his excellency the governor, in behalf of the people of the state of Rhode Island, be and he is hereby requested to extend an invitation to the president of the United States and the members of his cabinet, to visit this state on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of June instant, to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

Resolved, That Messrs. Amos Sherman, of Woonsocket, Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, Henry J. Spooner, of Providence, Henry H. Fay, of Newport, and Alvord O. Miles, of East Providence, of the house of representatives, and Messrs. Pardon E. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket, Elisha Dyer, Jr., of North Kingstown, and Henry A. Thomas, of East Greenwich, of the senate, be and they are hereby appointed a joint select committee to receive the president of the United States, and the members of his cabinet, in a manner appropriate to the character of the distinguished guests, and the dignity of the state of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the state auditor be and he is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such sum or sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the above resolutions, upon the requisitions of the governor, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 12.

RESOLUTIONS providing for proceedings upon the completion of the Providence County Court House.

Resolved, That upon the completion of the Providence county court house, the commissioners for building the same be and they hereby are directed to deliver the care and custody of said court house to the sheriff of Providence county, and said commissioners are hereby authorized to provide for such dedicatory exercises in connection therewith as they may deem proper, provided, that the expense of the same shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order upon the general treasurer, in favor of said commissioners, for such sum not exceeding said amount of

three hundred and fifty dollars, as said commissioners may require for that purpose.

Resolved, That the librarian of the law library, and the clerks of the supreme court and court of common pleas for the county of Providence, be and they hereby are directed, upon the completion of said court house, to remove to the rooms respectively provided for them therein, all books and papers and such furniture as may be required, belonging to their respective offices.

RESOLUTION for the recovery of certain money from the towns of Johnston and North Providence, for board of prisoners. No. 13.

Resolved, That the attorney general is hereby directed to take such legal steps as he may deem necessary to recover from the town of Johnston, the sum of seventy-nine dollars and nineteen cents, and from the town of North Providence, the sum of twenty-six dollars and forty-seven cents, due from said towns to the state, for board of persons confined in the years 1875 and 1876, in the Providence county jail, by order of the authorities of said towns.

RESOLUTION to inquire into the accounts of the Clerk of the Justice Court in Providence. No. 14.

Resolved, That Messrs. Charles E. Carpenter, of Providence, Henry Whitman, of Cranston, and William G. Roelker, of Warwick, of the house of representatives, and Messrs. Christopher R. Greene, of Warwick, and Pardon E. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket, of the senate, be and they are hereby appointed a committee with authority to sit in vacation, to inquire into the accounts of the clerk of the justice court, of the city of Providence, and to report the condition of the said accounts and the manner of their being kept, and whether there is any money in the hands of the said clerk, which belongs to the state, or to said city of Providence and if any, what amount; with power to

send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath; said inquiries to embrace the entire time the said clerk has been in office.

No. 15.

RESOLUTION to appoint a Committee to transfer seals, books and papers and other property of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Washington.

Resolved, (the senate concurring herein) That J. Alonzo Babcock, of Westerly, be and he is hereby appointed a committee to transfer the seals, books and papers and other property of the court of common pleas of the county of Washington, from Benjamin W. Case, former clerk of said court, to Charles H. Aldrich, newly elected clerk of said court, said Babcock taking and giving receipts therefor.

No. 16.

RESOLUTION for the transfer of books and papers from the out-going to the in-coming Clerk of the Justice Court of Pawtucket.

Resolved, That Pardon E. Tillinghast be a committee to transfer the books and papers from the clerk of the justice court of Pawtucket, to the clerk elect of said court, and to take and pass all necessary receipts therefor.

No. 17.

RESOLUTION on petition of Hannah Lathrop and Thomas Lewis, members of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, for dividing the Indian land of Daniel Lewis, and for leave to sell the real estate vested in them.

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the commissioner of the Indian tribe is hereby directed to cause partition to be made of the real estate of which Daniel Lewis, late of Charlestown, a member of the Indian tribe, was seized at the time of his death, so as to vest in said

Hannah Lathrop and Thomas Lewis, children of said Daniel Lewis, their respective shares or interest in said estate; and the said Hannah Lathrop and Thomas Lewis are hereby authorized to sell all or any part of the estate so vested in them, subject to the approval of the Indian commissioner; provided, any party interested in the making of said partition may appeal therefrom to the general assembly at the session thereof next to be holden thereafter.

RESOLUTION making an additional appropriation for deaf semi-mutes. No. 18.

Resolved, That a further sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, under the provisions of resolution No. 28, passed at the January session, 1877, "authorizing the appointment of certain deaf semi-mutes as state beneficiaries."

RESOLUTION for the purchase of an appendix to Clapp's Index to the opinions of the Supreme Court of this State. No. 19.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purchase of two hundred copies of an appendix to William H. Clapp's index to the decisions and opinions of the supreme court of this state, and that the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum in favor of N. Bangs Williams, the publisher of said index and appendix, upon the certificate of the secretary of state of the delivery to him of said two hundred copies of said appendix, bound up with the copies of said index purchased by the state. *Provided*, that the secretary of state shall not give such certificate until he is satisfied that said appendix contains an index to all decisions of the supreme court of this state, published since the tenth volume of the Rhode Island Reports, and unless said appendix conforms in arrangement and typography with the said index to the reports.

No. 20.

RESOLUTION to provide for printing and distributing copies of a part of Chapter 633 of the Public Laws, passed at the January Session, A. D. 1877.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have printed five thousand copies of such sections, or part of sections of chapter 633 of the Public Laws as relates to the time, place and form of registering and payment of the registry tax for the present year. Such copies to be printed in poster form, and sent to the town and city clerks in proportion to the number of voters in each town and city in the state. Said town and city clerks shall cause the same to be posted in suitable public places in their respective towns and wards as soon as may be. The state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for all bills for printing and posting, when the same are certified as correct by the secretary of state. The amount of all bills so paid shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

REPORT of the Harbor Commissioners upon a harbor line in a portion of the Seekonk River, in the city of Providence.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.

OFFICE OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }
PROVIDENCE, May 31, 1877. }

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Senate of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations :

The undersigned respectfully report that in accordance with chapter 556 of the Public Laws, passed April 20, 1876, they, acting as harbor commissioners, have marked out and platted the following line, which they deem suitable to be established as a harbor line; to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly boundary line of India street, in the city of Providence, 413.42 feet easterly of the northeast corner of Gano and India

streets, and running northerly, in a direction to enclose an angle of sixty-nine degrees, forty-seven minutes, twenty seconds, between said line, on the westerly side thereof, and the northerly line of India street, a distance of about 929.47 feet to a point in line with the southerly side of Bower street, extended. Said point being 182.60 feet easterly from the southeast corner of Gano and Bower streets. All as shown upon a plat of harbor lines in Seekonk river, designed May 31, 1877, by the harbor commissioners, and on file in their office.

Having given notice of a time and place for hearing all persons interested in said harbor line, by publishing the same in the Providence Journal, thirty days previous thereto, a hearing was held and parties interested in the shore property for nearly the whole distance affected by this line, appeared and favored the line as now submitted for approval.

The harbor commissioners therefore recommend that the aforesaid line be confirmed and established as a harbor line.

J. HERBERT SHEDD,	}	<i>Board of Harbor Commissioners.</i>
N. F. POTTER,		
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,		

RESOLUTION approving the Harbor Line in Seekonk River, in the city of Providence, pursuant to the foregoing report. No. 21.

[In Senate, passed June 1, 1877.]

Resolved, That the harbor line as marked and platted by the harbor commissioners, as appears by their report made this day, is hereby approved.

[Approved by the Governor.]

RESOLUTION granting the use of Battle-Flags.

No. 22.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he hereby is authorized to loan the battle flags of Rhode Island, now in the state house in Providence, to the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this

state, for use on the occasion of the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other army and veteran associations in this state, in June, 1877; said flags to be returned to the secretary of state immediately after such use.

No. 23.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of William A. Martin, praying for reasons therein stated, to be restored to his privileges.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that the said William A. Martin is hereby restored to the right of voting, if otherwise qualified, and shall hereafter be entitled to have and enjoy the same in like manner as if he had never been deprived thereof.

No. 24.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Frederick H. Angell, praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

[Passed June 1, 1877.]

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Frederick H. Angell, as recommended by his excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed forthwith to release said Frederick H. Angell from his said imprisonment.

RESOLUTIONS authorizing disabled Rhode Island soldiers and citizens to peddle without cost for license.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be and he is hereby directed to issue to the following disabled soldiers:

No. 25.
No. 26.

Patrick Bresnahan,
Thomas Byron,

James Duffy,
John Faults,
Alvin E. Hall,

No. 27.

No. 28.

No. 29.

licenses to personally peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver, and German silver ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said persons, and that said licenses be not transferable.

RESOLUTIONS for the payment of sundry accounts against the state.

Resolved, That the following accounts against the state be and the same are hereby allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury :

Samuel Currey, for legal services and expenses in behalf of the state in the suit by the assignees in bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, against Samuel Clark, general treasurer, and others, from 1872 to May, 1877.....	\$500 00	No. 30.
Davis & Pitman, for printing election programme.....	15 00	No. 31.
John P. Sanborn, for printing election programme.....	16 00	
Newport Light Infantry, for use of National Band, at inauguration of state officers....	100 00	
George H. Vaughan, for election expenses; bill of Newport Brass Band.....	260 00	
A. T. Stewart, election expenses; bill of horses for guns.....	10 00	

RESOLUTION to pay officers and attendants of the General Assembly at the May session, A. D. 1877. No. 32.

Resolved, That the following sums be paid to the

following persons, officers and attendants of the general assembly at the May session, A. D. 1877 :

Nathaniel P. S. Thomas.....	\$30 00
Geo. Lewis Gower.	25 00
Arthur D. Payne.....	25 00
George Manchester.....	12 00
B. E. Remington Ward.....	6 00
Pardon S. Kaull.....	6 00
Rodney Jordan.....	6 00
Horatio G. Wood.....	6 00
James Coggeshall.....	6 00
Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	6 00
Henry N. Ward.....	8 00
William D. Lake.....	8 00
Charles F. Ballou.....	15 00

No. 33.

RESOLUTION continuing all unfinished business to the next January Session.

Resolved, That all unfinished business of this May session of the general assembly, be and the same is hereby continued to the next January session thereof.

No. 34.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Resolved, That when the general assembly adjourns on Friday, June 1, 1877, it adjourn at 3 o'clock p. m., that day, to meet in the state house, in Providence, on the 4th Tuesday in January, 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Providence, Rhode Island.

I certify the acts, resolutions, record of officers elected, and reports contained in this volume to be true copies of the originals on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto
set my hand and affixed the seal of
the state, this day of

A. D.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

.At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport on the last Tuesday of May, (being the 29th day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of independence the one hundred and first.

PRESENT :

His Excellency HENRY LIPPITT, Governor, and
ex-officio President of the Senate.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport,	-	T. MUMFORD SEABURY.
Providence,	-	THOMAS DAVIS.
Portsmouth,	-	ALFRED SISSON.
Warwick,	-	CHRISTOPHER R. GREENE.
Westerly,	- -	SAMUEL H. CROSS.
New Shoreham,		RAY S. LITTLEFIELD.
North Kingstown,		ELISHA DYER, JR.
South Kingstown,		DENISON K. CRANDALL.
East Greenwich,	-	HENRY A. THOMAS.
Jamestown,	- -	THOMAS CARR WATSON.
Smithfield,	- -	JABEZ W. MOWRY.

APPENDIX.

Scituate, - -	CHARLES H. FISHER.
Glocester, - -	ZIBA O. SLOCUM.
Charlestown, -	STEPHEN C. BROWNING.
West Greenwich,	JOHN A. BROWN.
Coventry, - -	ASAHEL MATTESON.
Exeter, -	GEORGE W. REMINGTON.
Middletown, -	ROBERT S. CHASE.
Bristol, -	AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.
Tiverton, - .	JOHN F. CHASE.
Little Compton,	JEDIAH SHAW.
Warren, -	JAMES C. BLAKE.
Cumberland, -	DEXTER CLARK.
Richmond, -	CHARLES B. COON.
Cranston, -	WILLAM ELSBREE.
Hopkinton, -	OLIVER LANGWORTHY.
Johnston, -	RODNEY F. DYER.
North Providence,	WILLIAM H. ANGELL.
Barrington, -	HARRISON H. RICHARDSON.
Foster, - -	JAMES M. WRIGHT.
Burrillville, -	HORACE A. KIMBALL.
East Providence,	OLIVER CHAFFEE.
Pawtucket, -	PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.
Woonsocket, -	CHARLES NOURSE.
North Smithfield,	SMITH THAYER.
Lincoln, - .	JONATHAN CHACE.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State, and *ex-officio* Secretary.

NATHANIEL P. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.
 William P. Sheffield,
 Henry H. Fay,
 Frederick A. Pratt,
 Augustus P. Sherman,
 Clark H. Burdick.

Providence.
 Nicholas A. Fenner,
 Andrew Comstock,
 Edwin R. Holden,
 Harvey E. Wellman,
 John F. Tobey,

- Charles E. Carpenter,
 Charles Sidney Smith,
 Allen Greene,
 Henry J. Spooner,
 Frederick Fuller,
 Joseph F. Brown,
 Charles Edward Paine.
Portsmouth.
 Charles C. Slocum.
Warwick.
 Stephen W. Thornton,
 Harris Ralph,
 Caleb Westcott,
 William G. Roelker.
Westerly.
 Nathan F. Dixon,
 J. Alonzo Babcock.
New Shoreham.
 Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr.,
North Kingstown.
 Allen Reynolds.
South Kingstown.
 Daniel Sherman.
East Greenwich.
 Thomas A. Pierce, Jr.
Jamestown.
 Isaac B. Briggs.
Smithfield.
 Andrew B. Whipple.
Scituate.
 Albert Johnson.
Glocester.
 Raymond P. Colwell.
Charlestown.
 Charles Holden.
West Greenwich.
 George T. Brown.
Coventry.
 Dexter B. Potter,
 Leonard Tillinghast.
Exeter.
 Elisha P. Phillips.
- Middletown.*
 Nathaniel Peckham.
Bristol.
 William H. Spooner,
 Samuel P. Colt.
Tiverton.
 Andrew H. Manchester.
Little Compton.
 Albert T. Seabury.
Warren.
 George Lewis Cooke.
Chumberland.
 James C. Dexter,
 Joseph A. Whipple.
Richmond.
 George Carmichael, Jr.
Cranston.
 Henry Whitman,
 John Beattie.
Hopkinton.
 Thomas H. Greene.
Johnston.
 Herbert B. Wood,
 Daniel O. Angell.
North Providence.
 James C. Collins.
Barrington.
 Earl C. Potter.
Foster.
 Cyrus F. Cooke.
Burrillville.
 Edwin L. Tucker,
 Smith Angell.
East Providence.
 Alvord O. Miles.
Pawtucket.
 Claudius B. Farnsworth,
 James Davis,
 Charles C. Burnham,
 Edwin Jenckes,
 Charles E. Chickering,
 Daniel A. Clark.

Woonsocket.
 Joshua S. Blaisdell,
 Amos Sherman,
 Horace Cook,
 Albert A. Smith.

North Smithfield.
 Charles A. Smith.

Lincoln.
 Thomas Moies,
 Alfred H. Littlefield,
 Renselaer L. Mowry,
 William Newell.

DEXTER B. POTTER, Speaker.

GEO. LEWIS GOWER, } Clerks.
 ARTHUR D. PAYNE, }

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

NEWPORT, TUESDAY, May 29th, 1877.

The two houses of the general assembly met in grand committee for the purpose of receiving, sorting and counting the votes for general officers, given at the annual election held on the first Wednesday in April, 1877, and for declaring the result and inducting the officers elected into office

His excellency Henry Lippitt, governor, in the chair.

The ballots were delivered in by the secretary of state.

On motion the following select committee were appointed to assort and count the votes and declare the result of said election, viz.:

COMMITTEE TO COUNT THE VOTES.

Newport County—T. Mumford Seabury, Albert Seabury, Nathaniel Peckham.

Providence County—Oliver Chaffee, Charles E. Carpenter, Charles Sidney Smith, Thomas Moies, Henry Whitman.

Washington County—Elisha Dyer, Jr., Elisha P. Phillips, Allen Reynolds.

Bristol County—Augustus O. Bourn, James C. Blake, William H. Spooner.

Kent County—Christopher R. Greene, George T. Brown, Leonard Tillinghast.

The secretary and clerks of the two houses were added to the committee.

The grand committee took a recess till 3 o'clock p. m., and on re-assembling the following report was presented, viz.:

The committee appointed to count the votes for general officers, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

That the whole number of electors voting for governor is 24,456, and that 12,229 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 12,455 electors voted for Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport.

That 11,783 electors voted for Jerothmul B. Barnaby, of Providence.

That 77 electors voted for William Foster, Jr., of Providence.

That 141 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport, is elected governor by a majority of 454 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for lieutenant-governor is 24,701, and that 12,351 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 12,888 electors voted for Albert C. Howard, of East Providence.

That 11,703 electors voted for Ariel Ballou, of Woonsocket.

That 75 electors voted for Jason P. Hazard, of West Greenwich.

That 35 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Albert C. Howard, of East Providence, is elected lieutenant-governor by a majority of 1,075 votes over all others.

APPENDIX.

That the whole number of electors voting for secretary of state is 24,726, and that 12,364 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 14,555 electors voted for Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence.

That 10,141 electors voted for William B. W. Hallett, of Providence.

That 30 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, is elected secretary of state by a majority of 4,384 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for attorney general is 24,697, and that 12,349 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 14,178 electors voted for Willard Sayles, of Providence.

That 10,490 electors voted for Warren R. Perce, of Providence.

That 29 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Willard Sayles, of Providence, is elected attorney general by a majority of 3,659 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for general treasurer is 24,682, and that 12,342 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 14,523 electors voted for Samuel Clark, of Lincoln.

That 10,132 electors voted for William P. Congdon, of Newport.

That 27 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Samuel Clark, of Lincoln, is elected general treasurer by a majority of 4,364 votes over all others.

The committee in conformity with their report recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they are hereby declared elected to the following offices for the ensuing year :

Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport, governor.

Albert C. Howard, of East Providence, lieutenant-governor.

Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, secretary of state.

Willard Sayles, of Providence, attorney general.

Samuel Clark, of Lincoln, general treasurer.

For the committee,

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN, Chairman.

The foregoing report was read, received and the accompanying resolution adopted.

The oath of office was administered to the governor and lieutenant-governor by the secretary of state, and the governor next administered the oath of office to the secretary of state and the general treasurer.

Proclamation was then made by the sergeant-at-arms of the several officers elected, in accordance with ancient usage.

IN SENATE, May 29, 1877.

The governor announced the following executive appointments:

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief—Samuel R. Honey, of Newport; Charles Potter, of Newport; A. Prescott Baker, of Newport; William J. Cozzens, of Newport; George T. French, of Bristol; Frank G. Allen, of Providence.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, May 30, 1877.

His excellency governor Van Zandt in the chair.
The following officers were elected:

State Auditor.—Joel M. Spencer, of Coventry.

Inspector of Beef and Pork.—Henry M. Kimball, of Providence.

Inspector of Scythe Stones.—Thomas H. Hughes, of Johnston.

Inspector of Lime.—Stephen W. Wright, of Lincoln.

Inspector of Cables.—George H. Pettis, of Providence.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County.—Thomas W. Wood, of Newport.

Providence County.—Charles Blake, of Providence.

Washington County.—John G. Clarke, of South Kingstown.

Bristol County.—Charles A. Waldron, of Bristol.

Kent County.—Thomas M. Holden, of Warwick.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County.—Thomas W. Wood, of Newport.

Providence County.—George E. Webster, of Providence.

Washington County.—Charles H. Aldrich, of South Kingstown.

Bristol County.—Charles A. Waldron, of Bristol.

Kent County.—Thomas M. Holden, of Warwick.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County.—George Manchester, of Portsmouth.

Providence County.—Christopher Holden, of Providence.

Washington County.—Henry Whipple, of Westerly.

Bristol County.—Lewis T. Fisher, of Barrington.

Kent County.—Thomas J. Tilley, of East Greenwich.

State Board of Education.—Rev. Daniel Leach, of Providence, and Ezra K. Parker, of Coventry, each for three years.

Justice Court of the Town of Pawtucket.—Isaac Shove, Trial Justice; William H. Clapp, Clerk.

Commissioner for Building a new Court House for the County of Providence.—John H. Stiness, of Provi-

dence, (to fill vacancy caused by death of Thomas P. Shepard, M. D.)

Judge Advocate General.—Adoniram J. Cushing, of Providence, (to fill vacancy caused by death of John Turner.)

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University, were nominated :

William S. Chase, Providence.

Joseph H. Mulloy, Providence.

Charles C. Mumford, Providence.

Warren A. Mathewson, Smithfield.

[For notaries public and justices of the peace, elected this day, see pages 64 et seq.]

IN SENATE, May 31, 1877.

The governor announced the following executive appointments :

Commissioner of the Indian Tribe.—Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly.

Commissioner of the Indian School.—Gordon H. Hoxsie, of Charlestown.

Commissioner of Pilots.—Capt. Samuel Lett, of Newport, for three years.

Inspector of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad.—William Elsbree, of Cranston.

Sealer of Weights, Measures and Balances.—John H. Appleton, of Providence.

State Assayer of Liquors.—Henry W. Vaughan, of Providence.

Commissioner for Pawtucket River.—Charles E. Chickering, of Pawtucket.

Board of Female Visitors to Institutions where women are Imprisoned :

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, of Lincoln.

Mrs. Eliza C. Weeden, of Westerly.

Mrs. Abby D. Weaver, of Newport.

Mrs. Harriet A. Cook, of Burrillville.
 Mrs. Emily A. Hall, Mrs. Sarah E. H. Doyle and
 Mrs. Anna E. Aldrich, all of Providence.

Board of Cattle Commissioners.

Edwin M. Snow, M. D., Providence.

Edwin Darling, Pawtucket.

Jonathan Brayton, Warwick.

Nathaniel C. Peckham, South Kingstown.

Joseph Osborn, Tiverton.

Samuel W. Church, Bristol.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, made the following appointments :

Board of State Charities and Corrections.

Stephen R. Weeden, of Providence, for three years ;
 Alfred B. Chadsey, of North Kingstown, for six
 years ; Allen C. Mathewson, of Barrington, for six
 years.

Harbor Commissioner.—Jedediah Williams, of
 Providence, for three years.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Charles P. Adams,
 J. M. Addeman,
 John Aigan,
 Edwin Aldrich,
 William D. Aldrich,
 C. Henry Alexander,
 Alfred Allen,
 Frank G. Allen,
 Henry W. Allen,
 Edward C. Ames,
 Samuel Ames,
 Albert L. Andrews,
 John Angell,
 Louis L. Angell,
 Rufus J. Angell,

Charles F. Anthony,
 Charles C. Armstrong,
 Frank S. Arnold,
 Lyman Arnold,
 Stephen C. Arnold,
 William G. Arnold,
 Edward C. Ashley,
 George A. Atwood,
 Ira C. W. Aylsworth,
 Harmon S. Babcock,
 William H. Bailey,
 William M. Bailey, Jr.,
 William H. Baker,
 Charles E. Ballou,
 Charles F. Ballou,

Daniel R. Ballou,	Roger F. Capwell,
Henry G. Ballou,	Albert P. Carpenter,
Henry L. Ballou,	Ansel Carpenter,
G. Walter Barnefield,	George M. Carpenter, Jr.,
Thomas P. Barnefield,	William A. Carpenter,
Walter H. Barney,	John W. Case,
Edwin Barrows,	Oliver Chaffee,
George B. Barrows,	Irving Champlin,
Charles H. Bartlett,	William C. Chase,
Edward D. Bassett,	Joseph A. Chedel,
Henry Bassett,	Nelson E. Church,
Thomas S. Battey,	William H. Clapp,
Albert D. Bean,	Horace Clarke,
Stephen Gano Benedict,	Langford P. Clarke,
E. Sylvester Binford,	Walter L. Clarke,
William Binney,	William Coggeshall,
James W. Blackwood,	James C. Collins.
Samuel L. Blaisdell,	Francis Colwell,
Charles Blake,	Edmund L. Cook,
Ellis L. Blake,	Edward Cooke,
George N. Bliss,	Emory Cook,
William H. Bliss,	James E. Cook,
Benjamin J. Bliven,	Lorin M. Cook,
Samuel C. Blodgett,	Samuel P. Cook,
W. W. Blodgett,	Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.,
John H. Bongartz,	Daniel J. Cordery,
Bailey E. Borden,	William H. Corey,
E. F. Bradford,	George J. Cory,
Charles Bradley,	James M. Cosgrove,
Charles R. Brayton,	Walter H. Crowninshield,
John M. Brennan,	Andrew J. Currier,
Frederick A. Brigham,	Adoniram J. Cushing,
Benjamin F. Brown,	David L. Daboll,
Charles Henry Brown,	Edwin Darling,
George H. Browne,	Oliver P. Davis,
George T. Brown,	Arthur W. Dennis,
James W. Brown,	A. B. Dike,
Charles R. Bucklin,	James R. Dorrance,
James W. Bullock,	Samuel T. Douglas,
Thomas Burgess,	William W. Douglas,
George H. Burnham,	William C. Downs,
Duncan Campbell,	Thomas A. Doyle,

Henry J. Dubois,	Henry W. Hayes,
William Duffy,	Wingate Hayes,
William W. Eddy,	Charles L. Hazard,
John W. Elsey,	John Healey,
Joseph C. Ely,	Samuel Hedly,
George A. Emerson,	Thomas W. Hedly,
Carl W. Ernst,	William H. Herrick,
Stephen Essex,	James C. Hidden,
Samuel W. Farnum,	William Hill,
Preston M. Farrington,	William H. Hodges,
O. E. FitzGerald,	Edwin R. Holden,
John B. Fitzpatrick,	William F. Holland,
George Fuller,	Henry A. Horton,
Osmond T. Fuller,	Horace F. Horton,
John A. Gardner,	Sylvanus D. Horton,
Fred W. Gilmore,	James I. Hotchkiss,
E. K. Glezen,	Lester Howard,
Fred N. Goff,	Albert Hubbard,
Isaac L. Goff,	Daniel A. Hunt,
James C. Goff,	Oliver A. Inman,
John E. Goldsworthy,	Frank A. Irons,
Osmond C. Goodell,	Elias M. Jenckes,
James B. Gooding,	Alonzo L. Jenks,
William H. Gooding,	Ethan A. Jenks,
Charles E. Gorman,	Frank Jenks,
Arnold Green,	Edwin Jerauld,
A. Crawford Greene,	Edmund T. Jillson,
Oliver E. Greene,	Francello G. Jillson,
Welcome A. Greene,	Allen T. Johnson,
William H. Greene,	Joseph G. Johnson,
John H. Gregory,	Ralph Jolley,
John P. Gregory,	Gilman E. Jopp,
Christopher A. Hall,	David S. Kenyon,
George W. Hall,	Peter Kiernan,
William H. Hall,	Andrew A. Kimball,
William B. W. Hallett,	Bradford F. Knapp,
B. B. Hammond,	Walter P. Knickerbocker,
H. A. Harrington,	Charles L. Knight,
Samuel A. Haswell,	Henry C. Knight,
Charles C. Havens,	B. N. Lapham,
William D. S. Havens,	Cyrus E. Lapham,
Philip O. Hawkins,	Oscar Lapham,

Simon S. Lapham,
Joseph A. Latham,
George Lawless,
Royal Lee,
Frank Leonard,
J. Erastus Lester,
Eugene H. Lincoln,
Freeman P. Little,
Eben N. Littlefield,
Nathan W. Littlefield,
John F. Lonsdale,
John S. Lynch,
James G. Markland,
Henry Marsh, Jr.,
George E. Martin,
Horace Martin,
John G. Massie,
Arnold P. Mathewson,
Rollin Mathewson,
Bernard McGuinness,
H. A. McKenney,
Walker A. Medbury,
Josephus R. Merriam,
Edwin Metcalf,
George Metcalf, Jr.,
Augustus S. Miller,
Frederick Miller,
Joseph A. Miller, Jr.,
Thomas A. Millett,
Francis W. Miner,
Charles P. Moies,
Abel C. Monroe,
David Moore, Jr.,
James Moran,
Revilo F. Morton,
William P. Morton,
Edmund T. Moulton,
Wilson P. Moulton,
Marquis D. L. Mowry,
Spencer Mowry,
Patrick H. Mulholland,
George A. Mumford,

Thomas Murphy,
Sparrow H. Nickerson,
Samuel A. Nightingale,
John L. Noyes,
Joseph O'Connor,
Francis L. O'Reilly,
Josiah H. Ormsbee,
Franklin P. Owen,
Charles H. Page,
Simon S. Page,
George T. Paine,
Joseph H. Paine,
John Palmer,
C. F. Parkhurst,
Charles H. Parkhurst,
Alonzo Passmore,
Andrew J. Patt,
Andrew B. Patton,
Arthur D. Payne,
Allen M. Peck,
Samuel W. Peckham,
John C. Pegram,
Warren R. Perce,
Joseph H. Perkins,
Marsden J. Perry,
George W. Phillips,
William A. Phillips,
Horace M. Pierce,
Isaac W. D. Pike,
Andrew J. Pitcher,
John T. Pitman,
Joseph S. Pitman,
Raymon G. Place,
Cornelius C. Plummer,
Charles H. Plummer,
D. B. Potter,
Walter L. Potter,
William K. Potter,
Charles T. Pratt,
John C. Purkis,
Charles H. Randall,
John R. Randolph,

Edmund W. Raynsford,	Henry J. Spooner,
F. P. Read,	Charles Staples,
George S. Read,	Charles L. Steere,
Albert J. Reeve,	P. B. Stiness, Jr.,
Christopher Rhodes,	Walter R. Stiness,
Elisha H. Rhodes,	Raymond Stone,
Lawrence Rhoades,	George Stuart,
William W. Rickard,	William T. Stuart,
John E. Risley, Jr.,	H. O. Sturges,
Charles P. Robinson,	Edward A. Taft,
Henry H. Robinson,	Theodore B. Talbot,
Thomas Robinson,	Oscar A. Tanner,
Thomas W. Robinson,	Frank A. Thurber,
Arthur O. Rockwell,	Albert H. Tillinghast,
Lucius O. Rockwood,	James Tillinghast,
William G. Roelker,	John J. Tillinghast,
Horatio Rogers,	Jos. W. Tillinghast,
Squier H. Rogers,	Pardon E. Tillinghast,
Charles M. Salisbury,	John F. Tobey,
Levi Salisbury,	Oscar A. Tobey,
William H. Sandford,	Seabury C. Tompkins,
Isaac Saunders,	William C. Townsend,
Herbert L. Sayles,	Nathan H. Truman,
Simon A. Sayles,	Edward A. Turner,
W. R. Sayles,	Cæsar A. Updike,
Willard Sayles,	Nathan T. Verry,
Charles E. Scott,	Walter B. Vincent,
James M. Scott,	Samuel H. Wales,
Philip C. Scott,	John P. Walker,
Ira O. Seamans,	Kenrick Walker,
Clinton D. Sellew,	David A. Waldron,
Charles H. Sheldon, Jr.,	Walter A. Walling,
Robert Sherman,	Charles A. Warland,
Isaac Shove,	Richard Waterman,
Samuel Shove,	Leonard Watson,
Z. O. Slocum,	Frank B. Webster,
Charles H. Smith,	Clinton R. Weeden,
George H. Smith,	Amasa S. Westcott,
James F. Smith,	George Wheaton, 2d,
John Wilson Smith,	Jonathan M. Wheeler,
Simon T. Smith,	Amos A. White,
Joseph E. Spink,	Addison H. White,

Fenner R. White,
 Samuel Whitney,
 Henry B. Whitman,
 David R. Whittemore,
 George A. Wilbur,
 Charles A. Wilson,
 James Wilson,
 Robert Wilson,

William P. Winslow,
 Ira Winsor,
 Richard B. Winsor,
 Alanson P. Wood,
 Brown S. Wood,
 Daniel G. Wood,
 Herbert B. Wood,
 J. C. B. Woods.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

A. Prescott Baker,
 Darius Baker,
 Francis Brinley,
 Henry Bull, Jr.,
 Albert L. Chase,
 Marcus M. Day,
 John D. Dennis, Jr.,
 Joshua T. Dodge,
 George N. Durfee,
 Joshua T. Durfee,
 John Fadden,
 William Gilpin,
 Charles D. Hammett,
 Samuel R. Honey,
 William D. Lake,
 Isaac Lawrence,
 William P. Lewis,
 Phillip F. Little,

Almanza Littlefield,
 George Manchester,
 Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
 Charles B. Marsh,
 Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
 Frank B. Porter,
 James T. Powell,
 George G. Sheffield,
 William P. Sheffield,
 Alfred Smith,
 Alvin H. Sprague,
 William G. Stevens,
 Charles N. Tilley,
 John Henry Tilley,
 Wm. Lovie Tilley,
 John E. Watson,
 Henry N. Ward,
 Thomas W. Wood.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Ozro C. Barrows,
 Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr.,
 Lyman B. Bosworth,
 Orrin L. Bosworth,
 Philip B. Bourn,
 Henry F. Champlin,
 Luther Cole,
 Samuel P. Colt,
 LeBaron B. Colt,

George L. Cooke, Jr.,
 George T. French,
 George T. Gardner,
 Peter Gladding,
 Nathan Goff, Jr.,
 George Lewis Gower,
 Charles A. Greene,
 Nathaniel S. Greene,
 Henry H. Luther,

APPENDIX.

Charles B. Mason,
Bennett J. Munro,
Parmenas Skinner, Jr.,
William R. Taylor,

Thomas F. Usher,
Charles A. Waldron,
J. Henry Weed,
Mark H. Wood.

KENT COUNTY.

Benjamin C. Allen,
Joseph F. Arnold,
Vernum A. Bailey,
John A. Bates,
E. C. Capwell,
William Carder,
Hugh J. Carroll, Jr.,
Wm. A. Champlain,
Sam W. Clarke,
John C. Colvin,
J. W. Congdon,
Albert R. Greene,
Thomas C. Greene,
Stephen W. Griffin,
Thomas M. Holden,
Henry A. Holmes,
Pardon Hopkins,

Benjamin H. Horton,
John J. Kilton,
Enos Lapham,
Charles H. Martin,
Elisha R. Potter,
J. Clarence Reeve,
George F. Sheldon,
Charles W. Smith,
Thomas Spencer,
Edward Stanhope,
Wm. C. Tibbitts,
Samuel L. Tillinghast,
Henry S. Vaughn,
Eugene F. Warner,
John Warner,
Silas Weaver,
Israel Whaley.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Edwin R. Allen,
Samuel W. K. Allen,
J. Alonzo Babcock,
Benjamin Baker,
David S. Baker, Jr.,
Henry T. Braman,
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Alfred B. Burdick,
Henry T. Chadsey,
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Halsey P. Clarke,
John G. Clarke,
William P. Coy,
Albert B. Crafts,

Elisha W. Cross,
Samuel H. Cross,
Edward G. Cundall,
Edward H. Dixon,
Nathan F. Dixon,
Nathan F. Dixon, Jr.,
James P. Dockray,
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Joseph Eaton, Jr.,
Thomas A. Gardner,
Anson Greene,
Angelo Howland,
William Hoxsey,
Alfred W. Kenyon,
Bradford Kenyon,

John L. Kenyon,
 Nathan B. Lewis,
 Azel Noyes,
 George H. Olney,
 Thomas H. Peabody,
 John B. Peirce,
 Eugene B. Pendleton,
 Nathan L. Richmond,
 William F. Segar,

George W. Sheldon,
 Charles Sisson,
 Herbert W. Stillman,
 Charles E. Sullivan,
 N. P. S. Thomas,
 Robert Thompson,
 Enoch W. Vars,
 Henry Whipple,
 Charles W. Wilcox.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.

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 Byron H. Arnold,
 Frank S. Arnold,
 Nathan T. Arnold,
 William H. Ayer,
 Charles F. Baldwin,
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 Lucien M. Stayner,
 Charles Staples,
 Charles M. Stone,
 Theodore B. Talbot,
 A. Marshall Terence,
 John D. Thurston,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 Nicholas Van Slyck,
 Frank C. Viall,
 Nelson Viall,
 Amos M. Warner,
 Leonard Watson,
 George E. Webster,
 Addington D. Welch,
 Joseph D. Whitaker,
 Cornelius A. White,
 William E. Whiting,
 George W. Wightman,
 G. A. Williamson,
 John A. Winship,
 J. C. B. Woods,
 William H. Wood.
North Providence.
 George Eddy.

Parotucket.

T. P. Barnefield,
 Stephen Gano Benedict,
 Edwin Clapp,
 William H. Clapp,
 John J. Dempsey,
 William W. Eddy,
 John F. Haberlin,
 John Healey,
 Royal Lee,
 Lewis Pearce,
 Thomas Robinson,
 Thomas W. Robinson,
 Isaac Shove,
 Alden W. Sibley,
 Pardon E. Tillinghast,
 Evarts C. Tyler.

Cumberland.

Ellis L. Blake,
 Davis Cook,
 Eugene F. Crowningshield,
 George L. Dana,
 Horace A. Follett.

North Smithfield.

Wellington Aldrich,
 Ansel Holman,
 Arlon Mowry,
 William H. Seagrave,
 George W. Smith, Jr.

Lincoln.

William D. Aldrich,
 Bailey E. Borden,
 Geo. F. Crowningshield,
 Samuel Fessenden,
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 Josephus R. Merriam,
 Daniel Pearce,
 Simon A. Sayles,
 Frank A. Thurber.

Cranston.

Samuel L. Blaisdell,
 William Hill,
 Jonathan M. Wheeler.

Burrillville.

Henry M. Chase,
 Oliver A. Inman,
 Samuel W. Millard,
 Charles L. Steere,
 Francis M. Wood.

Johnston.

Horace Clarke,
 William A. Phillips,
 Isaac W. D. Pike.

Glocester.

Henry A. Randall.

Woonsocket.

Alfred Allen,
 Edwin Aldrich,
 Samuel P. Cook,
 Darius D. Farnum,
 Albert E. Greene,
 William H. Jenckes,
 Francis L. O'Reilly,
 Thomas A. Paine,
 Daniel B. Pond,
 Joseph F. Smith,
 Nathan T. Verry,
 George A. Wilbur.

Foster.

Daniel N. Paine,
 Herbert A. Potter,
 George S. Tillinghast.

Scituate.

Auldis Barden,
 Daniel Howland,
 Caleb W. Johnson,
 Charles H. Page.

East Providence.

George N. Bliss,
 John A. Flagg,
 Charles E. Scott.

APPENDIX.

Smithfield.
Michael Maloney,

Walker A. Medbury,
Wilson S. Mowry.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

City of Newport.
Darius Baker,
Francis Brinley,
William Gilpin,
Edward S. Hammond,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
James G. Topham,

Henry N. Ward,
Thomas W. Wood.
Little Compton.
Frederick R. Brownell,
Asa R. Howland,
Philip F. Little.
Tiverton.
Joshua T. Durfee.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.
LeBaron B. Colt,
Samuel P. Colt,

John P. Reynolds.
Warren.
Orrin L. Bosworth.

KENT COUNTY.

Warwick.
John F. Brown,
Thomas W. D. Clarke,
Patrick Fitzpatrick,
Albert R. Greene,
Thomas M. Holden,
Oliver P. Sarle,
Ira O. Seamans,
William V. Slocum,
Charles W. Smith,
John C. Sweet,
Daniel Warner,
Caleb Westcott.

Joseph W. Congdon,
Lowell Pitcher,
Elisha R. Potter,
Thomas A. Reynolds,
Christopher A. Shippee,
Thomas J. Tilley,
Samuel L. Tillinghast,
Sidney S. Tillinghast,
Walter B. Vincent.

East Greenwich.
George M. Carpenter, Jr.,
Thomas W. Chace,

West Greenwich.
John A. Bates,
John T. Lewis,
Hazard B. Woodmansee.
Coventry.
Resolved Harvey,
Oliver Lewis.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

South Kingstown.

Charles H. Aldrich,
Henry T. Braman,
John L. Brown,
Benjamin W. Case,
Elisha C. Clarke,
Joseph C. Clarke,
Robert Thompson.

North Kingstown.

Samuel W. K. Allen,
James N. Arnold,
Wm. E. Cozzens,
Harrison G. O. Gardner,
Edwin R. Johnson,
Allen Reynolds,
Thomas S. Wightman.

Charlestown.

Charles Cross.

Exeter.

George P. Rose,
John C. Tillinghast,
Stephen B. Weeden.

Hopkinton.

George H. Olney,
Nathan L. Richmond.

Richmond.

Nelson K. Church.

Westerly.

Samuel H. Cross,
Edward H. Dixon,
Nathan F. Dixon, Jr.,
Thomas H. Peabody,
Thomas Vincent.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY
TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.

Thomas D. Deming,
Robert W. Watson,
Cyrus C. Armstrong,
Elias B. Hathaway,
Nehemiah Kinnecom,
Stephen Essex,
Edwin Metcalf,
George H. Pettis,
James T. Kennedy.

East Providence.

Benjamin Martin,
Frederick A. Brigham,
Thomas H. Ray,
George H. Wheaton,

Nathaniel Cole,
Nelson W. Britton.

Pawtucket.

Lewis Pearce,
Royal Lee,
Walter Wheeler,
Thomas Robinson.

Scituate.

John C. Colvin,
Daniel H. Remington,
Daniel Howland,
Daniel A. Clarke, Jr.,
Martin S. Smith,
Auldis Barden,
Thomas S. Olney,

Caleb W. Johnson,
Samuel Stone,
Dennis Taenery.

Foster.

Daniel N. Paine,
George S. Tillinghast.

Cranston.

John Beattie,
William T. Schneider,
Eben C. Thaxter,
George J. Corey,
Frank L. Sheldon,
Thomas D. Hunt, Jr.,
Albert E. Howard,
Lyman B. Stone,
Walter L. Potter,
Aaron S. Haven.

North Providence.

George Eddy,
John Angell,
John Livingston,
Joseph W. Naylor,
John Kinnecom.

Burrillville.

William Blackmar,
John Q. Darling,
Adin L. Steere,
Arnold H. Smith,
Reuben Walling,
Josiah S. Thayer.

Johnston.

Andrew B. Patton,
Isaac W. D. Pike,
Elisha Winsor,
James Conley,
George A. Bates,
Albert O. Thornton,
William L. Thornton.

Lincoln.

Daniel Pearce,

George F. Crowningshield,
Simon A. Sayles,
William D. Aldrich,
Samuel Fessenden,
Joseph Olney,
John Aigan.

Woonsocket.

Darius D. Farnum,
Samuel P. Cook,
Reuben G. Randall,
Bradford F. Knapp,
Charles E. Thomas,
Lebeus C. Tourtellot,
George S. Read.

Smithfield.

Oscar A. Tobey,
Wilson S. Mowry,
Martin Mann,
Michael Maloney,
Emor H. Mowry.

Cumberland.

William H. Tobey,
Davis Cook,
Charles E. Howes,
Jason Newell,
Horace A. Follett.

Glocester.

Reuben J. Brown,
Henry A. Randall,
William Greene,
Hezekiah O. Stone,
Clovis W. Steere,
Charles W. Farnum.

North Smithfield.

William H. Seagrave,
Ansel Holman,
Augustus M. Aldrich,
Obed Paine,
George W. Smith, Jr.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Middletown.

Nathaniel Peckham,
George A. Brown,
George Coggeshall.

Portsmouth.

Asa B. Anthony,
Charles H. Potter,
George Manchester.

Tiverton.

Isaac D. Manchester,
William Hunt,
George A. Howland,
Benjamin C. Borden,
Charles A. Durfee,
Allen Hart,
George N. Durfee.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Warren.

Luther Cole,
George Lewis Cooke, Jr.,
Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr.,
Henry F. Champlin,
Nathaniel T. Sanders.

Barrington.

Mark H. Wood,

Isaac F. Cady,
Hiram F. Perry.

Bristol.

Bennett J. Munro,
James Lawless,
George H. Reynolds,
Silas H. Munro.

KENT COUNTY.

East Greenwich.

Joseph W. Congdon,
John C. Ellis,
Lowell Pitcher.

Coventry.

Otis P. Newton,
Amasa P. Tabor,
William F. Miller,
John G. Phillips,
Richard W. Andrews,
Israel Whaley.

Warwick.

Sam W. Clarke,
Pardon Spencer,
William V. Slocum,

Cyrus Holden,
John C. Sweet,
William Carder,
Hugh J. Carroll, Jr.,
Caleb R. Hill,
Caleb Westcott,
Henry A. Holmes,
Thomas Spencer,
Dwight R. Adams,
Thomas W. D. Clark,
David G. Ross,
John F. Brown,
Joseph Lawton.

West Greenwich.

John T. Lewis.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Richmond.

Abel Tanner,
 George H. Clarke,
 James C. Baker,
 Daniel C. Kenyon,
 George S. Gould,
 John C. Ennis,
 Leander A. Tucker.

North Kingstown.

Allen Reynolds,
 Charles Allen,
 John Westcott, Jr.,
 Asa B. Waite,

Daniel G. Allen.

Exeter.

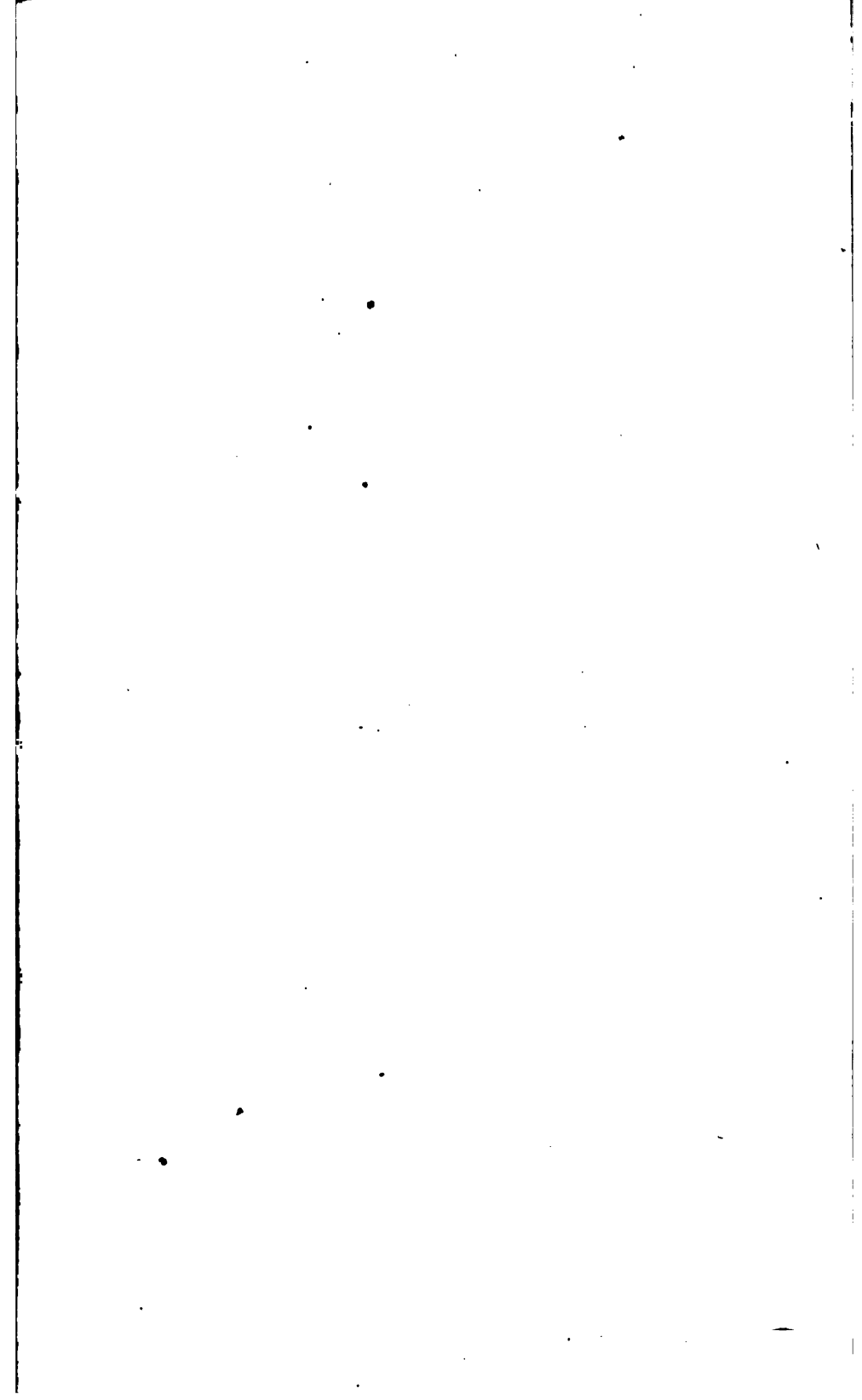
Moses D. Lewis,
 Stephen B. Weeden,
 James Tefft.

Charlestown.

Charles Cross,
 Oliver D. Clarke.

Hopkinton.

Nathan L. Richmond,
 John J. Babcock,
 Charles W. Austin.





ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1878,

AND AT THE

SPECIAL SESSION, APRIL 26 AND 27, 1878.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1878.

 The General Assembly convened at Providence, by adjournment, on the fourth Tuesday in January, (being the 22d day of the month,) A. D. 1878, and on the 12th day of April following, adjourned to meet according to law. On the 26th day of April, A. D. 1878, it convened at Providence, pursuant to a proclamation of the Governor, and on the 27th of April, adjourned to meet according to law; (to wit: at Newport, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1878.)

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APPENDIX CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS.

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- 1.—Governor's Message.
- 2.—Annual Report of the Adjutant General.
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- 4.—Annual Statement of the condition of the Banks and Institutions for Savings.

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- 5.—Ninth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.
- 6.—Report of Joint Special Committee on a State Industrial School.
- 7.—Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioner.
- 8.—Fourth Annual Report of the Commission to build a new State Prison.
- 9.—Second Annual Report of the Harbor Commissioners.
- 10.—Report of Special Committee on Woman Suffrage.
- 11.—Majority and Minority Reports of Special Committee of House of Representatives in the Holden election case.
- 12.—Report of Committee on executive communications on the subject of establishing a State Board of Health.
- 13.—Annual Report of the Board of Cattle Commissioners.
- 14.—Eighth Annual Report of State Board of Pharmacy.
- 15.—Annual Report of the Quartermaster General.
- 16.—Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries.
- 17.—Opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court relative to the registration of personal property tax payers.
- 18.—Opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court on the right of a husband to vote on his wife's real estate.
- 19.—Annual Report of the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.
- 20.—Fifteenth Annual Report of the Corporation of Brown University, in reference to the United States land scrip grant for agricultural college.
- 21.—Report of the Commissioners of Sinking Funds.
- 22.—Final Report of the Commissioners to build a new Court House for the County of Providence.

ACTS AND RESOLVES,

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Statutes, Revision of 1872.]

CHAPTER 647.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 23 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS."

Passed February 19, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 23, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the word

Of care of state houses in Newport and Providence counties.

“court” in the fifth line, and inserting the word “state” in lieu thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 648.

Passed February 19, 1878.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 181 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, “OF THE SUPREME COURT.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Actions may be stricken from the dockets of the courts, when.

SECTION 1. The supreme court, court of common pleas, or any single justice of the supreme court, may order any action pending in either of said courts, in which neither party appears to prosecute or defend, to be stricken from the docket of such court without costs and without prejudice to the rights of any party thereto, upon such terms and conditions as the supreme court shall in their discretion prescribe by general rule of court.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 649.

Passed February 19, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 197 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, “OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS CONCERNING ATTACHMENTS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Live animals and perishable goods attached may be sold on order of court, judge, or trial justice.

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 197 of the General Statutes is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows: “SEC. 2. Whenever any officer shall attach on an original writ any live animals, or any

goods or chattels which are liable to perish or waste, or to be greatly reduced in value by keeping, or which cannot be kept without great and disproportionate expense, the court in which the same may be pending in term time, or either of the justices thereof in vacation, or the trial justice of any justice court in which such writ may be pending, may, on the written application of any person interested in such property, cause the defendant and the attaching creditor, their attorneys or agents, to be notified to appear at a time and place appointed for that purpose, to show cause why the same should not be sold."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 650.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SERVICES OF ASSISTANTS IN THE OFFICES OF THE CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWPORT. Passed February 19, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The clerk of the supreme court of the county of Newport is hereby authorized to employ a clerk in his office, at a compensation annually not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars. Clerks of courts in Newport county authorized to employ assistants.

SEC. 2. The clerk of the court of common pleas of the county of Newport is hereby authorized to employ a clerk in his office, at a compensation annually not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from the commencement of the present fiscal year, May 1st, 1877.

CHAPTER 651.

Passed February 19, 1878. — AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 418 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 301 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, 'OF SALARIES.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Clerk of secretary of state, salary of.

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the clerk of the secretary of state shall, from and after the commencement of the current fiscal year, be twelve hundred dollars, which shall include the expense of engrossing all public and private acts ordered by either house of the general assembly.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 652.

Passed February 19, 1878. — AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 245 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF SALARIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Crier of courts, Providence county, salary of.

SECTION 1. The salary of the crier of the courts in Providence county shall be seven hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 653.

Passed February 20, 1878. — AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 73 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, AND OF CHAPTER 508 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 73, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SECTION 2. Every person keeping or maintaining any such common nuisance shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than one year."

Penalty for keeping a common nuisance.

SEC. 2. Section 19, of chapter 508 of the public laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 19. If any person shall keep or suffer to be kept on his premises or possessions, or under his charge, for the purposes of sale, in violation of the preceding sections of this act, or any of them, any ale, wine, rum or other strong or malt liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is ale, wine, rum, or other strong or malt liquors, he shall, on conviction, be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail ten days."

Penalty for unlawful keeping of liquor for sale.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 654.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 230 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY." Passed March 6, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall break and enter in the night time, with intent to commit larceny or any felony or misdemeanor therein, any barn, stable, carriage house, or other building, the breaking and entering of which with intent aforesaid, is not now punishable by statute, shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Penalty for breaking and entering any barn, etc., in the night time.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 655.

Passed March
7, 1878.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
SUPPORT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Additional ap-
propriations for
fiscal year
1877-78.

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for the support of the state government for the year ending on the 30th day of April, 1878; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers :

For addition to salary of the clerk of the secretary of state, two hundred dollars.

For clerk hire in the office of the clerk of the supreme court for the county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk hire in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas, for the county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For care of Providence county court house, fifteen hundred dollars.

For trial justices, fifteen hundred dollars.

For officers of justice courts, six thousand dollars.

For witnesses of justice courts, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For rents, fifteen hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, six thousand dollars.

CHAPTER 656.

AN ACT DIVIDING THE TOWN OF WARWICK INTO DISTRICTS
FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING.Passed March
14, 1878.[Amended, see
Chap. 653.]*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. For the purpose of balloting for electors of president and vice-president of the United States, for representatives to the congress thereof, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney general, and general treasurer of the state, a senator and representatives in the general assembly, a town clerk, town council, town treasurer, town sergeant, overseer of the poor, assessors of taxes, justices of the peace, and such other town officers as towns now are or may hereafter be by law authorized to elect, the town of Warwick is hereby divided into three voting districts, to be designated and bounded as follows, to wit: All that part of said town lying to the east of a line beginning at Greenwich line at Barton's corners, thence north in the line of the road leading from said corners to the Apponaug and Centreville road; thence a straight line to the junction of the River Point road with the road formerly known as the Providence and Pawcatuck turnpike, just westerly of Mrs. Elizabeth Westcott's house; thence a straight line to the road leading northerly from the Natick Hill road, at the Henry Baker place, so called, and thence northerly in the line of the said road to the Cranston line, also including Potowomut, shall constitute district number one. All that part of said town lying to the west of said line and to the north of a line beginning at a point on said first mentioned line one hundred and thirty rods northerly from said Centreville and Apponaug road, thence westerly a straight line to the eastern end of the Arctic road on Burlingame Hill, so called, and thence westerly in the line of said last named road across Arctic bridge to the junction of the Alexander Allen road with the River Point road, thence northerly in the line of said Alexander Allen road to the land of the Advent church in said Arctic, and thence westerly in the line of the new road or street to the Coventry

Town of War-
wick, dividrd
into three
voting districts.Boundaries of
district No. 1.Boundaries of
district No. 2.

Boundaries of district No. 3.

line, shall constitute district No. 2. All the remainder of said town, not included in said districts number one and two, and lying to the south and west of said lines, shall constitute district number three:

Annual town meeting, when and where to be held.

SEC. 2. The election for town and district officers shall be held on the first Monday of June in each year. The town meeting for the order and disposition of taxes, and consideration of all matters pertaining to the finances of the town, shall be held at the town house in district number one, when the moderator of said district shall preside.

Of canvassing the lists of voters.

SEC. 3. The board of canvassers shall be in session at some convenient place in each of said districts, at the times now required by law at least three hours, for the purpose of canvassing the list of voters for such district.

Number of town council, assessors, and justices of the peace.

SEC. 4. The town council shall consist of five members, and there shall be five assessors of taxes in said town, and twelve justices of the peace thereof.

District meetings, to be held where.

SEC. 5. The district meetings in said town shall be held at such convenient place in each district, as the town council shall designate.

Of voting by ballot.

SEC. 6. All voting in said districts shall be by paper ballot, and in balloting for town officers in said town, the names of the town clerk, members of the town council, town treasurer, town sergeant, overseer of the poor, of assessors of taxes, and of justices of the peace, and of any other officers to be balloted for by any one elector, shall be written or printed on one ticket.

Town council to appoint certain officers.

SEC. 7. The town council at their regular meeting next succeeding the day of election for town officers, or at some adjournment thereof, shall appoint all town officers not herein designated, as by law are or may be required to be elected.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 657.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF NEWPORT,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO."

Passed March
15, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The fourth section of the act to which this is to make amendments and additions is hereby altered by striking out all after the words "casting vote" and inserting in the place of the part so stricken out the following, to wit:

"Said board of aldermen shall annually and at the beginning of every municipal year elect one of its members president of said board. The said president shall hold said appointment during the current municipal year, and shall in the absence of the mayor preside over said board, and also at the meetings of the city council in convention, and shall in the absence of the mayor from the city, or in case of his death or disability, exercise for the time being all the powers and duties of the mayor."

President of
the board of al-
dermen of the
city of New-
port, how elect-
ed, and duties
of.

SEC. 2. The electors of said city of Newport qualified to vote for general officers shall on the second Wednesday of December in this year and every year hereafter give in their votes in their respective wards on separate ballots for a mayor and such other municipal officers of said city as said electors now are or hereafter may be authorized by law to elect, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year and until others are elected and qualified to fill their respective places. On the same Wednesday in this year and every year hereafter the electors of each ward of said city qualified to vote on any proposition to impose a tax or expend money in said city shall give in their votes in their respective wards for one alderman and two common councilmen, who shall reside in the ward for which they are elected, to serve for one year from and after the second Monday of

Election of
mayor and
other city offi-
cers;

of aldermen
and common
councilmen;

Of school committee.

January then next ensuing, and until others are elected and qualified to fill their respective places. And with regard to the school committee of said city, said electors shall on said second Wednesday of December in this year and every subsequent year vote for and elect as aforesaid four members of said school committee to serve for the term of three years from and after the second Monday of January then next ensuing, or until their successors shall be chosen and duly qualified; and of the other eight present members of said committee the four whose term of office would otherwise expire in June, 1879, shall hold office until the second Monday of January, 1880; and the four whose term of office would otherwise expire in June, 1880, shall hold their office until the second Monday of January, 1881. The mayor, aldermen and common councilmen elected as aforesaid shall meet in convention on the second Monday of January in each year, for the purpose of entering upon the duties of their respective offices for the then ensuing year, and for the election of all such officers as by law now are, or by this or any subsequent act or law may be made, elective by the city council of Newport. After the present year, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, the beginning of the municipal year of the city of Newport shall be the second Monday of January instead of the first Monday of June, and the said city council in convention shall elect annually at the beginning of every municipal year in January, all the officers of said city who are now by law required to be elected by said city council at the beginning of the municipal year in June.

City council to meet in convention in January for organization of city government.

Municipal year to begin in January, when.

Tenure of officers elected on third Wednesday of April, 1878.

The several officers hereinbefore named or referred to, who shall be elected on the third Wednesday of next April, and all officers elected by that city council and board of aldermen of said city which shall be elected on said third Wednesday, shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of next January, and until their successors are elected and qualified to act and no longer, and the salaries and compensation of such officers shall cease on said second Monday.

And with regard to the assessors of taxes of said city, the said city council shall at the beginning of the municipal year in next January and of every other municipal year thereafter, elect one assessor for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be chosen and duly qualified, and may fill every vacancy for the unexpired term thereof; and of the other two assessors, the one whose term of office would otherwise expire in June, 1879, shall hold his office until the second Monday of January, 1880, and the one whose term of office would otherwise expire in June, 1880, shall hold his office until the second Monday of January, 1881; and those assessors whose term of office is hereby extended shall be paid for the additional period such compensation (not less than a true proportion of their present salaries) as said city council shall allow.

Of election of assessors of taxes.

Of tenure of present assessors.

SEC. 3. The police department of said city shall consist of a chief of police and such lieutenants of police and such policemen as the city council may from time to time prescribe. The office of city marshal of said city is hereby abolished from and after the first Monday of next June, and the duties of said office shall thereafter be performed by the chief of police, who shall thereafter have all the powers conferred by law on said city marshal, including the right to make complaints to the trial justice or clerk of the justice court of Newport. Said lieutenants and policemen shall be appointed by the mayor from the police constables of said city, subject to the approval of the city council in convention. But the city council shall elect said chief of police and fix the salaries or compensation of all the members of the police department as heretofore.

Police department, how constituted.

Of abolishing office of city marshal.

Of appointments of police.

SEC. 4. The said city council shall on the fourth Wednesday of March in the present year, 1878, submit to the electors of said city who are qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in said city, the following questions, namely :

Questions to be submitted to electors, Wednesday, March, 27, 1878.

1. Shall the city council elect the city treasurer?
2. Shall the city council elect the street commissioner?
3. Shall the city council elect the superintendent of public schools?
4. Shall the municipal year after this year begin on the second Monday of January?
5. Shall the office of city marshal be abolished and his powers and duties devolved on a chief of police?
6. Shall the mayor appoint the police subject to the approval of the city council in convention?

Of ballots on
the foregoing
questions.

And said city council shall cause to be printed and distributed to said electors a sufficient number of ballots so arranged as to enable every such elector to vote YES or NO upon each of said questions separately. Said election shall be notified and conducted, and the ballots shall be sealed up and returned, and the votes shall be opened and counted, the same as is by law required in the election of the city council of said city. The result of said voting shall be declared by the mayor on or before the first day of April next. If the majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of the election by the city council of all, any or either of the officers mentioned in said propositions, then said officers or such of them as said majority shall permit the city council to elect, shall thereafter be annually elected by said city council, the same as they elect other municipal officers, and if said majority shall be against all, any or either of the other questions (not relating to the election of officers) submitted to them as aforesaid, then all parts of this act corresponding to said rejected questions, and designed to carry out those propositions which shall be voted down as aforesaid, shall be void.

Effect of ballots
cast.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately; and every act and part of an act inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 658.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 656, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT DIVIDING THE TOWN OF WARWICK INTO DISTRICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING."

Passed March
18, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. At the district meetings to be held in the town of Warwick on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1878, some members of the town council of said town, or other persons to be designated by the said town council, shall attend the meeting on that day in each of the said voting districts and act as moderator and district clerk of such district meeting respectively.

Of moderator
and district
clerks *pro tem.*
at district
meetings in
Warwick, on
April 3, 1878.

SEC. 2. District officers of said districts shall be chosen on the first Wednesday of April, A. D. 1878, to act until their successors shall be chosen on the first Monday of June in said year, according to the provisions of said chapter 656 of the public laws.

Of election of
district officers.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 659.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 878 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A LIBRARIAN FOR THE LAW LIBRARY OF THE STATE."

Passed March
19, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The salary of the librarian of the state library shall be five hundred dollars per annum.

Salary of libra-
rian of state
law library.

SEC. 2. The said librarian shall cause the state law library to be kept open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from nine o'clock A. M. until five o'clock P. M.

Office hours.

SEC. 3. Section 2 of chapter 378, of the public laws, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 660.

Passed March
27, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 10 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of counting
votes cast at
special election
for representa-
tives in con-
gress.

SECTION 1. The governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall meet at the state house, in Providence, within fifteen days after the election provided for in section 7, of chapter 10, of the General Statutes, having first given public notice of the day thereof, for the purpose of examining and counting the votes; and shall publish the result, giving the number of votes cast for each candidate, in some newspaper published in Providence, and a certificate of his election shall be given to the person elected.

SEC. 2. Section 8, of chapter 10, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 661.

Passed March
29, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 14, CHAPTER 236, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of release of
persons held
on *capias*, etc.,
by justice of
supreme court;

SECTION 1. Section 14, of chapter 236, of the General Statutes, "Of proceedings in criminal cases," is hereby amended, so that said section shall read as follows: "Every person who is held on *capias* or other

process, issuing out of the supreme court, court of common pleas, any justice court, or from any trial justice or justice of the peace, to answer to any complaint or indictment against him, in or from either of said courts, trial justices, or justices of the peace, shall be released upon giving recognizance, with sufficient sureties, before a justice of the supreme court, in the sum named in such *capias* or other process, if any have been named therein, and if not, then in such sum as the justice shall deem reasonable, to appear before the court wherein the complaint or indictment against him is pending, or to which he may be bound over by any court, trial justice or justice of the peace, to appear to answer to said complaint or indictment, and to answer the same, whenever called upon so to do, and abide the final order of the court thereon, and in the meantime keep the peace and be of good behavior; and any justice of the supreme court is hereby authorized and empowered to take such recognizance in any place within this state."

who may take
recognizance in
any place with-
in the state.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 662.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 119 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF MEDICINES AND POISONS."

Passed April
5, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 4, of chapter 119 of the General Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following words, viz: "The registration of every person registered by the board shall expire on the first day of July next ensuing the granting thereof; and if any person so registered shall not apply for a renewal of his registration on or before the first day of July, annually, the registrar of pharmacists shall note the fact

Registration of
pharmacists to
expire annual-
ly.

Of renewal of
registration.

against the name of such person, who shall thereafter cease to be a registered pharmacist or registered assistant pharmacist. Said board may, in their discretion, refuse to renew any such registration, and may at any time, for good and sufficient cause, discontinue any registration previously granted."

Certificate to be
used in but one
place of busi-
ness, etc.

SEC. 2. The certificate issued by said board shall be used by the person to whom issued in but one place of business; but said board may permit such person, in removing to another place of business, to continue the use of such certificate with the same force and effect as in the place for which such certificate was issued. Such person on removing shall notify said board of the change of his place of business, and failing so to do shall cease to be a registered pharmacist. No registered pharmacist shall be the proprietor or manager of more than one place of business, unless he shall at each place of business by him owned or managed at all times when open keep one or more registered assistant pharmacists.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 663.

Passed April
8, 1878.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE PLANTING OF TREES, AND THE TAXES THEREON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Of exempting
plantations of
trees from tax-
ation.

SECTION 1. Whenever there shall have been planted one or more acres of land, worth not more than twenty-five dollars per acre, in this state, not at the time of planting, sprout or wood-land, to timber trees of any of the following kinds, viz: Chestnut, hickory, white ash, oak, maple, European larch, pine, or ailanthus, in numbers not less than two thousand to the acre; the owner of such plantation of trees may, after they shall have grown to an average of four feet in height, appear before the board of assessors of

taxes in any town in which such plantation may be located, and prove the facts above mentioned and specified in reference to such plantation; and upon such proof, such plantation of trees, and the ground in which they are growing, shall be exempted from all taxation whatever for a period of fifteen years next thereafter.

CHAPTER 664.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 136 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE SCOLLOP FISHERIES." Passed April 9, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall take within the public waters of this state more than fifteen bushels of scollops, including the shells, in any one day. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence.

Quantity of scollops that may be taken in a day.

CHAPTER 665.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 7, OF CHAPTER 31, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES. Passed April 10, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 7, of chapter 31, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the word "ten" in the fourth line thereof, and inserting the word "twenty" in place thereof.

Of town appropriations for free public libraries.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

CHAPTER 666.

Passed April
10, 1878.

AN ACT TO LIMIT THE INDEBTEDNESS TO BE INCURRED BY,
AND THE TAXES WHICH MAY BE IMPOSED UPON, TOWNS
AND CITIES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Outstanding
notes, etc., of
towns, to be
paid, etc.

SECTION 1. The outstanding notes, bonds and contracts of towns and cities shall be paid and be fulfilled according to the tenor thereof, and all public works now authorized to be prosecuted shall be prosecuted, and all indebtedness authorized to be incurred on account thereof, by any special act of the general assembly, may be incurred in the same way as if this act had not been passed.

Town indebted-
ness limited to
three per cent.
of taxable prop-
erty.

SEC. 2. After the passage of this act no town or city shall incur any debt in excess of three *per centum* of the taxable property of such town or city, including the indebtedness of such town or city at the time of the passage of this act, but the giving of a new note, or bond, for a preëxisting debt, or for money borrowed and applied to the payment of such preëxisting debt, is excepted from the provisions of this section; *provided*, that any sinking fund shall be deducted in computing such indebtedness.

Town taxes
limited to one
per cent. of
ratable prop-
erty.

SEC. 3. No town or city shall assess its ratable property in any one year in excess of one *per centum* of its ratable value, except for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of such town or city, or the interest thereon, or for appropriations to any of the sinking funds, or for extraordinary repairs for damages caused by the elements; but assessments for specific benefits conferred by the opening or improving of any public highway, or for any public sewer, shall not be taken to be within the provisions of this section.

CHAPTER 667.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 245, TITLE XXXIII, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF SALARIES." Passed April 10, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the reporter of the decisions and opinions of the supreme court shall be eight hundred dollars. Salary of reporter of decisions of supreme court.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

CHAPTER 668.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 14, TITLE III, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE," AND IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 188, TITLE XXV, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 524 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ACT OF MARCH 31, 1876, "OF THE REPORTER AND REPORTS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT." Passed April 11, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever the reporter of the decisions and opinions of the supreme court shall have published an edition of a volume of Rhode Island reports, in accordance with chapter 188, of the General Statutes, as amended by chapter 524, of the public laws, act of March 31, 1876, he may retain for his own use out of such edition twenty-five copies of such volume. The remaining volumes of the edition he shall deliver to the secretary of state, and shall assign to the secretary of state, for the use of the state, the copyright of such volume, if such volume shall have been copyrighted. Upon such delivery (and assignment in case of a copyright), the state auditor shall draw his order Rhode Island reports, publication, etc.;

on the general treasurer in favor of the reporter for the cost of such edition.

Distribution of
volumes.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall make such distribution of the volumes delivered to him as is directed by section 13, of chapter 14, title III, of the General Statutes. He shall reserve such number of volumes for the use of the state as, in his opinion, is necessary, and shall, at his discretion, sell or cause to be sold the remaining volumes of the edition, accounting to the general treasurer for the proceeds of such sales.

SEC. 3. So much of section 13, of chapter 14, title III, of the General Statutes, as requires the secretary of state to subscribe for three hundred copies of each volume of Rhode Island reports, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 669.

Passed April
11, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTERS 181 AND 182 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE SUPREME COURT," AND "OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Court of com-
mon pleas to be
holden in each
county.

SECTION 1. There shall be a court of common pleas, to be holden in each county, at such times and places as shall be by law appointed, by some one or more of the justices of the supreme court, to be from time to time designated by said justices or a majority thereof.

Quorum of the
court of com-
mon pleas.

SEC. 2. Any one justice of the supreme court shall be a quorum of the court of common pleas for all purposes of business whatever, except for the trial of indictments for any crime punishable by death or imprisonment for life, and any two justices thereof shall be a quorum of said court for all purposes whatever.

SEC. 3. Whenever any prisoner shall be arraigned upon any indictment before said court when holden by a single justice, and shall plead guilty or refuse to contend with the state, such prisoner may be sentenced by the court so holden, though guilty of an offence punishable by death or imprisonment for life, with the same effect as if said court so holden had power to try said indictment.

Of sentencing prisoners in certain cases.

SEC. 4. No indictment shall be found in the supreme court in the county of Providence.

Supreme court, Prov. Co.: no indictment to be found in. Statutes repealed.

SEC. 5. Sections 27 and 28, of chapter 181, of the General Statutes, and sections 1, 7, 8 and 9, of chapter 182 of the General Statutes, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect any indictment pending at the time of the passage hereof.

Pending indictments not hereby affected.

CHAPTER 670.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 140, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS."

Passed April 11, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Commissioners appointed under the provisions of chapter 140, of the General Statutes, "Of banks and institutions for savings," for examining any bank or institution for savings, may administer oaths to all persons whom they are authorized to examine under oath.

Special bank commissioners may administer oaths.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 671.

Passed April
11, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 133, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER FISHERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Penalty for
taking oysters
from private
bed.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall wrongfully take and carry away oysters from a private oyster bed shall for the first offense be fined fifty dollars and be imprisoned for thirty days, and for any subsequent offence, shall be fined one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for six months.

Offenders may
be arrested by
police constables
without
warrant, etc.

SEC. 2. Any police constable may, in view of the commission of any offense upon the waters of Narragansett Bay, arrest the offender without warrant, and detain him for not exceeding twenty-four hours, for the purpose of being proceeded against for the offence.

CHAPTER 672.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 189, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF JURORS AND JURIES," AND IN REPEAL OF SECTION 15, OF CHAPTER 246, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Number of
jurors for Pro-
vidence county.

SECTION 1. Section 7, of chapter 189, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :
"Sec. 7. There shall be drawn for the county of Providence, fifteen grand and fifty-six petit jurors, that is to say : Providence, one grand and thirteen petit jurors ; Smithfield, one grand and two petit jurors ; Scituate, one grand and three petit jurors ; Glocester, one grand and three petit jurors ; Cumberland, one grand and three petit jurors ; Cranston, one grand and three petit jurors ; Johnston, one grand and four petit jurors ; North Providence, one grand and two petit jurors ;

Foster, one grand and two petit jurors; Burrillville, one grand and three petit jurors; Pawtucket, one grand and five petit jurors; East Providence, one grand and two petit jurors; Woonsocket, one grand and four petit jurors; Lincoln, one grand and four petit jurors, and North Smithfield, one grand and three petit jurors for the court of common pleas; and for the supreme court the same number of petit jurors apportioned among the several towns in the same ratio."

SEC. 2. Section 8, of said chapter 189, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 8. The fifty-six petit jurors so drawn for the county of Providence, shall be divided into two classes by the town councils drawing the same, and the several towns shall draw for each of such classes the following number of jurors: Providence, six for the first and seven for the second; Glocester, Cumberland and North Smithfield each, two for the first and one for the second; Scituate, Cranston and Burrillville each, one for the first and two for the second; North Providence, Foster, East Providence and Smithfield shall each draw one for each class; Woonsocket, Johnston and Lincoln shall each draw two for each class; Pawtucket shall draw three for the first and two for the second."

Petit jurors for Providence county; number to be drawn for each town.

SEC. 3. Section 15 of chapter 246 of the General Statutes is hereby repealed.

Mileage of drawn jurors.

CHAPTER 673.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 202, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF TRIALS," AND TO CHAPTER 211, "OF EXECUTIONS."

Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any person shall be served with a copy of a writ by which he shall be sought to be charged as trustee of the defendant named therein, and such person shall appear and answer to the action so commenced as to whether he is, or is not, a trustee

Trustee of defendant, liability how to be determined.

of the defendant, the court in which such action is brought or may be pending, shall determine whether the person so served is properly chargeable as the trustee of the defendant, and if chargeable, to what extent.

Form of execution against personal estate of defendant in hands of trustee, etc.

SEC. 2. In every execution issued against any defendant in an action in which another person shall have been charged, as the trustee of such defendant, under the provisions of the preceding section, or by the default of the person served with a copy of the plaintiff's writ for the purpose of charging him as the trustee of the defendant to appear and file his affidavit therein, there shall be inserted next after the words "goods and chattels or real estate of the defendant," the words following, viz: "and the personal estate of the said defendant, in the hands and possession of (here insert the name of the trustee,) charged as trustee of the said defendant to the extent of (here insert the amount for which the trustee is charged,) dollars," or if the trustee shall be charged by his default in not filing the necessary affidavit in said cause, insert in lieu of the clause fixing the extent to which such trustee shall be charged, the following, after the word defendant, viz: "by the default of the said trustee to file his affidavit in said action."

Of relief of trustee, in certain cases, for failure to file affidavit.

SEC. 3. If any person named as the trustee of a defendant in any execution who shall have had a judgment that he be charged as trustee rendered against him by default, shall make affidavit that he had no personal property of the defendant in his hands or possession at the time of the service of the original writ in said action upon him, and that he failed to file an affidavit therein before he was charged by the court as the trustee of the defendant, either from want of actual notice of the service of the said writ, or by accident or mistake, and shall give such affidavit to the officer charged with the service of said execution, the officer shall annex such affidavit to his return to the said execution, and if the trustee shall repay to the said officer the money paid for his attendance at the time of the service of the original writ, and another like sum, no further proceedings shall be had therein

against such trustee, except as is hereinafter provided, and the officer shall pay the money paid to him by such trustee to the plaintiff.

SEC. 4. Any person summoned as trustee of a defendant, making a false answer or affidavit in any case, or in any affidavit required of him, or which he may make in any action or under the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the plaintiff in an action of the case for any damages which may result to him from such false answer or affidavit.

Penalty for false answer, etc., by trustee.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 674.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 210, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF NEW TRIALS."

Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 210, of the General Statutes, granting new trials as of course in actions originally commenced in the supreme court, is hereby repealed ; but all actions which have been commenced before the passage of this act shall be proceeded with as if this act had not been passed.

New trials, as of course, abolished.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 675.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 508, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO REGULATE AND RESTRAIN THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS."

Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever any license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be granted, the same shall be granted to expire on the first day of July next succeeding the granting of the same. *Provided,*

Liquor licenses to expire on first day of July next succeeding the granting thereof.

however, that persons holding a license at the time of the passage of this act, which license expires before the first day of July next, may obtain a license to expire on the said first day of July next, and pay therefor a price which shall be in proportion to the length of time which the said license so granted shall continue in force bears to the price of the license for a year.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 676.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT ENABLING TOWN COUNCILS TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Town councils
may discon-
tinue office of
license commis-
sioners.

SECTION 1. Whenever license commissioners shall have been appointed under the provisions of chapter 508, of the public laws, in any town, the town council of such town may, in its discretion, discontinue the office of such commissioners, and dismiss the incumbents therein from office; *provided, however*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Providence.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 677.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 134 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 29, of chapter 134, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Of obstructing
fisheries in Mill
Cove, Warwick.

"Sec. 29. Every person who shall erect any dam, weir, or other obstruction across Mill Cove, in War-

wick, or from the mouth of said cove to the pond of fresh water that runs into said cove, or such streams as run into said pond, or who shall keep up any dam, or weir, or other obstruction therein made, and any owner or occupant of lands adjoining said Mill Cove, or the stream leading from said pond into said cove, who shall permit any such obstruction to be erected or continued in or upon said cove or stream, whether done, erected, or continued by himself, or other persons, adjacent to his land, at any time between the first day of March and the first day of November, in any year, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence."

SEC. 2. Section 31, of chapter 134, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"Sec. 31. Every person who shall set or draw any seine or net in said Mill Cove, or off from the mouth thereof to Long Meadow Rocks, or from the mouth thereof to the pond of fresh water which empties into said cove, between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of June, in any year, or who shall take any alewives from said pond, or streams flowing into said pond, between the first day of March and the first day of November, in any year, shall for each offence forfeit one hundred dollars, and the boats, seines and other apparatus used in the commission thereof; *provided, however,* that nothing in said chapter shall be construed to prohibit any person from fishing for alewives in said cove, or stream running from said pond into said cove, with a bowed net not larger than twelve feet around the mouth of said net, on days other than those excepted in section 30, of chapter 134."

Same subject.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 678.

Passed April
12, 1878. ———

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 540, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 495, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED 'AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 26, OF CHAPTER 134, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Penalty for
taking trout be-
tween Aug. 16
and March 1, in
each year.

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 540, of the public laws, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows: "Every person who shall take any trout, between the fifteenth day of August and the first day of March, in each year, shall forfeit twenty dollars for each offence."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 679.

Passed April
12, 1878. ———

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 498, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED JUNE 15, 1875.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Penalty for
taking, etc.,
wild pigeons
between Jan. 1
and Aug. 10, in
each year.

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 498, of the public laws, passed June 15, 1875, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Any person who shall take, kill or destroy, by means of any trap or net, any wild pigeon, between the first day of January and the tenth day of August, in any year, or shall, within the respective times aforesaid, sell, buy, or have in his possession, any wild pigeon, taken, killed, or destroyed by means of any trap or net, if so taken, killed or destroyed within this state, shall be fined ten dollars for each of said birds."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 680.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Passed April
12, 1878.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence, and one from each of the other counties, who shall constitute the state board of health. Of the persons so appointed, at least three shall be well educated physicians and members of some medical society incorporated by this state. The governor may remove any member for cause, at any time, upon the written request of two-thirds of the board.

State board of
health, appoint-
ment of.Removal of
member of
board.

SEC. 2. The six persons first appointed shall be appointed for one, two, three, four, five and six years, respectively, and hereafter, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one member of the board annually, for the term of six years from the first day of July. Any appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the remainder of the term.

Tenure of
office.Of filling va-
cancy.

SEC. 3. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the state; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall faithfully do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the state. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the state, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the general assembly, or by the governor when the general assembly is not in session.

Duties of the
board, with
reference to
life and health
among the citi-
zens of the
state.

SEC. 4. The state board of health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among cattle or other

To investigate
diseases among
cattle, etc.

animals, and perform all the duties which have been delegated to the board of cattle commissioners, in chapter 76, of the General Statutes of the state.

Board of cattle commissioners abolished.

SEC. 5. Section 3, of chapter 76, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the board of cattle commissioners, heretofore constituted under authority of said section, is hereby abolished.

Same subject.

SEC. 6. In every section of chapter 76, of the General Statutes, where the word "commissioners" occurs, it shall be construed to mean state board of health.

Of the registration returns.

SEC. 7. The state board of health shall receive the returns of births, marriages, deaths and divorces, and shall prepare the annual report upon the registration of the same as now required by law; but after the report is prepared, the returns shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, to be bound and indexed by him as heretofore.

Same subject.

SEC. 8. Wherever the words "secretary of state" occur in sections 1, 2, 3, 16 and 19, of chapter 77, of the General Statutes, they shall be construed to mean secretary of the state board of health, and in the sixth line of section 2, of said chapter, the word "he" shall be construed to mean secretary of state. Section 17, of chapter 77, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed.

Meetings of the board.

Compensation of members.

SEC. 9. The board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. No member of the board, except the secretary, shall receive any compensation for his services; but the actual personal expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be paid by the state.

Election of secretary.

SEC. 10. The board shall elect a well-qualified physician as their secretary.

Duties of secretary.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed in this law, and such other duties as the board may require, and he shall receive such salary, not in excess of twelve hundred dollars per annum, as the board may determine. He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board, but may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members thereof.

Salary.

May be removed, how.

SEC. 12. The governor shall provide a suitable office for the board, in the city of Providence, and the actual expenses of the board and of the members thereof, when certified by the chairman and approved by the governor, shall be paid from the treasury of the state.

Office for the board.

Expenses, how paid.

SEC. 13. The board shall make a report in print, to the general assembly, annually in the month of January, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the state as they shall deem important.

Annual report of the board.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. The several town councils and boards of aldermen shall still be *ex-officio* boards of health in their respective towns, as is now by law provided. *Provided, however,* that the city council of any city may appoint a board of health for such city, which shall have all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the board of aldermen as a board of health.

Ex-officio boards of health.

Board of health for city.

CHAPTER 681.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 170 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF APPEALS FROM COURTS OF PROBATE."

Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 3, of chapter 170, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz.: "The person appealing from any determination or decree of a court of probate to the supreme court shall, within ten days after giving bond, as provided in section 2 of the act to which this is in addition, file his reasons of appeal in the office of the clerk appealed to; and shall cause the adverse party to be served with a copy thereof, and to be cited at least ten

Of filing reasons of appeal from decree of court of probate.

Service of citation.

days before the sitting of the court appealed to, but if the party appealing shall, by accident, or mistake, or because of the adverse party being without the state, fail to have such party served, the court appealed to may, in its discretion, order notice or further notice to be given to any or all parties so adversely interested in the said appeal, which notice or further notice to such adverse party shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed by the court."

Notice to adverse party.

No decree, etc. to be dismissed for want of form, etc.

SEC. 2. No order, judgment or decree of a court of probate, or town council, which may be appealed from, or in any collateral proceeding when the same shall have not been appealed from, shall be deemed to be invalid, or be quashed for want of proper form, or for want of jurisdiction appearing upon the face of the papers, if the court or council had jurisdiction of the subject matter of such order, judgment or decree, and in cases appealed from the appellate court, having jurisdiction of the parties, may allow amendments to be made in the papers filed in any such case to supply any deficiency or correct any errors therein, upon such terms and conditions as the appellate court may deem proper, and may proceed without reference to the order, judgment or decree of the court of probate or town council, to enter such judgment as the justice of the case may require.

Of making amendments and correcting errors.

Original papers not to be filed in court appealed to.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of chapter 475, shall not be construed to apply to appeals from courts of probate; but if from accident or mistake a copy of the proceedings appealed from is not filed at the time of filing the reasons of appeal, the court may grant leave to file it subsequently, on such terms as they deem reasonable.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 682.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 491, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT FOR SUPPLYING THE TOWN OF PAWTUCKET WITH PURE WATER." Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The bonds provided to be issued under section 7, of chapter 491, of the public laws, may be made payable in gold, both principal and interest. Pawtucket water bonds payable in gold.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 683.

AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PUNISH WRONGS TO CHILDREN. Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person having the custody or control of any child under the age of sixteen years, who shall exhibit, use or employ, or shall in any manner, or under any pretence, sell, apprentice or give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation, occupation, service or purpose of rope or wire walking, begging, or as a gymnast, contortionist, equestrian performer, or acrobat, in any place whatsoever; or for or in any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever; or for or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or morals, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or who shall cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall for every such offence be punished by imprisonment in jail, state workhouse, or house of correction, not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forfeit any right which he may have to the custody of such child. Penalty for exhibiting or using children in certain performances, or for certain immoral purposes, etc.

Penalty for hiring, etc., as aforesaid.

Authority to detain such child, and to deliver same to certain institutions or homes.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall take, receive, hire or employ, exhibit or have in custody, any child under the age, and for any of the purposes prohibited in the preceding section, shall be punished for every such offence, in the manner therein provided.

SEC. 3. The town sergeant of any town, or the chief of police or city marshal of any city, may enter any place where any child may be held, detained, or employed in violation of this act, and without process of law, seize and detain such child, and hold him as a witness to testify upon the trial of any person charged with violating the provisions of this act, and if upon the conviction of the offender, no person shall appear who is entitled to the custody of such child, the officer having the child in custody shall, under the direction of the court, deliver the same to the Children's Friend society, the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, or the Association for the benefit of Colored Children in the city of Providence, or the Home for Friendless Children in Newport, if said societies will receive the same without costs to the state; or he may, with the approval of the overseer of the poor of the town or city, bind such child to some suitable person, who may be willing to receive the same into his family, where it will be properly brought up, and, in the event of his being unable to provide a suitable home for such child in either of the designated ways, the officer having it in charge shall deliver it to the overseer of the poor of the town, to be cared for by him.

CHAPTER 684.

Passed April 12, 1878.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 145, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Power brakes to be attached to passenger cars.

SECTION 1. Every railroad corporation whose cars are propelled by steam, shall cause a power brake to be attached to every passenger car (which they use for

the conveyance of passengers) which said brake shall be so arranged that it may be put in operation by the engineer when the train is in motion.

SEC. 2. Every railroad corporation who shall use any passenger car for the conveyance of passengers, without such power brake so applied, shall for every such offence be fined one hundred dollars, one half thereof to the use of the complainant, and the other half thereof to the use of the state; but this penalty shall not apply to an incidental conveyance of passengers in freight cars, nor to dummy cars, so called, nor to a passenger car attached to the rear end of a freight train or dummy engine. Penalty.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of August next. Exceptions.

CHAPTER 685.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 598, OF THE STATUTES, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

Passed April
12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of aldermen of the city of Providence shall, in the month of January of each year, appoint constables, not exceeding ten in number, who shall hold office for the term of one year from the time of appointment, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and every such constable so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute and deliver a bond to the treasurer of said city, with at least two sureties, to be approved by said board of aldermen, in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due and faithful execution of his office according to law.

Constables in
city of Providence,
appointment and
qualification of.

SEC. 2. In case of death, resignation or removal of any constable, said board of aldermen may fill by

Vacancy, how
filled.

appointment any such vacancy so made for the balance of the time for which such constable so dead, resigned or removed, was appointed; and such appointee shall give like bond as is required in section 1 of this act.

Appointment,
how revoked.

SEC. 3. The board of aldermen shall have power to revoke any appointment of constable made as aforesaid after due hearing.

Powers and liabilities of constables.

SEC. 4. Constables in the city of Providence shall have and possess all the powers and be subject to all the liabilities now given or imposed upon constables by law, except as hereinafter limited. No constable appointed in any other town of this state shall have power to serve any civil process in the city of Providence, except such process shall be issued by a court or magistrate outside of said city, or the party plaintiff or defendant, or some one of them, shall reside without said city. Constables appointed under this act shall not serve any civil process outside of the city of Providence, except such process shall issue from a court or magistrate in the city of Providence, or the party plaintiff or defendant, or some one of them, shall reside in said city.

Restrictions on service of process.

Appointments until January, 1879, how made.

SEC. 5. The board of aldermen of said city may appoint constables, not exceeding ten in number, who shall hold office until the appointment of constables in January, A. D. 1879, and such appointees shall give like bond as is required in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 686.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH A HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Penalty for indecent intoxication.

SECTION 1. Section 13, of the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Providence to establish a

house of correction, and for other purposes," passed October, A. D. 1833, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Any person who shall be found intoxicated under such circumstances as shall amount to a violation of decency, shall be fined for such offence in a sum not exceeding five dollars; and in default of payment of such fine, together with the costs of prosecution, such person shall be imprisoned in the Providence county jail until said fine and costs shall be paid; *provided, however*, that such person shall not be imprisoned for a longer term than thirty days for any one default.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 687.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO COMPLETE THE CITY HALL, THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AND THE DREDGING OF THE COVE BASIN, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT THEREOF.

Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The city of Providence is authorized to complete the structures now in process of erection in said city, known as the city hall, and high school building, and to fit and furnish the same for occupation, and also to complete the dredging of the cove basin.

City of Providence may complete city hall, high school and dredging of cove.

SEC. 2. The said city may issue notes, bonds or other securities necessary to pay or to meet any debt or liability incurred under the foregoing section, provided that sum shall not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

May issue notes, etc., for foregoing.

CHAPTER 688.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF
PROVIDENCE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Buildings ex-
empt.

SECTION 1. Buildings and structures belonging to the United States, or to this state, are exempted from the operations of this act.

Building dis-
tricts.

SEC. 2. The city of Providence, for the purposes of this act, is divided into two building districts, and an outer district. The outer district shall be that part of said city not comprised within the building districts.

First building
district, limits
of.

SEC. 3. The first building district shall be all that part of said city lying within the following lines, viz: beginning at the harbor line on the westerly side of the river, one hundred feet south of Point street, and extending westward, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Point street, to a point one hundred feet west of Chestnut street; then extending northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Chestnut street, to a point one hundred feet south of Broad street; then extending westerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Broad street, to a point in range of a line drawn one hundred feet west of Fenner street; then northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Fenner street, to High street, then crossing High street to a point on its northerly side one hundred feet west of Jackson street; then extending northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Jackson street, to a point one hundred feet north of Washington street; then extending easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north of Washington street, to a point one hundred feet west of Aborn street, then holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Aborn street; then extending northerly to a point one hundred feet north of Sabin street, then northerly in a direct line to the easterly corner of Park and Promenade streets, and extending on said Park street one hundred feet; then

extending easterly one hundred feet from Promenade street to a point one hundred feet west of Gaspee street; then extending easterly and northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north and west of Gaspee street, to a point one hundred feet north of the north line of Smith street; then extending easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north of Smith street, to a point one hundred feet east of North Main street, then extending southerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet east of North and South Main streets until the harbor line is reached at the foot of South Main street.

SEC. 4. The second building district shall be all that part of said city lying within the following lines and the first building district, viz: beginning at the harbor line on the westerly side of the river at a point one hundred feet south of Henderson street, and extending westward, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Henderson street, to a point one hundred feet west of Eddy street; then extending northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Eddy and Hospital streets, to a point one hundred feet south of Lockwood street, at its junction with Hospital street; then running westerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Lockwood street, to a point one hundred feet east of Prairie avenue; then extending southerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet east of Prairie avenue, to a point one hundred feet south of Dudley street; then running westerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Dudley street, to a point one hundred feet south of Friendship street; then extending westerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Friendship street, to a point one hundred feet east of Broad street; then extending southerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet east of Broad street, to a point one hundred feet south of Parkis avenue; then extending westerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Parkis avenue and Cromwell street, to a point one hundred feet west of Dexter street; then extending northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Dexter street, to a

Second building
district, limits
of.

point one hundred feet south of Cranston street ; then holding the distance of one hundred feet south of Cranston street, to a point in range of a line drawn one hundred feet west of Messer street ; then extending northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Messer street, to a point one hundred feet south of High street ; then extending westerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet south of High street, to the west line of Manton avenue ; then extending through Manton avenue to a point one hundred feet north of Delaine street ; then extending easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north of Delaine street, to a point one hundred feet west of Valley street ; then extending northerly and easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Valley street, to a point one hundred feet west of Orms street ; thence extending easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west and north of Orms street, to a point one hundred feet west of Charles street ; then extending northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Charles street, to a point one hundred feet north of Nichols street ; then extending easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north of Nichols street, to a point one hundred feet north of Nash lane ; then easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north of Nash lane, to a point one hundred feet west of Printery street ; then northerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet west of Printery street, to a point one hundred feet north of Livingston street ; then easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north of Livingston street, to a point one hundred feet east of North Main street ; then southerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet east of North Main street, to a point one hundred feet north of Olney street ; then easterly, holding the distance of one hundred feet north of Olney street, to a point one hundred feet east of Hope street ; then southerly, holding the distance of one hundred feet east of Hope street, to Front street ; then by a projection of the same line across India street to the harbor line.

Definitions.

SEC. 5. In the construction of this act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following terms shall

have the respective meanings herein assigned to them, viz :

"External wall" shall apply to every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building, other than a party wall. "External wall."

"Party wall" shall apply to every wall used, or built, intended as a separation of any building from any other building, to be occupied by different persons. "Party wall."

"Foundation wall" shall mean that portion of external walls below the level of the street curb, and for walls not on any street, that portion of the wall below the level of the ground outside of the wall. "Foundation wall."

"Partition wall" shall mean any interior wall of masonry in a building. "Partition wall."

A "tenement house" shall mean and include every house, building, or portion thereof, which is intended to be occupied, or is occupied, as the residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them. "Tenement house."

A "lodging house" shall mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are lodged for hire, for a single night, or for less than a week at one time. "Lodging house."

A "cellar" shall mean every basement or lower story of any building or house, of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the ground adjoining. "Cellar."

SEC. 6. The chief engineer of the fire department shall, by virtue of his office, be the inspector of buildings in the city of Providence, and is charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and may depute such duties hereunder to be performed by such of the assistant engineers of his department as he may deem proper. He shall keep a record of his doings; report all violations of this act to the city solicitor for prosecution, and shall annually, and as much oftener as he may be required by the city council, make return to said council of his doings hereunder. Chief engineer of fire department to be inspector of buildings; and duties of.

To examine
buildings under
erection.

The inspector of buildings shall examine all buildings in the course of erection, alteration or repair, as often as practicable, and shall make a record of all violations of this act, together with the street and number where such violations are found, the name of the owner, lessee, occupants, architect and master-mechanics, and all other matters relative thereto.

To examine
buildings re-
ported dan-
gerous, etc.

The said inspector shall examine all buildings reported dangerous, or damaged by fire or accident, and make a record of such examinations, including the nature and amount of such damage, with the name of the street and number of the building, the name of the owner, lessee, and for what purpose occupied, and, in case of fire, the probable origin thereof; he shall examine all buildings under application to raise, enlarge, alter or build upon, and make a record of the condition of the same.

What altera-
tions and addi-
tions are sub-
ject to this act.

SEC. 7. Any alteration in or addition to any building already erected, or hereafter to be built, except necessary repairs not affecting the construction of the external or party walls, chimneys or stairways, shall, to the extent of such work, be subject to the regulations of this act.

Same subject.

No building already erected, or hereafter built, shall be raised or built upon in such manner that were such building wholly built or constructed after the passage of this act, it would be in violation of any provision hereof.

Notice of in-
tention to build.

SEC. 8. Every person intending to build, or make any alteration in the external walls of any structure, any part of which is to be placed upon or within ten feet of any street, square, alley, or lane, shall, before he proceeds to build the same, or to lay the foundation thereof, or to make the said alteration, give notice in writing of such intention and of the proposed location to the city engineer, at least six days before doing any act for carrying such intention into execution, and the city engineer shall notify the inspector of buildings thereof, and within three days after receiving notice, proceed to mark out and define the line of such street, square, lane, or alley, adjoining the estate of the person giving notice as aforesaid, and also to mark the grade

Of defining line
of street, etc.

of such street, square, lane, or alley, as established by the proper authority.

SEC. 9. Any excavation upon a lot, adjoining a street, shall be properly guarded and protected by the person having charge of such excavation, so as not to become dangerous to public travel. Whenever any excavation shall be commenced upon a lot of land, and there shall be a party or other wall standing upon or near the boundary line of said lot, if the person whose duty it shall be to preserve and protect said wall from injury, shall neglect or fail so to do, for twenty-four hours after notice in writing from the inspector of buildings, left at the usual residence or place of business of such person, said inspector may enter upon the premises, and employ such labor, obtain such materials, and take such other steps as may be necessary to make the same safe and to prevent the same from becoming unsafe, at the expense of the person owning said wall or building; and such inspector may recover of such person all money so expended as if he had been employed by such person to expend the same.

Excavations.

Of protecting party or other walls.

Expense to be recovered of owner.

SEC. 10. Whenever any person shall be about to erect or alter the exterior walls of a building, within five feet of the line of a traveled street, said person shall cause the portion of the site of said building bordering upon said street, to be enclosed by a proper fence not less than four feet high, and at least seven feet from the line of such building; and if such fence shall prevent passage on the sidewalk, shall lay and maintain a plank walk around the same not less than thirty inches wide; and said fence shall be made as much higher and the walk as much wider as the inspector of buildings shall direct, and the same shall be maintained until all liability to accident from falling materials shall be terminated.

Of fencing in exterior walls under construction.

No person shall erect, or continue when erected, any staging in any highway, for the purpose of repairing or erecting a building without first obtaining permission from the inspector of buildings, and all such staging shall be so erected and secured as to be safe and sufficient for the purpose for which it was erected.

Of erecting staging in highway.

Of depositing
rubbish, etc., in
street.

In erecting any building, no person shall place, deposit or suffer to remain in any street or highway, any lumber or other building material, rubbish or remains of any old building, for a longer period than may be necessary for the prosecution of the work which may be going on, and in case such material, rubbish or remains of an old building shall necessarily remain after dark, a sufficient light shall be placed over or near the same, and kept from sunset to sunrise.

Light to be
placed near
same.

Rubbish to be
removed.

All rubbish from the erecting or repairing of any building, or the removal of an old building, shall be carried away by the person so erecting or repairing such building at such time as any highway commissioner may direct; and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, it shall be removed by a highway commissioner at the expense of the person so erecting or repairing such building. Any person violating any provision of this section shall pay a fine of five dollars.

Penalty.

Construction of
buildings.

Foundations.

SEC. 11. Every permanent building shall have foundations not less than four feet below the surface exposed to frost, resting upon the solid ground or upon concrete, piles or other solid sub-structure.

Walls.

Every wall other than foundation walls, constructed of brick, stone or other similar substance, shall be properly bonded and solidly built with mortar or cement.

Walls.

The thickness of every wall, as hereinafter prescribed, shall be the minimum thickness as applied to solid walls.

Walls.

The height of every external or party wall, as referred to in this act, or in any act in amendment thereof, shall be measured from the level of the finished grade to its highest point; on sloping ground such height shall be measured at intervals of ten feet.

Piles.

SEC. 12. Wherever piles are required to be driven for a foundation they shall be of suitable stock, driven to a firm and solid bearing, and the tops shall be cut off on a level to insure constant immersion. There shall not be less than two rows under all external and party walls, and they shall be spaced not over three feet on centres in the direction of the length of the wall.

Cellar bottoms.

Every building to be used for a dwelling or a hotel, built upon filled or made land, shall have a bed of con-

crete, made of hydraulic cement and gravel, or tar and gravel, spread over the cellar bottom, or shall be paved with brick laid in cement, or asphalt, throughout the whole extent of the building; and, where there is a basement floor over the cellar bottom, with an air-space between the concrete and said floor, the air-space shall be properly ventilated.

SEC. 13. Foundation walls shall rest on a proper base, or footing course; if of stone, each stone shall have the upper and under surfaces approximately parallel, and shall be close-fitted and bedded solid. Timber shall be used only where it will be constantly immersed in water. The breadth of every base course shall be in proportion to the load to be carried and to the softness of the soil beneath it.

Foundation,
external and
party walls.

Foundation walls for wooden buildings shall be of brick, at least twelve inches thick, or rubble or block stone at least sixteen inches thick, laid in cement mortar, or dry rubble stone at least eighteen inches thick.

SEC. 14. For dwelling-houses with walls not exceeding thirty-five feet in height, foundation walls, laid with block or ledge stone in cement mortar, or in brick laid in cement, shall be not less than sixteen inches thick, and external and party walls of brick shall be not less than twelve inches thick for the entire height.

Walls and foundations for
brick and stone
buildings—
dwelling-houses.

For dwelling-houses with walls exceeding thirty-five and not exceeding fifty-five feet in height, foundation walls laid with block or ledge stone in cement mortar, shall not be less than eighteen inches thick; if of brick, not less than sixteen inches thick, and laid in cement. External brick walls shall be not less than sixteen inches thick to the second floor, and twelve inches above, and brick party walls not less than twelve inches thick to the top of the upper floor, and not less than eight inches thick for the remaining height.

For dwelling-houses with walls exceeding fifty-five feet in height, foundation walls, laid with block or ledge stone in cement mortar, or brick laid in cement, shall be not less than twenty inches thick. External brick walls shall be not less than sixteen inches thick

to the top of the second floor, and twelve inches above, and brick party walls not less than twelve inches thick to the top of the upper floor, and not less than eight inches thick for the remaining height.

Buildings other than dwelling-houses.

SEC. 15. Buildings other than dwelling-houses shall have walls of the following thickness :

For buildings in which the walls do not exceed forty feet in height, foundation walls shall be laid of block or ledge stone in cement mortar, not less than twenty-four inches thick ; external walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick to the top of the first story, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height.

For buildings in which the walls exceed forty feet in height, foundation walls shall be laid of block or ledge stone in cement mortar, not less than twenty-eight inches thick.

Buildings between forty and sixty feet in height.

For buildings exceeding forty feet and not exceeding sixty feet in height, the external walls shall not be less than twenty inches thick to the top of the first story, not less than sixteen inches thick to the top of the second story, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height.

Buildings over sixty feet in height.

For buildings exceeding sixty feet in height, the external walls of the two lower stories shall not be less than twenty-four inches, the next story above not less than twenty inches, thence not less than sixteen inches to the top of the fourth story, and not less than twelve inches for the remaining height.

Thickness of party walls.

Party walls in such buildings shall be not less than twenty inches thick to the top of the second floor above the street, and not less than sixteen inches thick to the underside of the roof boards, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height.

Of external walls.

In all buildings over twenty-five feet in width, not having either brick partition walls, or girders supported by columns running lengthwise of the building, the external walls shall be increased four inches in thickness for every additional twenty-five feet in the width of said building.

Bearing walls over ninety feet in length without cross walls or buttresses of equal height with the wall shall be four inches thicker than above required.

Bearing walls.

Stone walls less than twenty-four inches thick shall have at least one header running through in every three feet in height and four feet in length; if over twenty-four inches thick, at least one header for every six superficial feet on each side and running in at least two feet.

Headers in stone walls.

The amount of materials above specified for external walls may be used either in piers or buttresses; *provided*, the external walls between said piers or buttresses shall in no case be less than twelve inches thick. If adjoining owners, instead of a party wall, shall each at the same time erect a wall on his own land, such walls may be twelve inches each in thickness, to such height as they shall be contiguous.

Piers or buttresses, etc.

When the floor joists of any building rest on brick corbelling, or on iron bearers, and are not built into the wall, the walls may be made four inches thinner than required above; *provided*, that such corbelling be not less than six courses in height, and be well bonded into the wall; and that no such wall be less than twelve inches thick.

If corbelling is used.

The external walls of stables, or workshops for light work shall be at least twelve inches thick; *provided*, that no such building shall be over thirty feet high, nor cover more than three thousand square feet, and that said walls be not less than twelve inches thick.

External walls of stables, or workshops.

Hollow walls may be built; but all such walls shall be tied together with incombustible anchors placed not more than three feet apart. If used as bearing walls, the thickness shall be reckoned by their solid parts, unless either part is at least eight inches thick and solid vertical connections are made not less than twelve inches wide nor more than eight feet apart from centres, in which case two thirds of the hollow space shall be counted with the solid parts. In no case shall the ends of joists or other wood-work be allowed to come within four inches of the hollow space.

Hollow walls.

Hall partitions
in tenement or
lodging houses.

In any building hereafter to be erected, to be occupied as a tenement or lodging house, in which the lower part is to be used for business or manufacturing purposes, or which is intended to be occupied by more than four families, the hall partitions from the cellar to the second floor shall be built of non-conducting incombustible material.

Backing of exterior walls, etc.

Exterior walls, faced with stone, shall have a backing of not less than eight inches of hard brick-work laid in mortar. But in no case shall the thickness of stone and backing, taken together, be less than the thickness required for a brick wall of the same height. The stone facing of the wall shall be securely tied to the brick backing by means of metal clamps.

Stone cornices.

Where a wall is finished with a stone cornice, the greatest weight of material of such cornice shall be on the inside of the face of the wall, so that the cornice shall firmly balance upon the wall.

Headers.

In brick walls every ninth course shall be a heading course, except where some bond is used in which at least every ninth course is a heading course, or where walls are faced with face brick, when every ninth course shall be bonded with Flemish headers, or by cutting the face course and putting in diagonal headers behind, or by splitting the face brick in half and backing the same by a continuous row of headers.

Metal ties.

Metal ties, built in as often as every ninth course and not over twelve inches apart may be used instead of the brick headers.

Backing of brick, in certain cases, and other details.

In all walls which are faced with thin ashlar, anchored to the backing, or in which the ashlar has not either alternate headers and stretchers in each course, or alternating heading and stretching courses, the backing of brick shall not be less than twelve inches thick, and each ashlar shall be securely tied to the backing by one or more suitable metal anchors. All heading courses shall be good, hard, perfect brick. Iron piers under external walls, unless full columns, shall be backed with at least twelve inches of brick work; iron fronts or facings shall be backed with brick work at least eight inches thick. No rear, front, division or party wall of brick or stone shall be built upon

or supported by any wooden girders, rafters or lintels, or other wooden supports, but upon iron, brick or stone of sufficient strength. All lintels shall be of sufficient strength and bearing for the super-imposed weight. No timber shall be used in any wall of building, except arch forms for interior arched openings.

The side, end and party walls shall be anchored at each tier of beams, at intervals of not more than ten feet apart, with good, strong, wrought-iron anchors, at least one-half inch by one and one-half inch, well built into the walls, and fastened to the top of the beams; and where the beams are supported by girders, the ends of the beams resting on the girder shall be butted together, end to end, and strapped by wrought-iron straps or tie-irons, at the same distances apart, and in the same beams as the wall anchors, and shall be well fastened.

Walls, how to be anchored, etc.

All mortar shall be of the best quality for the purpose for which it is applied.

Mortar.

Party walls shall be coped with non-combustible material securely fastened, or with wood if covered with tin or other metal; and where there is a flat, hip or pitch roof, shall be carried up to a height of not less than two feet above the roof covering, at every part of said roof; and where the roof is of the kind known as Mansard or French, or of any style excepting as above specified, unless the same is constructed of fire-proof materials throughout, the party wall shall be carried up to a height of not less than two feet above the flat or upper slope of said roof, and shall extend through the lower slope, at least eighteen inches distant from and parallel with the roof covering. The ends of party walls shall be corbelled out at least twelve inches, or to the outer edge of all cornices or projections on the front or rear walls, *provided*, that if a gutter-stone of suitable dimensions and properly balanced shall be inserted, it shall be equivalent to corbelling, and no continuous vertical recess of more than four inches in depth shall be made in any twelve-inch party wall, and no recess of any kind shall be made in any eight inch party wall.

Party walls, coping, etc.

Isolated brick
piers.

SEC. 17. Isolated brick piers shall be built of good, hard, well-burnt brick, and under all lintels, girders, iron or other columns, shall have a cap-iron at least one inch thick, or a cap-stone of granite at least eight inches thick, or bluestone at least four inches thick, the full size of the pier.

External brick
pier.

In the case of an external brick pier, the plate may be reduced sufficiently in size to allow four inches of brick-work to intervene between the edge of the plate, and the face of the pier exposed to the weather.

Columns.

Columns supported by brick walls or piers shall rest upon an iron plate at least one inch thick, or upon a cap-stone of granite at least eight inches thick, or of blue stone at least four inches thick, of a size satisfactory to the inspector of buildings. Under iron columns shall in all cases be an iron plate of not less than one inch in thickness. All iron columns must be wrought to a true bearing at right angles with the axis, and must be set plumb without wedging up, except with thin iron wedges.

Footing course
and founda-
tions.

Every pier or column supporting walls of masonry shall have for a footing course a broad leveler of block stone, or ledge stone, of sufficient thickness, and with a bearing surface equal in area to the square of one foot more than the width of the footing course required for a wall of the same thickness as that borne by the pier or column; and if the foundation of such piers or columns rests upon piles, a sufficient number shall be driven to insure a proper support.

Binders.

Every brick pier shall have one or more binders built therein either of iron not less than one inch thick, of blue stone not less than three inches, or of granite or sandstone not less than five inches thick; these binders shall be of the full size of the pier, except in piers on the street front above the curb where they may be four inches less in diameter. The distance between any two binders or between either of them and the capstone or base of the pier shall not exceed four feet.

Floor-beams,
partitions, roof-
beams, etc.

SEC. 18. Floor beams shall have a bearing of at least four inches at each end. Every trimmer or header more than four feet long, used in any building

except a dwelling, shall be hung in stirrup irons, of suitable thickness for the weight to be supported. The butts or ends of all floor beams and rafters entering a brick wall shall be cut on a splay of three inches in their width. All main partitions supporting in any manner the floor-beams or rafters shall be placed directly over each other, and shall rest on a wall, girder, or hard-pine capping, and shall head and foot against each other as far as practicable.

Roof or floor timbers entering the same party wall from opposite sides, shall have at least four inches solid brick-work between the ends of said timbers.

Under the ends of iron or wooden girders, resting in walls, a stone template shall be built into the wall not less in width than four inches less than the thickness of said walls, and not in any case less than four inches in thickness, and eighteen inches long. Iron wall plates may be used in place of such templates, not less than one inch in thickness. Stone template.

SEC. 19. Flat roofs shall be constructed to bear a safe weight, exclusive of materials, of not less than fifty pounds per superficial foot. Floors (except attic floors) shall be constructed to bear a safe weight, per superficial foot, exclusive of materials, as follows: For dwelling houses, tenement houses, apartment houses, hotels, boarding houses, and stables, not less than seventy pounds; ordinary school-rooms and rooms for light mechanical purposes, not less than one hundred pounds; theatres, public halls, churches and all rooms liable to be crowded with people, not less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds; stores, factories, mills and business buildings, not less than one hundred and fifty pounds; storehouses, warehouses, machine shops, armories and drill rooms, not less than two hundred and fifty pounds. Strength of
roofs and floors.

No floor shall be loaded with a greater weight than that above assigned to its class, unless it shall have been previously examined by a competent architect, civil engineer, or master builder not interested in the construction of the building, who shall give a certificate of the weight per square foot such floor can safely sustain, a copy of which certificate shall be posted in Examination
of floors.

a conspicuous place above or adjacent to such floor, and the weight therein named shall in no case be exceeded.

Overloading of floor.

No person shall load any floor to a greater degree than above named, or shall remove any certificate posted as above.

Projections over the street.

SEC. 20. Projections not exceeding twelve inches, such as cornices, may be built over any street more than twenty feet wide; *provided*, they shall be firmly secured, and shall not extend beyond a line drawn upward at an angle of forty-five degrees, from a point eight feet above the highest point of the sidewalk, immediately beneath, nor project in any case more than four feet from the building.

Roofs.

No roof within the building districts shall be built more than twenty feet in height from the top of street walls, nor so as to make the total height of the building over fifty-five feet, except it be constructed of non-combustible material, unless its pitch is at a less angle with the horizon than ten degrees; and all the exterior parts of any building hereafter erected, which are more than forty feet above the level of the finished grade, shall be made of or covered with non-combustible material.

Cornices.

Incombustible cornices shall be well secured to the walls independent of any wood-work; and in all cases the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof behind the cornice, and where the cornice projects above the roof the wall shall be carried up to the top of the cornice, and all exterior wooden cornices on brick, stone or iron buildings that shall hereafter require to be replaced, shall be constructed of some non-combustible material, as required for new buildings; and every exterior wooden cornice or gutter on brick, stone or iron buildings that may hereafter be damaged by fire to a greater extent than one-half of the whole thereof, shall be taken down, and if replaced shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Leaders for water.

Buildings fronting on a street shall be kept provided with proper leaders for conducting the water from the roof to the ground, sewer, street gutter, or

dry well, in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage; and in no case shall the water from the said leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk. No building, except churches and grain-elevators, shall exceed eighty feet in height to the highest point from the level of the finished grade, exclusive of chimneys and party walls above the roof; unless all of said building above such height shall be constructed in a fire-proof manner, as herein named, to wit: all joists, beams, rafters, purlins, jack-rafters, plates, studs, ties and arches, shall be made of and covered with incombustible material. Structures or projections above or outside of the roof of buildings over sixty feet high, shall be made, constructed, framed and covered with incombustible material.

Not to overflow
sidewalk.

Height of
buildings.

Buildings shall have scuttles not less in size than two by three feet, or bulkheads and doors on the roof, and shall have stationary ladders or stairs leading to the same, and such scuttles and ladders shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times.

Scuttles.

The skylights of buildings within the said first building district, and of buildings over thirty feet high outside of said district, except such as have roofs covered with shingles, shall have the frames and sash made of or covered with metal; and shall be glazed with glass not less than one-quarter of an inch thick, or shall be protected on the outside by a screen or cage made of No. 10, or heavier, wire, with meshes not over one and one-half inches, and placed at least four inches from the glass.

Skylights.

SEC. 21. Chimneys shall be built of well-burned brick or clay pipe, stone or iron. Brick flues shall have joints filled and struck, and be smoothly plastered outside below the roof. Plastering to be put on after the chimney is built up the full height. Iron or clay pipe, if used, must be enclosed in a brick flue, or in an outer pipe of non-combustible material, with a space between of not less than one inch; and all joints in such pipes must be thoroughly filled with fire clay or incombustible cement; brick chimneys must have outer brick walls at least four inches thick. Outside walls of flues not over one hundred inches in area, for

Chimneys,
flues, heating
apparatus.

ranges, furnaces, boilers and ovens, shall be of at least six inches, if of greater area of at least eight inches, of brick-work.

Brick flues, not starting from the foundation walls, shall be securely built into the brick-work of the walls to which they are hung. In no case shall chimneys rest upon any flooring without a footing of masonry or iron supported by iron beams, having a secure bearing on masonry or iron at either end. The brick-work of an isolated chimney shall not be carried over more than three-quarters of an inch to each course of brick, nor so far as to throw the centre of gravity of said chimney outside of the base thereof. Flues shall be topped out at least three feet above the roof; brick topping of chimneys shall not project more than two inches, unless covered by metal, stone, or terra cotta caps, well secured.

Hearths.

Hearths of fire-places or grates shall be laid upon incombustible supports. Wooden centring, supporting a trimmer arch, shall be removed before plastering underneath.

Brick-work back of all grates, fire-places and ranges shall be not less than eight inches thick; and when it adjoins a wooden or stud partition, shall have at least two four-inch walls with at least a two-inch air space between. No wood-work shall be secured to the brick-work of any flue.

Smoke-pipes.

Smoke-pipes in buildings having combustible floors or ceilings, shall enter flues at least twelve inches from floors or ceilings; and where they pass through stud or wooden partitions, whether plastered or not, shall be guarded by a double collar of metal, with at least a four-inch air space and holes for ventilation, or by a soapstone ring, at least four inches in thickness, extending through the partition. Earthen funnels in chimneys shall project not more than one inch from the brick-work thereof; metal funnels carried through furring or studding, shall be filled around with brick or stone, for at least six inches out from the pipe, and shall pass entirely into the chimney, or have an outer ring of metal at least four inches at every point from the funnel, the space between to be left open, or covered with perforated metal.

The smoke-pipe of any hot air, steam, hot water or other furnace, passing beneath wooden beams or ceilings, shall be kept at least eighteen inches therefrom, or the wood-work shall be protected by a tin shield suspended at least one inch below. Tops of furnaces set in brick shall be covered with brick so as to be perfectly tight, in addition to and not less than two inches from the covering of the hot air chamber, and shall be at least four inches below, and the tops of portable furnaces at least one foot below, any wooden beams or ceilings. Cold air boxes to furnaces shall be of incombustible material.

Smoke-pipes.

Furnaces.

Cold air boxes.

Registers connected with hot air furnaces shall be set in non-conducting incombustible borders at least two inches wide. Register boxes shall be made of tin plate with a flange on the top to fit a groove in the border. There shall also be an open space of not less than one inch on all sides of the register box (extending in floor registers from the underside of the ceiling, below the register, to the border in the floor,) the outside of said space to be covered with a casing of tin plate, made tight on all sides, to extend to and turn under the said border. Registers of fifteen by twenty-five inches or more, shall have a space of not less than two inches.

Registers.

No wood-work shall be placed at a less distance than one inch from any tin or other metal flue or pipe used or to be used to convey heated air, unless protected by a soapstone or earthen ring or tube, or a metal casing so constructed as to permit free circulation of air around said pipe or flue.

Hot air pipes.

Range or boiler flues shall be faced with brick or plastered directly upon the bricks up to the ceiling of the room, and no wood-work shall be placed on the outside thereof below said ceiling.

Range or boiler flues.

Stoves shall be placed upon incombustible bases. Their bodies shall be at least twenty, and smoke-pipes at least twelve inches, from any unprotected wood-work. Wood-work within said distances shall be protected by metal covering, and if within less than one-third of said distances, shall have a double metal covering with ventilating air space between.

Stoves.

Fire-proof
foundations for
fire-places, etc.

Open fire-places, cooking-ranges, set-kettles, and the like, shall have fire-proof foundations, with fire-proof hearth extending not less than sixteen inches from the grate or ash-pit. No brick structure to contain fire shall be allowed on a wooden floor in any building. The provisions of this section shall apply to buildings already erected, if found necessary, and ordered after examination of the premises, by the inspector.

Heating and
lighting rooms
where inflam-
mable articles
are stored.

No heater shall be used in any room where hay, straw, or highly inflammable articles are kept or stored unless protected by a surrounding wire screen with not more than quarter inch meshes; no lights shall be used in such room, unless contained in a glass globe, lantern or chimney, thoroughly protected by a wire screen.

Steam pipes.

Steam pipes shall be kept at least one inch from all wood work, or shall be protected by an incombustible ring or tube, or rest on iron supports.

Ash depositories.

Depositories for ashes in the interior of any building shall be built of incombustible material.

Notice in case
of unsafe
chimneys, etc.

If any chimney, flue, or heating apparatus, shall in the opinion of the inspector of buildings be unsafe by reason of endangering the premises by fire or otherwise, the inspector shall at once notify in writing the owner, agent or other party having an interest in said premises, who, upon receiving said notice shall make the same safe in pursuance of the terms of said notice.

Boiler houses,
boiler rooms
and drying
rooms.

SEC. 22. Boiler houses and boiler rooms in wood-working establishments, or where inflammable materials are used, or where shavings or other highly inflammable fuel is used, shall be enclosed with brick, stone or concrete walls, or iron studs, filled with concrete. Roofs or floors over such boiler rooms shall be made of iron, brick, stone or concrete arches or slabs, or if of wood shall be protected with fire-proof tile or plastered on iron laths, or wire netting, or covered with metal. The doors to such rooms shall be of iron, or of wood covered with metal, and have an opening in said door glazed with not less than one quarter inch thick glass, and shall be kept securely shut, except

during working hours. The floors of rooms containing stationary boilers shall be made of incombustible material for at least ten feet in front, and for such distance on the sides and rear as may be required by the said inspector. Wooden floors under portable boilers shall have close protection of incombustible material.

No wood-work shall be placed within one foot of such boiler or smoke-pipe, or within six feet of the front, four feet of the sides, top, rear, or smoke conductor, unless protected by fire-proof tiles at least one-half inch thick, or by being plastered on iron laths or wire netting, or by metal sheathing with at least a one inch air space between the wood and metal; the over heads, immediately over hot water or low pressure steam boilers, used exclusively for heating, if within four feet of the top thereof, may be plastered on wooden laths, or sheathed with metal.

Protection of
wood-work.

Rooms for drying lumber or other inflammable material heated by direct heat from the top of boilers, shall be constructed and roofed and have doors as described for boiler houses.

Drying rooms.

SEC. 23. Every building already built, or hereafter to be erected, in which twenty-five or more operatives are employed in any of the stories above the second story, shall be provided with proper and sufficient strong and durable metallic fire escapes, or stairways constructed as required in this act, unless exempted therefrom by the inspector of buildings, which shall be kept in good repair by the owner of such building, and no person shall at any time place any incumbrance upon any of such fire escapes.

Fire escapes.

SEC. 24. Every building more than fifty feet high, or covering over five thousand superficial feet in area, except dwelling-houses and churches, shall have at least one, two and one-half inch metallic stand-pipe, with hose coupling and hose or sprinkling pipes accessible from the main stairway on each floor, extending above the roof, and arranged so that an engine hose can be attached from the street. Hose couplings shall conform to the size and pattern adopted by the fire department.

Stand pipes,
hose coupling,
etc.

Hoistways and
elevators.

SEC. 25. In every building in which there now exists or hereafter shall be placed any hoistway or elevator, not enclosed by fire-proof partitions and doors, nor placed in the well-hole of the stairs, the opening thereof through and upon each floor shall be provided with, and protected by, a good and substantial railing, and good and sufficient trap-doors, with which to close the same; and such trap-doors shall be kept closed during the night time, except said hoistway or elevator shall then be in actual use.

Stairways and
doorways in
factories, etc.

SEC. 26. Factories, mills and buildings, where more than twenty-five operatives are employed, hotels, boarding, tenement, lodging and apartment houses, and business buildings less than fifty feet high not hereafter specially mentioned, shall have the partitions adjacent to or enclosing said stairways constructed of incombustible material, or of at least two by three studding plastered on both sides and protected as follows: the space from the top of the lathing or head of the partition below to a line three inches above the top of the base board, or six inches above the top of the floor, if there be no base board, and the space adjoining the strings of the stairs from the under side of said strings to a line three inches above the base board thereof, or six inches above the rake of the nosings, if there be no base board, shall be filled in solid with brick or stone set in mortar, concrete grouting, tile or other incombustible filling; if the stairs are wainscoted there shall be a similar filling three inches above and below the top lines of the wainscoting, and when such buildings are over three stories high, warehouses, storehouses and business buildings over fifty feet high, said partitions shall be constructed as above described, and shall be further either filled solid in a similar manner for the whole height thereof, or be plastered on the sides adjoining the stairway on iron laths or wire netting, or covered with tile or other incombustible non-conducting material.

Public halls,
etc.

Public halls, churches, school-houses, and places of public assembly, not hereafter excepted, and business buildings within the first building district shall have stairway partitions constructed as herein described—

but unless filled-in solid shall be plastered on both sides on iron or wire laths, or be covered with other incombustible, non-conducting material.

In all buildings herein mentioned the spaces between the floor-joists in each story at the stair landings, and the space above the floors immediately below the stairs, if ceiled with wood or plastered on wood-laths, shall be filled with mortar or concrete from the top of the laths or ceiling to one-half inch above the bottom of the floor-joists, and all connection between such spaces and other parts of the floor shall be stopped off by similar filling. Of filling spaces in floors.

In theatres or public halls, fitted for theatrical performances, stairway partitions and enclosures must be substantially incombustible. Theatres, etc.

Stairs occupied by or exits leading from any place of public assembly, shall not have a pitch greater than eight inches rise to twelve inches run, nor shall discharge at right angles with, or confronting each other, upon or into any common landing or corridor of less than the united width of such exits, nor unless separated by a sufficient railing or partition. Whenever practicable, inclines at a pitch not exceeding one in ten, shall be substituted for stairs. Pitch of stairs.

No doorway or stairway leading from a theatre or other place of public assembly, shall be less than five feet wide; and the aggregate width of doorways and stairways, from galleries or interior compartments of such buildings, shall be in the proportion of at least eighteen inches to each one hundred persons at any time contained therein. Exterior openings or stairways, shall have the same proportionate width to the whole number contained in the building. Width of doorways, etc.

Buildings over two stories high, where combustible articles or materials are manufactured, wherein over two hundred operatives are employed, must have at least two egress stairways, to be if practicable, at least fifty feet apart, and if that distance is not practicable shall have stairways at each end. Egress.

SEC. 27. Every building or hall which is or shall be fitted up for theatrical or other performances, requiring the use of inflammable materials, stage, etc., Places of public assembly and theatres.

Stand-pipes,
hose, etc.

shall be provided with not less than two stand-pipes at least two and one-half inches in diameter, located in such positions as the inspector of buildings shall approve, to each of which shall be attached one or more lengths of hose or sprinkling pipes, so as to reach every part of such stage and audience room and the connections therewith. And whenever said stage or hall shall be in use, such stand-pipes shall have the water turned on and a suitable person stationed at the hose ready for service. Every building which may hereafter be built for the purposes herein set forth, shall have the staircases connecting with all floors and galleries enclosed with fire-proof walls or partitions; and the staircase from the stage shall be accessible from every level of its appurtenances. The wall separating the stage from the audience room shall also be of fire-proof material from the level of the ground to the roof, and all openings in such wall shall be closed with incombustible shutters or doors, or curtains which shall be lowered at the close of each performance.

Fire-proof
stairways, etc.

Overheads to be
plastered on
iron laths, etc.

The overheads immediately beneath the floors of the auditorium, stairways or corridors of places of public assembly to be hereafter built, shall be plastered on iron laths, or wire netting, or protected by incombustible material, unless such floor be within three feet of the ground, and the space thereunder be enclosed by incombustible walls, and kept clear of combustible material or heating apparatus. The auditoriums of churches shall be exempt from these requirements, provided the premises thereunder be used for church purposes only, and the heating apparatus be enclosed in a room properly guarded against taking fire.

Churches ex-
empt.

Tenement and
lodging houses.

SEC. 28. Tenement and lodging houses shall conform to all the requirements for dwelling-houses herein before contained, and to the following provisions, viz.:

Sleeping-rooms.

Every sleeping room not communicating directly with the external air, shall have a transom window at least three square feet in area, over the door leading into the adjoining room, if such room communicate with the external air, and also over the door leading

into the hall; where said room cannot ventilate into the hall, it shall have a window opening into an adjoining room which communicates with the hall. The halls on each floor shall have suitable windows, and shall not be obstructed by rooms or otherwise at the ends, unless light and ventilation therefor, is otherwise provided.

Halls.

Every tenement or lodging house shall have proper means of escape in case of fire. The roof of every such house shall be kept in good repair, and no water therefrom shall be suffered to drip to cause dampness in walls, yard or area. Stairs shall have proper balusters or railings, and be kept in good repair.

Fire escape.

Roof and stairs.

Every such building shall have at least one suitable water closet, or privy, properly ventilated and communicating directly with the external air, to every fifteen occupants of said building; occupants of two or more houses may use the same water closet, or privy, if access thereto be direct, and the above proportion of users be not exceeded. If such house be on a street where there is a sewer, its water closets and privies shall be properly connected therewith as required by the sewer department, and shall not be suffered to become obstructed. Such water closets shall be properly trapped and be connected with the house sewer by a well ventilated pipe, and shall have proper means of flushing the same.

Water closets or privies.

The yards or areas of such houses on streets with sewers shall, if practicable, be so arranged that all water or filth shall pass therefrom into the sewers. If there be no sewer they shall be so graded that the water or filth shall flow through a permanently covered passage beneath the sidewalk into the gutter.

Yards or areas.

No vault, cellar, or underground room, shall hereafter be let or occupied separately as a dwelling, nor in a tenement or lodging house as a place of lodging or sleeping.

Of use of vaults, cellars, etc.

Every tenement house shall have an adequate supply of water at one or more reasonably convenient places in the house or yard, and shall have suitable receptacles for garbage, ashes and refuse.

Water, etc.

Storage. . No tenement or lodging house, or any portion thereof, shall be used as a place of storage for any combustible article, or any article dangerous to life or detrimental to health; nor shall any horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, ducks, fowls or geese be kept in said house.

Animals.

Of keeping tenement clean. Every tenement or lodging house, and every part thereof, shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth or garbage, in or on the same, or in the yard, court, passage, area or alley connected with or belonging to the same. The owner or keeper of any lodging house, and the owner or lessee of any tenement house, or part thereof, shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, cess-pools and drains thereof, or the part of the house of which he is the owner or lessee, to the satisfaction of the board of health, as often as shall be required by or in accordance with, any regulation or ordinance of said city.

Board of health to have free access. Any member of the board of health, upon whom any duty or authority is conferred by this act, shall have free access to every part of such house.

To cause infected houses to be cleansed. Notice of any infectious or contagious disease in any such house, shall be immediately given by the owner, lessee or agent, to the board of health, whereupon said board shall cause said house to be inspected, and, if necessary, cleansed or disinfected at the owner's expense, and the bedding used by the sick person cleansed or fumigated, or in extreme cases destroyed.

May require vacation of building. The board of health may require the vacation of any building certified to them by the superintendent of health to be unfit for habitation because infected or because it is dangerously out of repair. A notice for such vacating must be conspicuously posted on such building and served on the owner, agent or lessee; and such building shall be vacated within ten days thereafter, or within such shorter time not less than twenty-four hours, as said notice may direct. Said order may be revoked by said board when satisfied the danger has ceased.

Ventilation. Every habitable room less than one hundred feet in area shall connect directly with the external air, or

have an open fire-place, or be provided with a special air shaft extending to the roof, or be otherwise properly ventilated.

Every such house shall have adequate chimneys running through every floor, with an open fire-place or grate, or place for a stove, properly connected with one of said chimneys, for every family and set of apartments. Chimneys.

The board of health may make such other regulations for the safety and ventilation of tenement houses as they may deem necessary to protect the health of occupants, or the public health. Regulations by board of health.

No building hereafter erected, or portion thereof, shall be leased, rented or occupied as a lodging or tenement house, unless it shall conform in its construction and appurtenances to the requirements for dwelling-houses hereinbefore contained, and shall not be over three stories high or two thousand square feet in area, unless its exterior walls are of brick, stone or concrete; and on streets twenty feet or less in width, shall not be over thirty-five feet high. No such house shall exceed two thousand square feet in area, unless divided by a brick wall without openings. Area, etc., of tenement houses.

SEC. 29. Such person as the board of aldermen may direct, is hereby authorized to issue permits for the construction of coal-holes, and vaults under the sidewalks, upon the following conditions, viz: Coal-holes and vaults under sidewalks.

The outer wall next to the carriage-way or roadway shall be not less than thirty inches thick and formed of granite or building stone laid with good cement; and no part thereof within two feet of the top of the edgestone shall project beyond the edgestone. The side walls shall be at least one foot thick, of good hard brick or granite blocks, or sixteen inches thick of building stone, and must be laid in cement mortar. The top shall be formed either by a brick arch turned in a good and substantial manner, or by covering with rough-hammered granite, at least eight inches thick, or blue stone or North river flagstone, at least six inches thick, or iron and glass, similar to the "Hyatt Light," as it is called, or with rough surface iron.

Aperture of
coal-hole, etc.

The aperture in the sidewalk over any coal-hole or vault shall not exceed eighteen inches in diameter, and shall be covered with a substantial iron plate, with a rough surface or with iron and glass as is hereinbefore provided. The entire construction of such coal-holes and vaults shall be subject to the directions and supervision of the inspector of buildings, or such person as the board of aldermen may designate. Coal-slides may be placed in the sidewalks, if constructed of at least eight-inch brick walls laid in good cement, and the hole covered with a proper, substantial, rough iron plate.

Coal-slides.

Liability for
damages.

The owner and tenant of the abutting estate, in front of which the coal-hole or vault is constructed, shall be responsible to the city for damages to persons or property in consequence of any defect in the construction of such vault or coal-hole, or for allowing the same or any portion thereof to remain out of repair; and such owner and tenant shall be required to keep the said vault or coal-hole, its walls and coverings, in good order at all times, and the tenant shall be responsible to the city for damages occasioned to persons or property in consequence of the aperture in the sidewalk being left uncovered, or from the covering thereof being left insecure or unfastened.

Of leaving
coal-hole, etc.,
opened.

No person shall leave such coal-hole, excavation, or aperture opened or unfastened after sunset, nor in the day-time, unless while in use by some person actually attending the same.

Inspector may
make same safe.

Whenever any coal-hole or vault under any sidewalk or any aperture constructed therein shall not be covered, or secured as provided in the preceding paragraphs of this section, or shall in the opinion of the board of aldermen, be unsafe or inconvenient for the public travel, said board may order the same to be removed, and a suitable one put in its place; and if the same shall not be done within ten days from the service of the said order on the owner or tenant of the premises, or other person having the care thereof, the inspector of buildings shall make such change, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such owner, tenant or other person having the care of the premises.

The owner or occupant of any estate may, with the permission of the board of aldermen, locate and use under the sidewalk and street adjoining the same, steam boilers, furnaces or other heating apparatus, but no explosive substance, nor any inflammable oil shall be placed or kept, and no cesspool or privy shall be built or used under any street or sidewalk; nor any excavations, when permitted, be ventilated into said sidewalk.

Steam boilers,
furnaces, etc.,
under sidewalk.

Any excavation under a sidewalk, shall be closed and filled up at the owner's expense, after one week's notice to that effect given by the board of aldermen.

Closing excava-
tions.

Every application for a permit, under this section, shall be made in writing, and be signed by the applicant, and shall set forth the dimensions of the proposed excavation or aperture, and the purpose for which it is to be used; and such excavation or aperture shall not be used for any other purpose than that stated in the application, without the consent of the board of aldermen; and such permit may at any time be revoked by said board. Every such applicant will be required to sign an agreement to conform to the requirements of the conditions upon which the application is granted. Said conditions shall be printed upon each permit, and any violation of the same shall work a forfeiture of the privilege thus granted, and the board of aldermen shall cause such privilege to be revoked accordingly.

Permits.

SEC. 30. No person shall hereafter erect, alter, or enlarge any building for a stable, except in such place as the board of aldermen shall first approve and direct. The supreme court or any justice thereof, either in term time or vacation, may issue an injunction to prevent the erection, altering, enlarging or use of any stable contrary to the provisions of this section.

Stables.

SEC. 31. Every dwelling house, manufactory or business building shall have a sufficient underground drain and a suitable privy.

Privy vaults.

Vaults of privies shall be sunk underground, contain at least sixty cubic feet, and be built of brick or stone laid in cement as follows: the inside not less than three feet from the line of every adjoining lot,

(except by consent of the owner of said lot); and not less than two feet from the line of every private or public passage way. Every such vault shall have convenient approaches for opening and cleaning, and be water tight if required by the board of health.

Cesspools.

No cesspool shall be allowed under any occupied building or sidewalk. Wherever a cesspool is used, the opening thereof shall be covered with stone or iron, and the drain leading thereto shall be properly trapped and ventilated.

Cesspools.

No well shall be used as a cesspool, and no cesspool or privy vault shall be located within ten feet of a well. Vaults or cesspools, the use of which is discontinued, shall be filled with earth, sand, gravel or coal-ashes; and wells when abandoned shall be so filled, or be covered with a suitable stone cover cemented down.

Drains.

Pipe drains for the conveyance of anything except water shall be laid with suitable metal pipes, or salt-glazed vitrified stone-ware drains, with joints well-filled; and the inside of every drain, after it is laid must be left smooth and clean throughout its length.

Drains.

The inclination of water closet, kitchen, and all other drains not over six inches in diameter, liable to receive solid substances, shall be not less than one-half inch in two feet; and of drains, to receive water only, one-quarter of an inch in two feet. All drains shall be laid at a grade of not over one-half inch in two feet between the sewers and the sidewalks; *provided*, that such drain may be laid at a steeper grade, if not thereby raised to within ten feet of the top of the curbstone.

Pipe ends to be secured.

The ends of pipes not to be immediately connected with water-closets, sinks, down-spouts, or catch-basins, shall be securely guarded against the introduction of sand and earth by brick and cement, or other water-tight and imperishable materials.

Catch-basins.

Pipes that must be left open to drain cellars, areas, yards or gardens, must be connected with suitable catch-basins of brick, the bottoms of which shall not be less than two and a half feet below the bottom of the outlet pipe, the diameter not less than three feet, and of a form proper for the purpose. When meat-

packing houses, slaughter-houses, lard-rendering establishments, hotels or eating-houses, are connected with the sewers, the dimensions of the catch-basins shall be large, and properly proportioned. When the end of the drain-pipe is connected with a temporary catch-basin for draining foundations during the erection of buildings, the drain-layer shall be responsible that no dirt or sand is carried into the drain or sewer from such temporary catch-basin. No private catch-basin shall be built in the public street, except when the sidewalks are excavated and used as cellars. No privy-vault, manure-pit or carriage-wash, shall be connected with the public sewers except through an intervening catch-basin; and the discharge-pipe of the vault must be high enough above its bottom to effectually prevent anything but the liquid contents of the vault from passing into the drain.

In no case shall drain-pipes be allowed to rest on perishable material; but wood, if constantly immersed in water, may be used. Drain-pipes.

Drain-layers shall enclose every opening, which they may make in the public ways, with sufficient barriers, maintain red lights at the same by night, and take necessary precautions to guard the public against accidents; and can only lay drains on condition that they shall use reasonable precautions against accidents to persons or property; and whenever any change of direction is made in a drain curves must be used. Precautions in laying drains.

An effectual trap shall be placed in the line of every drain connecting with a sewer just before it leaves the premises, and an open connection shall be made with the down-spout back of the trap; and an open connection shall be made with the highest part of the soil-pipe within the premises, through a pipe or flue not less than three inches in diameter, to a point above the roof of the building. Traps to be placed in drains.

SEC. 32. Every person desiring to remove a building shall make application to the inspector of buildings, stating the length, width and height thereof, materials of exterior walls and roof, the place from and to which, and the route by which, it is to be carried, and the time required for removal, and shall sign Removal of buildings.

an agreement to make said building conform to the requirements of law for a new building in the new location. The inspector shall thereupon have said building examined, and if it be found not liable to endanger adjoining property, or to endanger or unduly incommode the public, shall, with the approval of the highway commissioners, issue a permit for its removal.

Lamp posts and trees.

No lamp post shall be disturbed, except by written consent of the superintendent of lights, and no tree shall be cut except by written consent of the highway commissioners. Damage to public or private property shall be repaired at the expense of the mover.

Lights at night.

Whenever and so long as any building or section of a building shall remain in or upon a highway, the person removing the same, or the owner thereof, shall by night keep a good and sufficient red light at each end of said building, and a suitable watch about the same.

Licenses for moving buildings.

No person shall move a building into or through any street without being licensed for such business. Licenses may be issued by the inspector to any suitable person filing in his office an application therefor, accompanied by a bond for one thousand dollars, with satisfactory surety for compliance with the requirements of this act; said license shall be forfeited by any violation of this act, and shall not be renewed until the penalties incurred are satisfied.

Unsafe buildings.

SEC. 33. Whenever it shall be proposed to erect a building against a party wall, about which wall there shall exist doubts as to its ability to sustain safely the increased load to be put thereon, the inspector of buildings shall cause a survey to be made by three competent persons—architects, master-builders or civil engineers—whose opinion shall be conclusive as to the necessity of rebuilding said party wall; and if said persons decide that the said wall should be rebuilt, the same may be rebuilt, and the costs and damages incident thereto shall be paid by the parties in proportion to the benefits received therefrom.

Survey of party wall.

Examination of structure reported unsafe.

If any building or part of a building, staging, or other structure, or anything attached to or connected

with any building, or other structure, shall from any cause be reported unsafe, the inspector of buildings shall examine such structure, and if, in his opinion, the same be unsafe, he shall immediately notify the owner, agent, or other person having an interest in said structure, to cause the same to be made safe and secure, or that the same be removed, as may be necessary. The person so notified shall be allowed until twelve o'clock, noon, of the day following the service of such notice, in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he shall employ sufficient labor to remove or secure the said building as expeditiously as can be done; *provided, however*, that in a case where the public safety requires immediate action, the inspector of buildings may enter upon the premises with such workmen and assistants as may be necessary, and cause the said unsafe structure to be shored up, taken down, or otherwise secured, without delay, and a proper fence or boarding to be put up for the protection of passers-by.

When the public safety does not demand immediate action, if the owner, agent, or other party interested in said unsafe structure, having been notified, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of said notice within the time specified, then a careful survey of the premises shall be made by three disinterested persons, one to be appointed by the inspector of buildings, one by the owner or other interested party, and the third chosen by these two, and the report of such survey shall be reduced to writing, and a copy served upon the owner or other interested party; and if said owner or other interested party refuse or neglect to appoint a member of said board of survey, within the time specified in said last notice, then the survey shall be made by the city engineer and the overseer of public buildings in said city, and in case of disagreement they shall choose a third person, and the determination of a majority of the three so chosen shall be final.

Survey by disinterested persons.

Whenever the report of any such survey shall declare the structure to be unsafe and the owner or other interested person shall for three days neglect or refuse

Inspector to make structure safe at expense of owner.

to cause such structure to be taken down or otherwise be made safe, the inspector of buildings shall proceed to make such structure safe or remove the same; and the costs and charges shall become a lien upon said estate, to be collected according to the provisions of chapter 165, of the General Statutes, but without prejudice to the right which the owner thereof may have to recover the same from any lessee or other person liable for repairs; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the recovery by the lessor of the lessee of the cost which may have been rendered necessary through the default or negligence of the lessor, or through want of repair or defects existing in said premises at the commencement of the lease.

Penalty for not taking down unsafe structure, etc.

Upon citation to the owner or lessee, of any structure alleged to be unsafe by the inspector of buildings, if the owner, or other interested party, being notified thereof, in writing, shall refuse or neglect to cause said structure to be taken down or otherwise made safe, said owner, or other interested party, shall forfeit to the use of the city, for every day's continuance of said refusal or neglect, a sum of fifty dollars. Any owner, or other interested person aggrieved by any order made by the inspector of buildings under the provisions of this section may, within three days after the service thereof upon him, apply to the supreme court, if sitting in the county, or to any justice thereof in vacation, for a jury trial, and the court or justice thereof shall issue a warrant for a jury, to be empanelled by the sheriff within fourteen days from the date of the warrant; which jury may affirm, annul, or alter such order, and the sheriff shall return the verdict to the court, if in session, and if not in session to the next term thereof, for acceptance, and, being accepted, it shall take effect as an original order. If the order is affirmed, costs shall be taxed against the applicant; if it is annulled, the applicant shall recover such damages as the jury may award him, and costs against the city; if it is altered in part, the court may render such judgment as to damages and costs as justice may require.

Of appeals.

Nothing contained in the preceding section shall be construed to bar the right of the city to recover the penalty enacted, for the continuance of the refusal or neglect of the owner, or other interested party to cause the structure in question to be taken down or otherwise made safe, unless the order is annulled by the jury.

Right to recover penalty for continuance of unsafe structure.

In case the building or structure alleged to be unsafe shall be in process of erection, alteration or repair, the supreme court, or any justice thereof, either in term-time or vacation, upon application may issue forthwith an injunction restraining further progress in the work on said building until the facts of the case shall have been investigated and determined as hereinbefore provided.

Injunction.

If any building shall appear upon examination by the inspector of buildings to be especially dangerous in case of fire, by reason of insufficient thickness of walls, overloaded floors, defective construction, or other causes, such building shall be held and taken to be unsafe within the meaning of, and subject to all the provisions of this act; and the inspector of buildings, besides proceeding as hereinbefore provided, may affix a notice of the unsafe character of the structure to a conspicuous place on the exterior wall of said building.

Of buildings appearing dangerous in case of fire.

Upon complaint the inspector shall examine any hotel, boarding, lodging, tenement or apartment house, mill, manufactory, office, workshop having employes on any story above second story, or church now erected, and shall require such building to be provided with proper and sufficient fire escapes, stairways and exits, constructed as described in this act; but in all such buildings, except factories, mills, manufactories and workshops, stud partitions already built shall be exempt from the requirements hereof. The inspector shall further examine all other buildings for public assembly, already built, and also boiler houses and rooms, and their heating apparatus, now built, and if in his judgment the safety of the public requires it, he shall require that the same be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

Inspector to examine structures on complaint.

Exemptions.

Examination of public halls, etc.

Wooden buildings in the first building district.

SEC. 34. No wooden or frame building shall be built, or added to if already built, within the first building district, the sides [of] which shall be more than twenty feet in height, or the area more than twenty-five hundred square feet, unless the space between the studs be filled in with brick and mortar or some other equally incombustible material, from the sills to the roof boards, in which case the area may be not exceeding four thousand square feet. The roofs of all such wooden buildings, if nearly flat, shall be covered with incombustible material, and if pitched roofs are put on, they shall not exceed ten feet above the height of the sides or thirty feet in all from the ground to the highest part of the roof. Said pitched roofs may be shingled if the shingles be laid upon a covering of good mortar not less than one-half inch in thickness. The city council of the said city may authorize the erection of elevators for grain or coal to a greater height than thirty feet, and temporary sheds not over fifteen feet in height for the use of builders while at work upon building sites may be erected.

No wooden building shall be removed from without to within the said first building district.

Wooden buildings in the second building district.

SEC. 35. Wooden or frame buildings to be used as dwellings only, on the conditions hereinafter named, may be built in the second building district, but no such dwelling shall exceed a height of forty feet from the highest point of the ground adjacent to the front side to the highest point of the roof thereof; and no part of the wall shall be placed at a less distance than five feet from the line of the lot on which it stands, except from a street line, nor at a less distance than five feet from any adjoining building, unless such wall shall be built of brick not less than eight inches thick, or the space between the studs filled in with brick and mortar, or some other equally incombustible material, from the sill to the roof boards.

Party walls, etc.

Party walls or division walls between adjoining houses, thirty-five feet or more in height, shall be of brick not less than twelve inches thick to the top of the second floor above the street, and eight inches thick for the remaining height; such walls less than thirty-

five feet in height may be eight inches thick for the entire height. In dwelling-houses the brick wall shall be built up to the roof covering, which shall be laid and imbedded in mortar or cement upon said wall.

Wooden or frame buildings, other than dwellings, may be built in the second building district, provided they conform as to height, area and mode of construction, to the regulations prescribed herein for buildings of the same class in the first building district, except that in no case shall such wooden building be erected within five feet of a side or rear line of a lot, unless the space between the studs on said sides or rear be filled in with brick and mortar, or other equally incombustible material.

Distance from
line of lot.

SEC. 36. Buildings within the first and second building districts, more than one story high (except dwelling-houses occupied by not more than two families), in which stud-walls or partitions are used, or in which walls are furred off, shall have the spaces between floor-joists under such walls or partitions and between studs or furring strips, from the underside of said joists to a line six inches above the tops of said joists, filled solid, flush with each face of said studding, with mortar, cement, plaster, or other incombustible material. And if such stud partition shall rest on solid timber or joists for the whole length thereof, it shall have such filling from the top of such joists to the height above required. A strip of tin or galvanized iron, at least one inch wider than the width of said studding, and continuous under the foot of such partition, may be substituted for the filling in partitions not supported by walls or partitions beneath. The above filling shall be put in at each floor of the building and between the tops of wall plates and partition heads and the roof boards.

Stud partitions.

SEC. 37. In all cases where, by the provisions of this act, notice is required to be given, such notice shall be served by posting a written or printed copy thereof on the premises concerned, and either leaving a duplicate copy thereof at the usual place of abode of the party interested, if within the city, or by mailing such duplicate in a registered letter to the usual

Notices, how to
be served.

address of said party, if residing without the city, or publishing the said notice for three successive days in the newspapers employed to do the city printing. Any notice served upon the architect or other duly authorized agent in charge of any building or estate, shall be binding upon the owners thereof.

Penalty.

Any person violating any provision of this act wherein no penalty is herein otherwise prescribed, shall be fined twenty dollars for every violation thereof, and shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each day's continuance of the said violation after the service of the warrant issued upon the first complaint.

Injunctions.

The supreme court, in term time, or any justice thereof, in vacation, may restrain by injunction any violation of this act, and may, according to the course of equity, secure the fulfillment and execution of the provisions thereof.

Fines to be paid into treasury.

Fines recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the city treasury.

SEC. 38. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 689.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 367, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, "OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

State tax to be
at rate of twelve
cents on each
\$100.

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 367, of the public laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows : "A tax of twelve cents on each hundred dollars of the ratable property of the several towns as herein set forth and reported by the state board of valuation, shall be annually assessed, collected and paid by the several towns to the general treasurer on or before the first day of January in each year."

CHAPTER 690.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Passed April
12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The fiscal year shall be deemed to include the twelve calendar months from January to December both inclusive.

Fiscal year to
end Dec. 31.

SEC. 2. The general treasurer and the state auditor shall make their annual reports to the general assembly at the adjourned session in Providence from the May session, on the tenth day thereof, and such accounts shall be made up to and include the thirty-first day of December in each year.

General treasurer and state auditor to report at adjourned session.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state shall make his annual report as required by section 4 of chapter 24, of the General Statutes, at the adjourned session in Providence from the May session. He shall also make his report to the state auditor, as required by section 25 of chapter 30, of the General Statutes, on the first Monday in December in each year, instead of the first Monday in January.

Secretary of state, to report when.

SEC. 4. The duties required of the state auditor, in section 35 of chapter 30, of the General Statutes, shall be performed by him during the month of December, annually, and the result of such examination shall be included in his annual report.

Examination of general treasurer's books, etc.

SEC. 5. The duties required of the general treasurer, in sections 11, 15 and 16 of chapter 29, of the General Statutes, shall be included in his annual report.

Report on finances, Touro fund, etc.

SEC. 6. The city council of Newport shall make their annual report of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund at the adjourned session of the general assembly in Providence, instead of the May session.

Report on Touro fund by city council of Newport.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall prevent public officers or boards from continuing the several departments of service under their charge during the month of January, until otherwise ordered by the general assembly, at the rate of expenditure authorized by the appropriations for the preceding year.

Officers, etc., authorized to continue service during January.

Salaries payable
quarterly, etc.

SEC. 8. All salaries shall be payable quarterly, and shall commence on the first days of January, April, July and October, respectively.

Statutes re-
pealed.

SEC. 9. So much of chapters 24, 29, 30 and 70, of the General Statutes, as requires reports to be made to the May session of the general assembly, and so much of section 1 of chapter 245, of the General Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 691.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 463, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUNDS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Investments,
etc., of sinking
funds to be
made by major-
ity of commis-
sioners.

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 463, of the public laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "No investment, or change of investment or securities, shall be made except by a majority of the board, at any meeting thereof; and the members of the board present at such meeting shall, by their signatures upon the record, express their approval or disapproval of such vote."

Annual pay-
ment to be
made to sink-
ing fund.

SEC. 2. The general treasurer shall, on the fifteenth day of January in each and every year until and including the year 1894, pay to the commissioners of sinking funds for the redemption of the bonds issued by the state, as the same may become due, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Present funds
to be applied to
bonds due in
1882.

SEC. 3. All funds now in the hands of the commissioners of sinking funds which, by the provisions of chapter 463, of the Public Laws, and the amendment thereof, are applicable to the redemption of the bonds due in the years 1883, 1893 and 1894, shall be applied by the commissioners to the redemption of the bonds due in the year 1882.

Statutes
repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 7 of chapter 463 and chapter 610, of the public laws, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 692.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878.

Passed April
12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1878, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

Appropriations
for fiscal year
ending Dec. 31.

FOR SALARIES.

To the governor, six hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the lieutenant governor, three hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the secretary of state, sixteen hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the attorney general, sixteen hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the assistant attorney general, one thousand dollars.

To the general treasurer, thirteen hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, three thousand dollars, and to the associate justices thereof, twenty-six hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars each.

To the state auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the insurance commissioner, six hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, sixteen hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, five hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

Appropriation
bill, 1878,
(continued).

To the commissioners of shell fisheries (two hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars each), eight hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the secretary of state, eight hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the state auditor, five hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the sheriffs of the counties of Newport, Bristol, Kent and Washington, two hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars each.

To the crier of the courts in Providence county, four hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, sixteen hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Providence, sixteen hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, eight hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Providence, eight hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Bristol, one hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Bristol, one hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Newport, five hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Newport, three hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Kent, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Kent, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Washington, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Washington, two hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the city of Providence, thirteen hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the city of Providence, one thousand dollars.

Appropriation
bill, 1878,
(continued).

To the trial justice of the justice court of the city of Newport, four hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the city of Newport, five hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the town of Pawtucket, six hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the town of Pawtucket, five hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket, six hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket, five hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the retired chief justice of the supreme court, twenty-three hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the librarian of the law library, three hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the adjutant general, four hundred dollars.

To the quartermaster general, two hundred and sixty-six 67-100 dollars.

To the paymaster general, one hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

To the railroad commissioner, three hundred and thirty-three 33-100 dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the payment and mileage of the members of the general assembly, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the pay of two clerks of house of representatives, and one clerk of the senate, one hundred dollars.

For the pay of four pages for the house of representatives, and two pages for the senate, fifty dollars.

For the pay of the sheriffs and deputies for attendance upon the general assembly, thirty-five dollars.

For stationery and stamps for the general assembly,

Appropriation
bill, 1878,
(continued).

to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, fifty dollars.

For other expenses of the general assembly, fifty dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the payment of juror fees, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of trial justices, excepting those of the cities of Providence and Newport, and towns of Pawtucket and Woonsocket, twelve hundred dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in the supreme courts and courts of common pleas, eight thousand dollars, provided that only actual attendance be paid for.

For the payment of officers' fees in justice courts, four thousand dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in criminal cases, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in supreme courts and courts of common pleas, eight thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in justice courts, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of supreme courts and courts of common pleas, two thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid as heretofore, twenty-seven thousand dollars on and after July 15, 1878, and the residue on and after December 31st, 1878.

For the support of the Rhode Island state normal school, six thousand dollars, provided that no portion of this sum shall be used for the payment of clerk hire to any school officer.

For traveling expenses of the pupils of the Rhode Island state normal school, one thousand dollars.

For teachers' institutes, for defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers, to be holden under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, five hundred dollars.

REFORM SCHOOL.

For the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to the Providence Reform School, seventeen thousand dollars.

Appropriation
bill, 1878,
(continued.)

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, nine thousand dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the commissioner of public schools, annual report of the insurance commissioner, of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the secretary of state and other public offices, eight thousand dollars.

FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For militia and military affairs, four thousand dollars, provided however, that the payments authorized by law, which are payable in January next, shall be made in accordance therewith.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs of court houses and jails, and for furniture and fixtures for the same, and for the offices in Elizabeth building, two thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND JAILERS.

For jailers' fees and for board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence county, fifteen hundred dollars.

JANUARY, 1878.

FOR FUEL AND GAS.

Appropriation
bill, 1878,
(continued).

For fuel and gas for the several court houses and the public offices, to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, three thousand dollars.

FOR RENTS.

To pay rents of various offices and rooms of justice courts, three thousand dollars.

FOR NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

For support of school, two hundred dollars.
For school commissioner, twenty-five dollars.
For Indian commissioner, seventy-five dollars.

FOR LAW LIBRARY,

Three hundred and fifty dollars.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For the payment of orders of the governor, seven hundred dollars.

FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Fifteen hundred dollars.

CARE OF STATE HOUSES AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

For two persons to take charge of the state house, at Providence, and the offices therein, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For care of Newport state house, two hundred dollars.

For a person to take charge and care of the offices in Elizabeth building, three hundred dollars.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Three thousand dollars.

FOR REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Three hundred and fifty dollars.

Appropriation
bill, 1878,
(continued).

For deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1878, viz. :

For deficiencies in appropriation for militia and military affairs, one thousand dollars.

For deficiencies in appropriation for court houses and jails, seven hundred dollars.

For deficiency in appropriation for reform school, two hundred dollars.

For deficiency in appropriation for miscellaneous expenses and payment of accounts allowed by the general assembly, three thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, payment of all accounts allowed by the general assembly and other expenses, not provided for by this act, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 693.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 47, TITLE IX, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF TOWNS, AND OF THE DUTIES OF THE TOWN TREASURER AND TOWN CLERK RELATIVE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS." Passed April 12, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, or, in lieu thereof, any person whom the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town may appoint for the purpose, shall annually, in the month of January, take, or cause to be taken, a census of all persons between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive, residing within the limits of their respective towns on the first day of said January. Annual census of children of school age.

SEC. 2. The blank forms required to carry out the requirements of the preceding section shall be furnished by the commissioner of public schools to each Blanks to contain what information.

town, on, or before, the first day of December in each year; and they shall substantially call for the following information, viz.: the name, age, number of weeks' attendance upon any school, parents' name and residence, of each person enumerated.

Census returns
to be arranged,
etc.

SEC. 3. The returns of this census shall be alphabetically arranged and deposited in the hands of the school committees of the several towns on or before the first day of April in each year; and the receipt of the chairman or clerk of the school committee to the effect that the above returns have been so received by him, shall be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools, before he shall draw his order for the payment of any portion of the "public money" to that town.

CHAPTER 694.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE THE TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE TITLE TO THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Antietam Na-
tional Ceme-
tery, title ceded
to United
States.

SECTION 1. The state of Maryland is hereby authorized to convey to the United States, all the right, title and interest of the State of Rhode Island in and to the land occupied by the Antietam National Cemetery, in the county of Washington, in the said state of Maryland, and if the said state of Maryland shall have already made such transfer of title to the United States, the assent thereto of the state of Rhode Island is hereby granted.

SEC. 2. The governor of this state is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this act to the president of the United States and to the governor of the state of Maryland.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

PUBLIC LAWS

PASSED AT THE

SPECIAL SESSION,

Held in Providence, April, 1878.

CHAPTER 695.

AN ACT TO PREVENT DEBTORS FROM GIVING PREFERENCES TO CREDITORS, AND TO SECURE THE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPERTY OF DEBTORS AMONG THEIR CREDITORS.

Passed April
27, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever the property of any debtor shall have been attached or levied upon by any creditor, the debtor may at any time before such property shall be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the claim or judgment upon which such attachment or levy shall have been made, within sixty days after such attachment or levy, dissolve such attachment or levy by making and having recorded in the records of the town or city where the assignor resides, or where any of the real estate is located, an assignment of all the property and estate of such debtor, not exempt by law from attachment, to some citizen of this state for the equal benefit of all his creditors in

Debtor may
dissolve attach-
ment or levy,
by making as-
signment, etc.

proportion to their respective claims, except as is provided in the third section hereof.

Of appointment
of receiver of
property, etc.,
of insolvent
debtor.

SEC. 2. Whenever any debtor being insolvent shall do any act, or make any conveyance, whereby any one of his creditors shall obtain a preference over any other of his creditors, or knowingly omit to do any act which he might lawfully do to prevent one of his creditors from obtaining a preference over his other creditors, contrary to the intent of this act, any three or more of his creditors holding not less than one-third of the debts in amount of such debtor, may file a petition in equity, either in term time or in vacation, in the supreme court in the county where such debtor resides, but which may be heard in any county, and after notice to the debtor and to the creditors sought to be preferred, of the time and place of hearing thereon, the court sitting in banc, shall proceed summarily to hear the parties, and if it shall appear to the court that such debtor is insolvent and has been giving or is about to give a preference to any of his creditors over others of such creditors, the court shall appoint, from the nominations by the creditors, a receiver who shall take possession of all the property, evidences of property, books, papers, debts, choses in action, and estate of every kind of the debtor not exempted by law from attachment, including property attached or levied upon, in the manner and subject to the limitation hereinbefore provided, and all property conveyed in violation of the provisions of this act, and convert the same to money, and marshal and distribute the same among the several creditors of the insolvent, whether their claims are due or to become due, who shall come in and prove their respective claims within such time and in such manner as the court shall direct, and the court shall order such debtor to file a schedule of his debts and to whom due, and of his property, and to do whatever may be necessary and proper to carry this act into effect, and all proceedings therein or thereunder shall be in accordance with the course of equity and such as the court shall by general rule or by special order prescribe.

Duties of receiver.

Debtor to file
schedule of
debts, etc.

SEC. 3. No assignment hereafter made for the benefit of creditors shall give to any one creditor any preference over the claims of any other creditor, except the creditor be the United States, or the state of Rhode Island, or for the wages of labor performed within six months previous to such assignment, not exceeding one hundred dollars to any one person.

Of preferences
in assignments.

SEC. 4. Conveyances and payments made and securities given by an insolvent debtor or by a debtor in contemplation of insolvency, within sixty days of the commencement of proceedings against such debtor under this act, with the view of giving a preference to any creditor upon a preëxisting debt, or to any person under liability for such debtor over another creditor, shall be void as to all creditors receiving the same who shall have reasonable cause to believe that such debtor was insolvent at the time of such preference.

Conveyances,
etc., by insol-
vent debtor, to
be void, when.

SEC. 5. The court may at any time during the pendency of any petition filed under the second section of this act, allow new parties to come in and be joined in such petition.

New parties
allowed to join
in petition for
receiver.

SEC. 6. This act shall not apply to any action or proceeding which shall have been commenced before the passage hereof.

Pending pro-
ceedings not
affected hereby.

SEC. 7. Costs in cases upon which attachments or levies are made, which are dissolved under the provisions of this act, shall be preferred and be first paid by the receiver to be appointed hereunder.

Costs of attach-
ment and levy
to be preferred.

SEC. 8. All actions and proceedings to be commenced under the provisions of this act may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the receiver appointed hereunder.

Actions, etc.,
to be prosecuted
in name of re-
ceiver.

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 696.

Passed April
27, 1878.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A HARBOR LINE IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM CRAWFORD STREET BRIDGE TO POINT STREET BRIDGE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Providence
river; harbor
line established
on westerly
side, between
Crawford street
bridge and
Point street
bridge.

SECTION 1. The harbor line of Providence river on the westerly side thereof, between Crawford street bridge and the Point street bridge is hereby established as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the south side of Crawford street bridge at a point which is one hundred and fifteen and sixty-one one-hundredths (115.61) feet, easterly at right angles from the west line of Dyer street, and also one hundred and seventy-four and sixty-six one-hundredths (174.66) feet distant southeasterly from the southwest corner of Dyer and Custom House streets, and from said point said harbor line is to run southerly in a course diverging nineteen degrees, twelve minutes and four seconds ($19^{\circ} 12' 4''$) easterly from the course of said west line of Dyer street two hundred and sixty-two and eighty-four one-hundredths (262.84) feet to the front of wooden wharf at the dividing line between land of Daniel E. Day and land belonging to Alexander Duncan, wife and children. Said line passing on the way six and eighty-eight one-hundredths (6.88) feet easterly from the northeast corner of the brickwork of said Day's storehouse. And from the termination of the last mentioned course, said harbor line diverges to the right forty-three minutes and thirty-nine seconds ($0^{\circ} 43' 39''$) and touching the northeasterly corner of the caplog of wharf occupied by S. S. Sprague & Co., extends southerly six hundred and twelve and fifty-six one-hundredths (612.56) feet to an angle in said harbor line.

And from thence said harbor line deflects to the left one degree, eight minutes and thirty-five seconds ($1^{\circ} 8' 35''$) and touching the southeast corner of front of wharf timber of Peck's wharf (so-called), and passing

forty and thirty-four one-hundredths (40.34) feet easterly from the southeast corner of the brickwork of the Dorrance street store (so-called), extends southerly one thousand six hundred and five and sixty-five one-hundredths (1605.65) feet, to the south line of Point street, at a point in said south line which is five hundred and ninety-five and fifty-seven one-hundredths (595.57) feet easterly along the same from the range of the easterly line of Eddy street, from Ship to Point street, at which point said harbor line terminates in the line established A. D. 1855. For a further description of said harbor line, reference is to be had to a map thereof, signed by the harbor commissioners, March 4th, 1878.

SEC. 2. There shall be no construction or erection of any wharf or wall on said line so above established, except the same be erected upon a suitable pile foundation.

Wharf or wall on said line to be erected on pile foundation.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 697.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 508, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO REGULATE AND RESTRAIN THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS."

Passed April 27, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The electors of the city of Providence, who are qualified to vote in the election of all general officers, shall, at each annual election of municipal officers of said city, cast their ballots for or against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, pursuant to chapter 508 of the public laws, or any act in amendment thereof. If a majority of the ballots so cast at any such election shall be against

City of Providence; of voting at annual election for or against granting of licenses.

the granting of such licenses, no license thereafter granted shall authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors in said city during the year next after such election, and the license commissioners of said Providence are in such case forbidden to grant any such license.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

ACTS

OF A

Local and Private Nature,

INCLUDING

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE 'COOK'S NOVELTY WORKS,'" PASSED Passed February 26, 1878.
AT THE MAY SESSION, 1875.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate 'Cook's Novelty Works,'" passed at the May session, 1875, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Cook's Novelty Works," and inserting in place thereof "Woonsocket Horse Nail Company."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March
18, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE
THE STAFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Stafford Manufacturing Company," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased, by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the town of Lincoln, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter."

Passed March
15, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE CROMPTON COMPANY," AND OF
THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said company for the choice of officers, to be holden on the fourth Wednesday of January in each and every year. Special meetings and all other meetings shall be called and notified in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation. And at all meetings of the corporation a majority of the shares shall be represented in person or by proxy to constitute a quorum. And at all

meetings of the corporation all matters shall be decided by a majority of the shares present.

SEC. 2. No stockholder in said corporation shall have the right to sell the whole or any portion of his stock in said corporation until he shall have first given to said corporation ten days notice in writing of his intention to sell, and also a written offer for the period of ten days to sell the same to said corporation at the lowest price he will sell to any party. And said corporation shall, during the continuance of said offer, have the first right to purchase said stock, and if it elect to purchase the same the person so offering shall on tender by the corporation of the amount of such offer, transfer said stock to said corporation.

SEC. 3. All parts of the said "Act to incorporate the Crompton Company," and of the several acts in amendment thereof inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BAILEY WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.'" Passed March 30, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2 of an act entitled "An act in amendment of an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company,'" passed by the general assembly at its January session, A. D. 1875, is hereby amended so as read as follows: "Said corporation may, in addition to the powers and privileges conferred by section first of the act of which this act is in amendment, engage in the business of manufacturing, buying and selling tools and machinery."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March
30, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE UNION WORSTED COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. An act to incorporate the "Union Worsted Company," passed at the May session, 1872, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Union Worsted Company," and inserting in place thereof, "Cook's Worsted Company."

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed April 5,
1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1 of the act of which this is in amendment, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Providence Manufacturing Company," and substituting therefor the words "Slatersville Manufacturing Company."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the act of which this is in amendment is hereby amended by striking out in the first and second lines thereof the words "The capital stock of said corporation shall be seventy-five thousand dollars," and substituting therefor the words "The capital stock of said corporation shall be not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars."

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall be entitled to all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapters 139 and 142, of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE REVERSIBLE HEEL COMPANY." Passed April
10, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Reversible Heel Company," passed at the May session, A. D. 1877, is hereby amended by striking out in line 2 the word "two," and substituting therefor the word "three," and in line 4 striking out the word "ten," and substituting therefor the words "one hundred," so that said section as amended shall read as follows :

"Sec. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. No stockholder, who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall be allowed to sell any share or shares of the capital stock in said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE WARWICK RAILROAD COMPANY," Passed April
11, 1878.
AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The time within which the Warwick Railroad Company, under the provisions of their charter and the several amendments thereof, are authorized to file the final location of that part of their railroad extending from a point at or near Bellefont, on the Pawtuxet river, to a point on the railroad of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, at or near the Cranston Print Works, is hereby extended to the first day of July, 1879, and the said

Warwick Railroad Company are hereby authorized, within the time aforesaid, to change the location of their said railroad between the said points; *provided*, that no land shall be taken under this act except by the consent of the owners thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

Passed February 15, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONSOCKET REFORM CLUB.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. L. B. Pease, James Austin, Peter O'Reilly, J. B. Penhallow, Charles J. White, F. G. Jillson, Thomas Miller, George W. Brown, Patrick McSoley, F. E. Kelley, Patrick McCabe, Edward Thurber, John Worrall, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Woonsocket Reform Club, for the purpose of advancing the cause of temperance reform, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Passed February 19, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "WOINKHEIGE DIVISION, NO. 9, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, OF NORTH SMITHFIELD, RHODE ISLAND."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William Slater Mowry, Horace G. Smith, Herbert Grayson, David C. Todd, Elisha Har-

ris, Mahlon A. Mowry, William Mowry, and such others as now are, or may hereafter become, members of said Division, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Woinkheige Division, No. 9, Sons of Temperance, of North Smithfield, Rhode Island," for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, and for literary purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real, personal and mixed estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "NARRAGANSETT TEMPLE OF HONOR, NO. 11," IN THE TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN. Passed February 19, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Abel F. Stanton, J. N. Macdonald, W. P. Church, A. Church, Joseph E. Taylor, Perry G. Hoxsie, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Narragansett Temple of Honor, No. 11," in the town of Charlestown, for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Passed February 18, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANCAIS DE WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Rev. Charles Dauray, L. Gedion Archambault, M. D., Joseph Boucher, Louis P. Demers, Ambroise Demers, A. F. Gelinas, Timothé Tetreault, Narcisse Jutra, Joseph Page, Trefle Lavalle, P. F. de Villers, Edouard de Villers, Eugene Miller, Hilaire Lacouture, Joseph U. Giguere, Alphonse Leriche, Edouard Archambault, George Proulx, Ignace Bourget, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Institut Canadien Francais de Woonsocket, Rhode Island, for literary culture and the diffusion of knowledge, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed February 26, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 42, I. O. O. F., IN THE TOWN OF SCITUATE, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry A. Wells, 2d, Lester Howard, Charles A. Capwell, George A. Hopkins, Alfred H. Wells, Alexander Cameron, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Lafayette Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F.," for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Stat-

utes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect at the time of its final passage, and the first meeting of said lodge thereafter shall be the first meeting of the corporation without notice, and the then existing officers of said lodge shall be the officers of the corporation until others are elected and installed, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said lodge.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY," PASSED AT THE JUNE SESSION, 1822. Passed March 7, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The said Rhode Island Historical Society shall, from and after the passage of this act, have and establish but one cabinet for the deposit and safe keeping of its collections, and said cabinet shall be located in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Passed March 8, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Micah J. Talbot, Samuel C. Brown, Daniel A. Whedon, Dudley P. Leavitt, Henry W. Conant, John Kendrick, Pardon M. Stone, Dutee Wilcox, Joshua M. Addeman and Sidney Dean, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Preachers' Aid Society of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, for the purpose of assisting the poor, the infirm and the disabled among the ministers of said Providence Conference, and in aid of their families, and also the widows or orphans of said ministers, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

Passed March
8, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BARRINGTON CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Lewis B. Smith, Thomas W. Bicknell, John B. Humphrey, John L. Draper and Leonard S. Bosworth, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Barrington Congregational Parsonage Association, for the purpose of holding, maintaining and keeping up a parsonage for the use of the minister of the Congregational Society in Barrington, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE ARNOLD POST, NO. 4, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE. Passed March 11, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William F. Hutchinson, Marcus M. Pierce, Cyrus M. Thornton, Charles F. Dyer, George H. Pettis, Davis Cook, Ervin T. Mann, Dutee Johnson, Willard H. Greene, M. J. Higgins, David H. Newcomb, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Arnold Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, in the city of Providence, for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE OLNEY STREET CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Passed March 15, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Alfred Manchester, S. H. Tingley, Joel Metcalf, Charles Wright, L. M. Stelley, J. F. Plant, Charles F. Disley, Adam Gartside, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Olney Street Congregational Society, for the promotion of Christian faith and practice as held by the Unitarian denomination, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March
15, 1878.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETORS OF SWAN POINT
CEMETERY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 6 of the act to which this act is an amendment is hereby amended by striking out of said section the words "unanimous vote," and inserting in place thereof the words "written assent," so that the section amended will read as follows :

"SEC. 6. Any lot owner in said cemetery may, at any time, by deed or will, convey or devise any lot or parcel of land therein, then owned by him in his own right in fee simple, to this corporation to hold the same in perpetual trust for such uses and purposes consistent with the objects of the corporation, as may be in such trust deed or devise declared; and any person may convey, devise or bequeath any estate, real or personal, to this corporation, to hold the same in perpetual trust, to apply the same or the proceeds or income thereof, to the care, support or improvement of said cemetery, or any part thereof, or any lot, or monument or structure therein. Provided that no such trust as is named in either of the above clauses shall be binding or obligatory upon the corporation, until the same has been accepted by the written assent of all the directors for the time being, duly recorded."

Passed March
15, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "NATICK BRASS BAND AS-
SOCIATION" OF THE TOWN OF WARWICK.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas W. Platt, John F. Brown, Henry Adams, and their associates and successors are hereby created a body corporate by the name of the "Natick Brass Band Association," for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and disciplining a brass band, and by this name shall have power to take by purchase or otherwise, and to receive and hold, grant,

sell and dispose of any real and personal estate not exceeding in value five thousand dollars, and to make such by-laws, rules and regulations not contrary to the laws of this state, as said corporation may deem expedient, and shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE JOHN S. DEXTER, DANIEL LYMAN,
SAMUEL SNOW, AND OTHERS, INTO A SOCIETY BY THE
NAME OF THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI IN THE STATE OF
RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS."

Passed March
26, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The corporate powers of the Society of Cincinnati under the act entitled, "An act to incorporate John S. Dexter, Daniel Lyman, Samuel Snow, and others, into a society by the name of the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," passed at the February Session of the General Assembly, A. D., 1814, are hereby confirmed to and vested in Nathaniel Greene, John W. Lyman, Simon Henry Greene, Henry E. Turner, Samuel C. Blodget, William W. Brown, James M. Clarke, David King, Thomas Cole, Asa Bird Gardner, and their associates, regular successors in said society, under its general institution, as fully to all intents and purposes as if said society had continued to hold in each year the designated meeting specially required by the second section of said act, and had complied with the other provisions thereof; and the officers chosen on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1877, at the special meeting thereof held in the office of the secretary of state of this state, to fill vacancies, shall have the same authority to manage the concerns and property of said society as has heretofore been vested by said act in the like officers of said society.

Passed March
29, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARWICK CENTRAL FREE-
WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George J. Abbott, Benjamin Phelon, George W. Budlong, William D. Brayton, and Rice Arnold, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Warwick Central Freewill Baptist Church, for the purpose of promoting and sustaining public worship and religious instruction, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Passed March
28, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOOD RIVER CHAPEL SO-
CIETY, IN THE TOWN OF RICHMOND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. David L. Aldrich, Edwin Milner, Frederick Steere, Charles A. Durfee, J. C. Eldred, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of Wood River Chapel Society, in Richmond, for religious purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SECOND SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST IN WESTERLY. Passed April 8, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry Clarke, Joshua M. Clarke, Jerusha M. Clarke, Samuel Saunders, Amy K. Saunders, Alfred G. Vars, Ruth R. Nash, Jane P. Vars, Charles Vars, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Second Seventh Day Baptist Church of Christ in Westerly, for religious, charitable and missionary purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE "THE RHODE ISLAND CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION," IN COVENTRY, R. I. Passed April 8, 1878.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Augustus Durfee, Eleazer Bellows, Edwin R. Wood, Jason P. Hazard, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "The Rhode Island Camp Meeting Association," in Coventry, R. I., for religious and missionary purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

Passed April
11, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE BEACON LODGE, NO. 38, I. O. O. F.,
OF WICKFORD, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Joseph Mellor, Absalon N. Gardiner, Albert W. Fiske, Byron Kingsley, Andrew J. Johnson, Simeon B. Gardiner, Horace Kingsley, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of Beacon Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect at the time of its final passage, and the first meeting of said lodge thereafter shall be the first meeting of the corporation, without notice, and the then existing officers of said lodge shall be the officers of the corporation until others are elected and installed, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said lodge.

Passed April
12, 1878.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HARMONY CEMETERY AND
CHAPEL ASSOCIATION OF GLOCESTER.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Alanson Steere, William Tinkham, Henry A. Tinkham, Elisha M. Aldrich, Lucy A. Steere, Rachel Stanfield, Alzada Tinkham, Ellison Tinkham, Charles A. Hubbard, executor, and Whitman T. Steere, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "The Harmony Cemetery and Chapel Association," for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the cemetery and chapel, now located in the village of Harmony, town of Glocester,

with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139, of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and for the purposes of said cemetery may hold a tract of land not exceeding five acres.

SEC. 3. A board of trustees shall be elected by the corporation at the first meeting thereof, and at the annual meetings thereafter, who shall hold their offices until others shall be elected in their places. Said trustees shall appoint a president, secretary and treasurer of said corporation, and such other officers as they shall deem necessary. Said trustees shall have full and entire management and control of the business and property of the corporation and may make such improvements as they deem necessary for the maintenance and care of said cemetery and chapel.

SEC. 4. The lots in said cemetery owned by individuals shall not be liable to be sold on execution, or by any executor, or administrator, or to be applied to the payment of debts under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or by virtue of any bankrupt or insolvent laws.

SEC. 5. No transfer of a lot by the owner thereof, shall be valid unless approved by a majority of the trustees.

SEC. 6. An annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the by-laws shall direct, notice whereof shall be given by posting a notice upon the outside of the door of said chapel at least seven days before the time of said meeting, or by advertising the same in some newspaper published in the city of Providence, or by mailing to each corporation a copy of said notice.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE.

No. 1.
Passed January
22, 1878.

RESOLUTION to print the Governor's Message.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the governor's message, in addition to the number for the schedules, be printed for the use of the general assembly.

[Note. For governor's message, see Appendix, document No. 1.]

No. 2.
Passed January
22, 1878.

RESOLUTION instructing the Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to provide the members of the present General Assembly with newspapers.

Resolved, That the clerk of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives be and hereby are instructed to provide each member of the present general assembly with two newspapers, daily, during this session.

RESOLUTION to create a Joint Special Committee on the subject of the celebration of the Battle of Rhode Island.

No. 3.
Passed January
23, 1878.

Resolved, That so much of the governor's message as refers to the celebration of the battle of Rhode Island be referred to a joint special committee consisting of Messrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., of North Kingstown, and Alfred Sisson, of Portsmouth, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, and Henry H. Fay, of Newport, on the part of the house of representatives, to inquire into the same and report thereon.

RESOLUTION to refer "Providence Building Act" to a Select Committee.

No. 4.
Passed January
23, 1878.

Resolved, That the bill numbered 65, on the house docket of unfinished business, entitled "An act for the regulation of buildings in the city of Providence," be referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. William P. Sheffield, of Newport, Harvey E. Wellman and Charles E. Carpenter, of Providence, George Lewis Cooke, of Warren, and Alfred H. Littlefield, of Lincoln, on the part of the house of representatives, and Messrs. Thomas Davis, of Providence, Christopher R. Greene, of Warwick, and Dexter Clark, of Cumberland, on the part of the senate, to hear the persons interested therein, and to report without unnecessary delay their recommendations thereon, to the general assembly.

[Note. For bill reported, see chapter 688, page 116.]

RESOLUTION for the distribution of the Public Laws to Town Councils.

No. 5.
Passed January
30, 1878.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized to send to the several town clerks a sufficient number of bound copies of the supplements to the

General Statutes to supply the members of the town councils each with a copy thereof, such copies to be marked and transmitted to their successors in office.

No. 6.
Passed January
31, 1878.

RESOLUTION in regard to the Resumption of Specie Payments and other subjects.

Resolved, (The honorable senate concurring herein) That our senators and representatives in congress, be requested to continue to use their best endeavors to promote any and all measures looking toward the resumption of specie payments by the United States at the earliest moment possible, and to resist any attempt to repeal the law known as the Resumption Act of 1875, and in particular to oppose the so-called Bland Silver Bill now pending in the senate of the United States, or any other measure by which silver coinage may be made legal tender to an unlimited extent, and that the secretary of state be and he hereby is directed to send copies of this resolution to the several senators and representatives aforesaid through the mail.

No. 7.
Passed January
31, 1878.

RESOLUTION instructing the Sheriff of Providence County to destroy certain liquors and wines in his possession.

Resolved, (the honorable senate concurring herein,) That the sheriff of Providence county be, and he is hereby instructed to destroy certain wines and liquors now in his possession and received by him under the authority vested in him by joint resolution number 14, passed at the January session, 1877, by emptying the contents of the barrels containing the same into the river, and that the barrels shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the expense of drayage, paid to the general treasurer.

RESOLUTION of instruction to the Sheriff of Providence County.

No. 8.
Passed February 15, 1878.

Resolved, That the sheriff of Providence county be and hereby is instructed to deliver to the clerk of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket such furniture in the state house in Providence as may not be in use in said state house, and as may be necessary and proper for furnishing the court room of the justice court for Woonsocket, also that said officer be instructed to deliver, of such furniture, one desk to the clerk of the justice court of the city of Providence; one desk to the sheriff of Bristol county, and one desk to the deputy sheriff at Woonsocket.

RESOLUTION to print the Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioner.

No. 9.
Passed February 5, 1878.

Resolved, That of the annual report of the railroad commissioner, six hundred and fifty copies be ordered printed for the use of the general assembly and the railroad commissioner, in addition to the usual number for the schedules.

[Note. For report, see Appendix, document No. 7.]

RESOLUTIONS relative to the death of Gen. Heber Le Favour, late Adjutant General of the State.

No. 10.
Passed February 26, 1878.

Resolved, That in the sudden and untimely death of Gen. Heber Le Favour, late adjutant general of this state, the general assembly mourn the loss of a valued officer, and a worthy and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly, Pardon E. Tillinghast, of Pawtucket, and Ziba O. Slocum, of Glocester, of the senate; and Messrs. James Davis, of Pawtucket, Henry H. Fay of Newport, Thomas Moies, of Lin-

coln, Amos Sherman, of Woonsocket, and Henry J. Spooner, of Providence, of the house of representatives be hereby appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of state to the family of Gen. Le Favour.

No. 11.
Passed February 26, 1878.

RESOLUTION for appointment of a commission to enquire into the reservoirs and mill dams on the Woonasquatucket River.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint forthwith a commission of not exceeding five persons, with authority to visit and examine the various reservoirs and mill dams on the Woonasquatucket river, and its several branches, in this state, (with power to send for persons and papers) which commission shall report at the present session of the general assembly what legislation, if any, is required to provide for safety in the construction and maintenance of said reservoirs and mill dams.

[Note. The commissioners appointed by the governor were Messrs. Stephen P. Fisk, of Pawtucket, William Elsbree, of Cranston, Albert J. Elwell, of Woonsocket, Charles H. Pierce, of Providence, and Norman W. Kayres, of Newport.]

No. 12.
Passed March 8, 1878.

RESOLUTIONS of tender to the United States of a location for a Naval Training School.

Resolved, That the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island hereby tender to the government of the United States a suitable location in the waters of Narragansett bay for the establishment of a training school for boys in the navy of said United States.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of the state, the honorable Augustus O. Bourn, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, and the honorable George Lewis Cooke, chairman of the finance committee of the house of representatives, be and the

same hereby are appointed a commission to present a copy of these resolutions to the department at Washington, and also to our senators and representatives in congress, and to ascertain what location the United States government desire for said school, and what number of acres of land, and to negotiate with the owner or owners of such tract of land, and to report the same to the next session of the general assembly with their recommendations.

RESOLUTION to purchase certain furniture for the office of the Justice Court of Woonsocket, and to contract for rent of office therefor, and for heating and lighting the same.

No. 13.
Passed February 6, 1878.

Resolved, (the honorable senate concurring herein,) That the honorable senator and the members of the house of representatives from the town of Woonsocket for the present year, are hereby appointed a committee to purchase a safe and necessary furniture for the office of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the foregoing purpose; and said committee is further authorized to contract for a suitable room for said court, the rent for same not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum, and also to contract for heating and lighting the same.

RESOLUTIONS relative to State Library and Committee Rooms for the Senate.

No. 14.
Passed February 8, 1878.

Resolved, That the rooms heretofore used for the state law library be hereafter designated for the state library and the use of the senate.

Resolved, That a committee (to be appointed by the senate) are hereby authorized to cause such alterations

to be made in the rooms heretofore set apart for the state library and law library, as may adapt them for the use of the senate and the state library, and to connect the same with the office of the secretary of state, provided the expense of such alteration shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, which sum or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the above purpose.

[Note. The senate, on the 18th of February, appointed as the above named committee the secretary of state.]

No. 15.
Passed February 20, 1878.

RESOLUTION recommitting the subject of location of Industrial School to the Joint Special Committee on Industrial School.

Resolved, That the joint committee heretofore appointed to select a location for a proposed industrial school, be and hereby is instructed to report to the general assembly some definite scheme for the organization of such an institution, including a specification of the class or classes of children who should become inmates, the age at which they should be admitted, the conditions of admission and discharge, the probable extent and nature of the mental and manual culture proposed, the estimated yearly expense *per capita* exclusive of interest on first cost of location and buildings, and such further information in regard to the proposed school, or to eleemosynary industrial institutions in other states or countries, as may facilitate this general assembly in deciding whether it is the duty of the state to enter upon such an undertaking; provided, that nothing in this resolution shall authorize any expenditure of money.

No. 16.
Passed February 12, 1878.

RESOLUTION referring the petitions of E. G. Robinson and others, and Elizabeth K. Churchill and others, to a Joint Special Committee.

Resolved, That the petitions of E. G. Robinson and others, and Elizabeth K. Churchill and others, for

legislation to prevent the adulteration of food, drugs, liquors, etc., be referred to a joint special committee, to consist of Messrs. Charles E. Carpenter of Providence, William G. Roelker of Warwick, and James C. Collins of North Providence, on the part of the house of representatives, and Messrs. Charles H. Fisher of Scituate, and Harrison H. Richardson of Barrington, on the part of the senate, with instructions to report thereon as soon as practicable by bill or otherwise.

RESOLUTION to expend money upon Kent County Court House to remedy defects in ventilation.

No. 17.
Passed February 15, 1878.

Resolved, That the sum of not more than three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended upon the Kent county court house, to remedy the defects in the ventilation thereof, to be expended under the direction of the sheriff of said county, and paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated upon the order of the state auditor.

JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill R. R. Co.

No. 18.
Passed March 7, 1878.

Resolved, The honorable senate concurring, that the thanks of the general assembly are due, and they are hereby tendered, to the trustees of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill R. R. Co., and to Mr. John Sanford, agent, for their liberality in providing gratuitously a special train for the use of the general assembly, on the occasion of their visit to the state farm, on Wednesday, February 27th, 1878.

RESOLUTION to appoint commissioners to run out and mark by suitable monuments the dividing line between the towns of Bristol and Warren.

No. 19.
Passed March 28, 1878.

Resolved, That James S. Mason of Warren, Philip B. Bourn of Bristol, and Ambrose B. Mason of War-

ren, be, and they are hereby constituted a commission to run out and mark upon the ground by suitable monuments, the boundary line between the towns of Bristol and Warren, in accordance with section 1 of an act entitled "An act annexing a portion of the town of Bristol to the town of Warren," passed May 30, 1873, without expense to the state; and a plat of the same shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

No. 20.
Passed March
29, 1878.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Charles Cross and others, for an appropriation.

Resolved, That the petition of Charles Cross and others, for an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purpose of building a wall for the protection of the inlet to the Charlestown pond, be, and the same is hereby referred to the commissioners of shell fisheries, who are hereby directed to make an examination of said inlet, with liberty to employ a civil engineer, for the purpose of considering the practicability of an expenditure of money out of the state treasury, with a view of making said pond subject to the general provisions of chapter 133, of the General Statutes, "Of private and several oyster fisheries," and make report of their doings to the next May session.

No. 21.
Passed March
19, 1878.

RESOLUTION to create a Joint Special Committee to examine and report upon an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That the bill entitled "An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in amendment of chapter 119, of the General Statutes," be referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Pardon E. Tillinghast of Pawtucket, Ziba O. Slocum of Gloucester, and Harrison H. Richardson of Barrington,

on the part of the senate; and Messrs. James C. Collins of North Providence, Henry J. Spooner of Providence, Amos Sherman of Woonsocket, and Frederick Fuller of Providence, on the part of the house of representatives, to examine and report thereon.

RESOLUTION authorizing Joint Special Committee on Prohibitory Law to report at May Session.

No. 22.
Passed April
12, 1878.

Resolved, The house concurring therein, that the joint special committee on the act entitled "An act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in amendment of chapter 119, of the General Statutes," be and they are hereby authorized to report at the next May session of the general assembly.

RESOLUTIONS to purchase the Indian Burial Ground, and to enclose the same.

No. 23.
Passed March
23, 1878.

Resolved, By the house of representatives, the honorable senate concurring, that the sum of three hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same hereby is appropriated for the purchase of the "Royal Indian Burying Ground," in the town of Charlestown, (where are the remains of the kings and queens and principal sachems of the Narragansett nation,) and for the enclosure of the same with a substantial stone wall; and that a tablet be placed within said enclosure with such inscriptions engrossed thereon as may be deemed appropriate.

Resolved, That a committee composed of Messrs. George Carmichael, Jr., of Richmond, and J. Alonzo Babcock of Westerly, of the house; and Messrs. Samuel H. Cross of Westerly, and Stephen C. Browning of Charlestown, of the senate, be appointed to carry into effect the above resolution.

No. 24.
Passed April 5,
1878.

RESOLUTION to print the Annual Report of the Cattle Commissioners.

Resolved, That of the annual report of the cattle commissioners, five hundred copies in addition to the usual number for the schedules are hereby ordered printed, for the use of the general assembly and the commissioners.

[Note. For report, see Appendix, document No. 13.]

No. 25.
Passed April
8, 1878.

RESOLUTION of thanks to the Commissioners of the Providence County Court House.

WHEREAS, In the completion of the Providence county court house and the presentation of the final report of the commissioners, it is eminently proper that this general assembly should express its appreciation of the faithful labors of said commissioners in carrying out so successfully the work committed to their charge, the results of which are to be seen in the ornate and substantial edifice which has been appropriately dedicated to the purposes for which it was designed; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting to remind the people that the entire work has been accomplished at a moderate expenditure as compared with many other similar structures erected at the public expense; and, what is more particularly gratifying, entirely within the appropriations made for the purpose, thus showing on the part of the commissioners a due regard for the financial interests of the state; it is therefore

Resolved, That the people of the state of Rhode Island, through their senators and representatives, hereby render their thanks to the said commissioners, Amasa S. Westcott, Edwin Darling and John H. Stiness, for the signal ability and fidelity displayed by them in the performance of their duties; and to the late Dr. Thomas P. Shepard, one of the original commissioners, the state is especially indebted for his untiring energy

and conspicuous ability in the supervision and general management of the work in all its details.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, instructed to present to each of the surviving commissioners, and to the family of the late Dr. Shepard, a certified copy of this resolution, with the seal of the state attached thereto.

RESOLUTION authorizing the use of certain rooms in the basement of the Providence County Court House for a restaurant. No. 26.
Passed April
5, 1878.

Resolved, That the sheriff of Providence county, by and with the advice and consent of the honorable judges of the supreme court, be and he is hereby authorized to allow certain rooms in the basement of the Providence county court house to be occupied as a restaurant, for the convenience of the court and persons in attendance thereon, on such terms as he may deem proper.

RESOLUTION authorizing the hire of rooms for the use of certain State officers. No. 27.
Passed April
9, 1878.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he hereby is, authorized to hire suitable rooms for a term of three years, with a privilege of five years, for the use of the following officers, viz. :

General treasurer.
State auditor.
State board of charities.
Clerk of justice court, Providence.
School commissioner.
Board of education.
Trustees of normal school.
Adjutant-general.
Quartermaster-general.
Paymaster-general.

No. 28.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the completion of the new State Prison.

Resolved, That the sum of seventy-one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the use of the "commission for the purpose of building a new prison for the state," in carrying out the purposes of their appointment, and for completing the erection of said prison and buildings connected with the same; for steam apparatus for heating, cooking and power; for water supply for all the state institutions in Cranston; for plumbing and gas piping; for iron bridges, stairs and cage; for drains and sewers; for cementing floors; for furniture for the prison warden's house and other structures, and for painting and incidentals; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

No. 29.
Passed April
8, 1878.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Board of State Charities and Corrections to convey land of the State Farm to the town of Cranston, to be used for a highway.

Resolved, That the board of state charities and corrections are hereby authorized to convey to the town of Cranston, for the purpose of widening Pontiac avenue, a strip of the land of the state farm, in Cranston, situated near the new state prison, and measuring about one-third of an acre; and that the general treasurer is hereby authorized to make and execute a deed of said land.

No. 30.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION for the repair of the road leading to the State Institutions in Cranston, and making an appropriation therefor.

Resolved, That the board of state charities and corrections be and they are hereby authorized and direct-

ed to repair and improve the road leading to the state institutions, in the town of Cranston, from the city of Providence, between said institutions and that part of said road already put in repair by said town of Cranston, using the labor of the inmates of said institutions as far as practicable therefor; first repairing that portion of the road lying between the new state prison and said city; and a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such purpose; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for such portions of said sum as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

RESOLUTION making appropriations for the State Institutions in the town of Cranston, and for the State Prison.

No. 31.
Passed April
10, 1878.

Resolved, That in addition to the moneys received by the board of state charities and corrections, which shall have been paid by them into the treasury, as provided in section 14, chapter 25, of the General Statutes, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the state institutions in the town of Cranston, and an additional sum of ten thousand dollars for the state prison, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1879; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

RESOLUTION authorizing the introduction of water into the Newport Jail.

No. 32.
Passed March
27, 1878.

Resolved, That the sheriff of Newport county is hereby authorized to cause water to be brought into

the Newport jail and distributed through the cells and corridors thereof; provided the expense of the same and of a sufficient quantity of hose shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for the foregoing purpose, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

No. 28.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTIONS relative to repairs and alterations of the State House in Providence.

Resolved, That Mr. Henry A. Thomas, of the senate, and Messrs. Allen Greene, of Providence, and Alvord O. Miles, of East Providence, of the house of representatives, are hereby appointed a joint select committee to cause the vaults in the basement of the state house in Providence to be provided with suitable shelving and doors for the safe keeping and storage of the more valuable records and documents in the office of the secretary of state; also, to cause suitable iron shutters to be placed on the outside of the windows on the south side of the building for its greater protection against fire.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the state auditor is authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of vouchers properly authenticated by said committee.

No. 34.
Passed April
5, 1878.

RESOLUTION authorizing the appointment of certain deaf semi-mutes as State beneficiaries.

Resolved, That the state board of education are authorized to appoint, for a term not exceeding one year, such indigent deaf mutes and semi-mutes, being

inhabitants of this state, as they shall deem proper, as state beneficiaries, to receive instruction at their homes, or at some suitable place in the city of Providence, for the more special purpose of training in spoken language; provided the expense for each person shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and said board are authorized to draw on the general treasurer from time to time, for the purpose aforesaid, their drafts therefor; provided, however, that the sum authorized to be expended under the provisions of this resolution shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the support and maintenance of evening schools.

No. 35.
Passed April
11, 1878.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the support of evening schools, to be expended under the direction of the state board of education; provided, however, that no portion of this appropriation shall be used for any other purpose than the division of the money to the towns entitled to receive the same, in such manner as the said board may see fit, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

RESOLUTION transferring custody of flag of the 5th Regiment, B. I. Artillery Volunteers.

No. 36.
Passed April
8, 1878.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized to transfer to the president of the 5th R. I. Artillery Veteran Association the flag presented to the 5th regiment R. I. Artillery Volunteers by the 44th regiment Mass. Vol. Infantry, if said flag is in his

custody, the same to be retained by said Veteran Association, and on its disbandment, or from any cause ceasing to exist, said flag to be returned to the custody of the secretary of state.

No. 37.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION instructing the Secretary of State to prepare a manual for the use of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries.

Resolved, (the honorable senate concurring herein,) That the secretary of state be instructed to prepare, for the use of the commissioners of inland fisheries, a manual containing the laws of the state now in force relating to inland fisheries, and the report of the said commissioners to this general assembly, and that he cause five hundred copies thereof to be printed.

No. 38.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of State to omit the publication of the Providence Building Act—so called.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to omit from the newspapers the publication of the Providence building act, so called, passed April 12, 1878, and that he cause one thousand copies of said act, as printed for the schedules of the present session of the general assembly, to be printed for distribution to all who may apply.

No. 39.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of State to report what corporations have, and what have not, complied with the provisions of chapters 366 and 532, of the public laws.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, directed to report to the general assembly, at

its next May session, a statement showing the names of such corporations as have complied with the provisions of chapters 366 and 532, of the public laws, setting forth the date of organization, the amount of capital stock paid in upon organization, and the amount of increase of capital stock paid in, with the date thereof, the town in which such corporation is located, and the name and post office address of its treasurer ; and also to report, so far as he may be able, the names of those corporations who have not made the returns required by said chapters 366 and 532, of the public laws.

REPORT of the Harbor Commissioners upon harbor lines in a portion of Seekonk river, in the city of Providence, and in Pawtucket river, in the town of Pawtucket.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Senate of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

The undersigned respectfully report that in accordance with chapter 556, of the public laws, passed April 20, 1876, they acting as Harbor Commissioners, have marked out and platted the following lines, which they deem suitable to be established as harbor lines, to wit :

First—From Bower street to Red bridge, on the west side of Seekonk river, beginning at a point in line with the southerly boundary line of Bower street, extended 182.48 feet easterly from the southeast corner of Gano and Bower streets, and running northerly in a direction to enclose an angle of $79^{\circ} 24'$ between said line on the westerly side thereof and the southerly line of Bower street, a distance of 305.47 feet, to a point on the northerly line of Trenton street extended easterly 126.29 feet from the northeasterly corner of Gano and Trenton streets ; thence running north,

more easterly, at an angle of $172^{\circ} 54' 07''$ with the last named line, a distance of 200.635 feet to a point on the southerly line of Transit street extended easterly 114.03 feet from the southeasterly corner of Gano and Transit streets; thence running north, more easterly, at an angle of $162^{\circ} 39' 53''$ with the last named line, a distance of 257.67 feet to a point on the southerly line of Fremont street extended easterly 175.64 feet from the southeasterly corner of Gano and Fremont streets; thence running north, more easterly, at an angle of $151^{\circ} 44' 50''$ with the last named line, a distance of 336.93 feet to a point on the southerly line of Williams street extended 401.47 feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Gano and Williams streets; thence running north, more easterly, at an angle of $158^{\circ} 03' 36''$ with the last mentioned line, a distance of about 2409.04 feet; thence running north, more westerly, at an angle of $157^{\circ} 11' 04''$ with the last named line, a distance of 125.915 feet to the southeast corner of the top of the westerly abutment of Red or Central bridge, and enclosing an angle of $88^{\circ} 39' 50''$ on the easterly side of said harbor line, with the southerly line of said bridge. All as shown upon a plat of harbor lines in Seekonk river designed by the harbor commissioners and on file in their office.

Second—In Pawtucket, on the west side of the river, beginning at the high tide line at the foot of the Main street falls, and following the line of mean high water in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the river wall of the mill of James and Joseph T. Greene, which said point is distant 120.10 feet from the southwest corner of Darius Goff's old mill on the east side of the river; and thence running southerly a distance of 74.24 feet along the face of said wall of James and Joseph T. Greene's mill to the southeast corner thereof, which said corner is distant 131.06 feet from the southwest corner of Darius Goff's old mill before mentioned; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $179^{\circ} 53' 35''$ with the last mentioned line 571.27 feet along the top of the face of the river wall and crossing the break in said wall at the Town Landing to the angle in the river wall at the

south side of said Town Landing; which said point is distant 145.69 feet from the nearest point in the harbor line on the east side of the river, which is hereinafter described; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $172^{\circ} 33' 16''$ with the last named line, 95.47 feet to a point distant 148.42 feet from the nearest point of the harbor line on the east side of the river, which is hereinafter described; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $178^{\circ} 55' 45''$ with the last named line, 256.90 feet to a point distant 161.24 feet from the nearest point of the harbor line on the east side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $159^{\circ} 57' 04''$ with the last named line, 277.21 feet to a point distant 153.50 feet from an angle, at the Division street bridge, in the harbor line of the east side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, on a curve, tangent to the last named line, of 317.60 feet radius, a distance of 216.82 feet; thence southerly, more westerly, on a curve of 429.17 feet radius, tangent to the last named curve, a distance of 163.14 feet to a point distant 122.48 feet from the third angle, south of Division street bridge, in the harbor line of the east side of the river; thence running southerly on a line tangent to the last named curve, 207.59 feet to the southeast corner of Smith Grant & Co.'s wharf, which said point is distant 116.96 feet from the southerly end of the curve in the harbor line of the east side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $174^{\circ} 09' 22''$ with the last named line 80.78 feet to the northeast corner of the southerly wharf of Smith Grant & Co.; thence running southerly, more easterly, 30.77 feet, at an angle of $174^{\circ} 20' 15''$ with the last named line; thence southerly, more westerly, 120.50 feet, at an angle of $178^{\circ} 51' 22''$ with the last named line; thence southerly, more easterly, 188.47 feet, at an angle of $175^{\circ} 24'$ with the last named line, to the southeast corner of the southerly wharf of Smith Grant & Co.; which said point is distant 364.40 feet from the third angle south of the curve in the harbor line of the east side of the river; thence running southerly, more

easterly, at an angle of $172^{\circ} 18' 28''$ with the last named line, 362.84 feet, to the southeast corner of Cushman, Wilcox & Co.'s wharf, which said point is distant 302.45 feet from the angle *d*, referred to in the description of the harbor line of the east side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $130^{\circ} 30' 31''$ with the last named line, 68.89 feet to a point on the northeasterly corner of a wharf; thence running southerly, more easterly, 139.19 feet along the line of said wharf at an angle of $155^{\circ} 49' 13''$ with the last named line; thence easterly 192.47 feet along the northerly face of Wm. T. Adams' wharf, at an angle of $105^{\circ} 31'$ with the last named line, to a point on the range of a line 10 feet from the easterly face of said wharf and parallel therewith; which said point is 205.82 feet distant from the nearest point of the harbor line of the east side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $103^{\circ} 42' 48''$ with the last named line, 2078.06 feet to a point distant 352.02 feet from the nearest point in the harbor line of the east side of the river.

Third—In Pawtucket, on the east side of the river, beginning at the high tide line at the foot of the Main street falls, and following the line of mean high water in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of Darius Goff's old mill, which said point is distant 120.10 feet from the northeast corner of James and Joseph T. Greene's mill, hereinbefore described; thence running southerly 215.26 feet to a point at the top of the face of the river wall opposite to the southwest corner of Darius Goff's new mill, which said point is distant 97.42 feet from the nearest point of the harbor line of the west side of the river, as is hereinbefore described; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $172^{\circ} 51' 50''$ with the last named line 117.81 feet to the end of the top of the face of the river wall as now built, which said point is distant 100.39 feet from the nearest point of the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $172^{\circ} 21' 23''$ with the last named line 513.71 feet, to a point distant 149.85 feet

from the nearest point of the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $174^{\circ} 28' 40''$ with the last named line 209.72 feet, to a point distant 129.71 feet from the nearest point in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $156^{\circ} 25' 30''$ with the last named line 140.99 feet, to a point under the Division street bridge, distant 153.50 feet from the northerly tangent point of the first mentioned curve in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $179^{\circ} 41' 40''$ with the last named line 109.00 feet, to a point distant 130.65 feet from the point of tangency of the two curves in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $162^{\circ} 35'$ with the last named line 77.80 feet, to the southerly end of the top of the face of the river wall; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $178^{\circ} 14' 43''$ with the last named line 90.60 feet, to the northwest corner of Joseph Smith & Co.'s wharf; thence running southerly, more westerly, along the face of said wharf, at an angle of $168^{\circ} 46' 05''$ with the last named line 145.77 feet, to a point distant 105.36 feet from the nearest point of the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, on a curve tangent to the last named line, said curve being of 265.80 feet radius, a distance of 94.46 feet, to an angle in the river wall distant 116.96 feet from the southeast corner of Smith Grant & Co.'s northerly wharf, which said corner is a point in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, 43.20 feet, making an angle of $73^{\circ} 50' 55''$ on the easterly side of this harbor line, with the radius of the last named curve at its southerly end; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $175^{\circ} 59' 30''$ with the last named line 22.17 feet; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $168^{\circ} 34' 30''$ with the last named line 118.85 feet, to a point on the edge of the wharf 364.40 feet distant from the southeasterly corner of the southerly wharf of Smith Grant & Co., which said

corner is a point in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $152^{\circ} 33' 13''$ with the last named line 646.48 feet, to the point marked *d* on the accompanying map of harbor lines, which said point is distant 302.45 feet from the southeast corner of Cushman, Wilcox & Co.'s wharf, which said corner is a point in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $165^{\circ} 46' 02''$ with the last named line 926.57 feet, to a point 359.05 feet distant from the nearest point in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $165^{\circ} 33' 44''$ with the last named line 465.54 feet, to the northwest corner of Jacob Dunnell & Co.'s wharf, which said corner is distant 360.57 feet from the nearest point in the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $173^{\circ} 28' 50''$ with the last named line 170.36 feet, to an angle in the aforesaid wharf of Jacob Dunnell & Co., distant 342.09 feet from the nearest point of the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more easterly, at an angle of $156^{\circ} 22'$ with the last named line 26.52 feet, to the southwest corner of the aforesaid wharf of Jacob Dunnell & Co., which said corner is distant 349.82 feet from the nearest point of the harbor line of the west side of the river; thence running southerly, more westerly, at an angle of $164^{\circ} 42' 55''$ with the last named line 1394.35 feet, to a point near Bass Rock, distant 636.53 feet from the southerly end of the harbor line of the west side of this river.

All as shown upon a plat of harbor lines in Pawtucket river, designed January 17, 1878, by the harbor commissioners, and on file in their office.

Having given notice of times and the place for hearing all persons interested in said harbor lines, by publishing the same in the *Providence Journal*, thirty days previous thereto, hearings were held, and parties interested in the shore property for nearly the whole distances affected by these lines appeared and favored the lines as now submitted for approval.

The harbor commissioners, therefore, recommend that the aforesaid lines be confirmed and established as harbor lines.

J. HERBERT SHEDD,	}	<i>Board of Harbor Commissioners.</i>
N. F. POTTER,		
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,		

PROVIDENCE, March 5, 1878.

RESOLUTION approving the Harbor Lines in Seekonk River in the City of Providence, and in Pawtucket River in the Town of Pawtucket, pursuant to the foregoing report.

No. 40.
In senate.
Passed April
6, 1878.

Resolved, That the harbor lines as marked and platted by the harbor commissioners, in the accompanying report and plats marked "A" and "a" respectively, be and the same are hereby approved.

RESOLUTION for appropriation for repairs and fitting up the clerk's office in the Bristol County Court House.

No. 41.
Passed April
6, 1878.

Resolved, (the senate concurring,) That a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated for repairs and fitting up the clerk's office in the Bristol county court-house, the same to be expended under the direction of a committee consisting of Messrs. Samuel P. Colt and William H. Spooner, of Bristol, on the part of the house, and Mr. Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, on the part of the senate; and the state auditor is hereby empowered to draw his order on the general treasurer for the expense of the same, not exceeding the above amount, in favor of said committee.

No. 42.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION for appropriation to Companies A and B, Third Battalion, First Brigade, R. I. State Militia, (The Westerly Rifles.)

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the repairs of the armory of companies A and B, third battalion, first brigade, R. I. state militia,—the Westerly Rifles,—(provided the said companies raise an additional sum of one thousand dollars,) to be expended for repairs on said armory; said sum to be expended under the direction of Senator Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum of two thousand dollars payable to the order of said Samuel H. Cross, on receiving a certificate from said Samuel H. Cross, that said sum of one thousand dollars has been raised by said companies as above provided.

No. 43.
Passed March
14, 1878.

RESOLUTION confirming the acts of J. Henry Hill, a commissioner for this State in Massachusetts.

Upon the petition of J. Henry Hill, of Worcester, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, representing that he was appointed and commissioned as a commissioner for this state in said commonwealth in—
A. D. 1849, and has continued until the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1877, to act as such commissioner without re-appointment, as was required by chapter 617, of the public laws, passed at the January session A. D. 1866, having received no notice of the change in the law as was provided in said chapter 617, and praying that all his official acts as such commissioner may be confirmed and validated.

Resolved, That said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that all acts, matters and things done or performed by the said J. Henry Hill, as a commissioner for this state in the commonwealth of Massachusetts until the seventeenth day of Novem-

ber, A. D. 1877, are hereby made and declared to be valid and effectual in every respect as if the said J. Henry Hill had been duly reappointed, commissioned and sworn as a commissioner aforesaid.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Hannah Brown and others, members of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, and heirs at law of Anstrus Noka, late a member of said Indian Tribe, now deceased, for leave to sell real estate.

No. 44.
Passed March
15, 1878.

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the commissioner of the Narragansett Indian tribe is hereby authorized and empowered to sell all the land of which the said Anstrus Noka died seized and possessed, (except one acre, including the family burying ground, on which to bury the descendants and relatives of said Anstrus Noka,) said real estate to be sold at public or private sale, and that every conveyance in his said capacity, of the said real estate, or of any part or parts thereof, by the said commissioner of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, in his said capacity, and executed in due form of law, shall be valid and effectual to convey all the right, title and interest which the said Anstrus Noka had at the time of her decease in and unto the estate so conveyed; provided, however, that before the said real estate, or any part or parts thereof, shall be conveyed by said commissioner, he shall give bond to the general treasurer, with surety or sureties satisfactory to the said general treasurer, to apply the net proceeds from the sale of said real estate to the debts of said deceased, and the residue, if any, after the payment of said debts, to divide among the heirs at law of said deceased according to law.

No. 45.
Passed April 8,
1878.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of David Gravlin, that a certain judgment in favor of the State against him, obtained at the June term of the court of common pleas, A. D. 1877, in and for the county of Providence, may be discharged upon payment of costs, etc.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the said David Gravlin is hereby discharged from liability on account of said judgment upon the payment to J. Aborn Gardiner, the deputy sheriff holding the execution issued thereon, of the costs taxed in said execution and his fees for service thereof.

No. 46.
Passed April
5, 1878.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Anthony A. Manchester and others, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may be allowed to build a wharf out into the waters of Seaconet river in Tiverton.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the said Anthony A. Manchester and his associates be, and they hereby are, authorized to build a wharf into the waters of Seaconet river, in Tiverton, from the lands of Job Almy; provided, that the said petitioners obtain a grant therefor from the said Job Almy, and that the said wharf do not extend into the said waters more than one hundred and fifty feet and is not more than fifty feet in width.

No. 47.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Thomas F. Cawley and others, for leave to inherit the estate of their deceased father, an alien.

WHEREAS, John Cawley, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1860, deceased in the city of Providence, intes-

tate, leaving heirs at law now living, and was, at the time of his decease, seized and possessed of a certain lot of land situated in that portion of said city of Providence known as the "Brook Street District," of the value of about two thousand dollars; and

WHEREAS, Said John Cawley, at the time of his decease, was an alien, and said land thereby escheated to the state of Rhode Island; and

WHEREAS, The city of Providence has taken said land under the provisions of chapter 314, of the public laws, for the purposes therein mentioned; now, therefore,

Voted and Resolved, That the state of Rhode Island hereby grants, releases, assigns and conveys to the persons, their heirs and assigns, who may have derived title to said land from said John Cawley in his lifetime, or in case of no such derivation of title, to the persons, their heirs and assigns, who would have inherited the estate of said John Cawley, had he, at the time of his decease, been a citizen of the United States, all its right, title and interest in and to said land, and in and to the value thereof to be paid by said city of Providence for the said taking, and in and to the amount so to be paid therefor, whether by way of damages, value or otherwise, meaning and intending hereby to authorize and permit the persons who would have inherited said premises from said John Cawley if said John Cawley had not been an alien at the time of his decease, and any other persons or person entitled thereto, in any other way or manner than by inheritance, to have and to hold said estate and the proceeds payable for the taking thereof by said city of Providence subsequent to such taking, free, released and discharged from any claim or demand of said state of Rhode Island on account of said escheating or otherwise.

RESOLUTION appointing Harry A. Daughaday a State Beneficiary.

No. 48.
Passed February 1, 1878.

Resolved, That the governor be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint Harry A. Daughaday a state ben-

eficiary at the Massachusetts school for idiotic and feeble minded youth, for the remainder of the present school year, and the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of his tuition.

No. 49.
Passed February 13, 1878.

RESOLUTION relating to Johanna Burke, a pupil in the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to continue Johanna Burke, at the Perkins institution for the blind at Boston, Massachusetts, at the expense of the state, and he is hereby authorized to draw upon the general treasurer for the expense thereof, not to exceed the amount of three hundred dollars.

No. 50.
Passed March 28, 1878.

RESOLUTION relative to Frank J. Brown, a State Beneficiary at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Resolved, That the governor is authorized to continue Frank J. Brown as a state beneficiary at the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, Conn., for a period not exceeding two years, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum prescribed by section 2, of chapter 71, of the General Statutes.

No. 51.
Passed April 11, 1878.

RESOLUTION authorizing the continuance of James Henry Stirling, a State Beneficiary at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston.

Resolved, That the governor is authorized, in his discretion, to continue James Henry Stirling as a state beneficiary at the Perkins institution for the blind at South Boston, and he is hereby authorized to draw upon the general treasurer for the expense thereof, not to exceed the amount allowed by section 2, chapter 71, of the General Statutes, for blind beneficiaries of the state.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the repair of the State Armory at Woonsocket.

No. 52.
Passed April
12, 1878.

Resolved, That the communication of the quartermaster general, relative to the state armory at Woonsocket, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the present senator and representatives from said town, with power to examine said armory, and if, in their judgment, it shall be deemed advisable, to expend a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars for the purposes mentioned in said communication; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for so much of said sum as may be required, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Horace B. Wood, of Coventry, representing that he has been convicted of a crime deemed infamous at common law, and praying to be restored to the privilege of voting.

No. 53.
Passed April
11, 1878.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition, for the reasons therein stated, be, and the same is hereby, granted, and that the said Horace B. Wood be, and he hereby is, restored to the privilege of voting in the same way that he would have been entitled thereto had he not been convicted of the crime in his petition set forth.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Annie C. Scheedel to change her name to Annie C. Cheever.

No. 54.
Passed April
12, 1878.

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that the name of said Annie C. Scheedel be and hereby is changed to Annie C. Cheever, and that by the latter name she be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, to which she would have been subjected had her name not been changed.

No. 55.
In senate.
Passed February 18, 1878.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Welcome Robinson, praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State's Jail in Washington County.

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Welcome Robinson, as recommended by his excellency the governor, and that the keeper of the state's jail in Washington county be directed to release said Welcome Robinson from his said imprisonment.

No. 56.
In senate.
Passed February 21, 1878.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Moses H. Duplessis, praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Moses H. Duplessis, as recommended by his excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed forthwith to release said Moses H. Duplessis from his said imprisonment.

No. 57.
Passed April 12, 1878.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Job Sykes, for remission of fine and liberation from the Kent County Jail.

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted, and that the four fines of twenty dollars each, and costs, if any there be, upon which the said Job Sykes is now in jail in the county of Kent, be, and the same are hereby, remitted, and that the keeper of the said Kent county jail be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to release the said Job Sykes from his said imprisonment forthwith.

RESOLUTION in relation to the State printing and binding.

No. 58.
Passed April
11, 1878.

Resolved, That the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the general assembly are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to continue the present contracts for printing and binding for the state, as provided therein, for the further term of two years from the 20th day of July next.

RESOLUTION authorizing the printing of the Public Laws of the present session.

No. 59.
Passed April
12, 1878.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is authorized to print 2,000 copies of the public laws passed at the present session for distribution to such as have received, or may be entitled to receive, copies of the General Statutes, and such as may apply therefor.

RESOLUTIONS for the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following accounts against the state be, and the same are hereby, allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury, viz:

Akerman & Co., for labor upon the books of the state law library.....	\$ 54 73	No. 60.
Edward D. Jones, for expenses incurred in capturing prisoners escaped from Newport county jail.....	38 35	No. 61.
Edward S. Hammond, for expenses incurred in going to and returning from Norwich, upon requisition of the governor,	38 87	No. 62.

No. 63.	Special committee on repairs of Dutch Island cemetery, under resolutions No. 14, January session, 1876, No. 16, May session, 1876, and No. 40, January session, 1877, for traveling expenses,	8 40
No. 64.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing ordered for house of representatives.....	55 27
No. 65.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing ordered for use of the senate.....	54 92
No. 66.	William H. King, M. D., for examining disabled soldiers for admission to the Soldiers' Home.....	135 00
No. 67.	Henry Whipple, sheriff of Washington county, for expenses paid in arrest of John Collins, an escaped prisoner.....	27 81
No. 68.	Davis & Pitman, for printing rolls of senate and house of representatives, May session, 1877.....	35 50
No. 69.	S. W. Butler, M. D., for professional services (in full satisfaction).....	25 00
No. 70.	J. C. Thompson, for services as reporter for legislative committee on justice court, Providence	51 50
No. 71.	John B. Greenhalgh, agent, for carpets, etc.,	251 06
No. 72.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing ordered by the senate.....	197 00
No. 73.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing ordered by the house of representatives, viz: Holden election case.....\$147 51 Harbor commissioners report.. 60 21 State prison commission report 44 42 Miscellaneous 68 51—	320 65
No. 74.	E. K. Parker, for expenses on state board of education.....	7 50
	George L. Locke, for the same.....	6 00
	Charles H. Fisher, for the same.....	15 00
	Thomas H. Clarke, for the same.....	10 35
	Samuel H. Cross, for the same.....	14 80
	Charles R. Dennis, for services as acting adjutant general.....	41 67
	Town of Pawtucket, for use of justice court room from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1878.....	600 00

Commissioners appointed to examine reservoirs and mill-dams.....	335 20	
Charles Hart, for professional services in the case, assignees of B., H. and E. railroad <i>vs.</i> Samuel Clark, general treasurer	1,200 00	No. 75.
George H. Copeland, for hacks at funeral of Gen. H. LeFavour.....	35 00	
Estate of Samuel Currey for professional services and expenses paid in case, assignees in bankruptcy of Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R., <i>vs.</i> Samuel Clark, general treasurer, and others, (in full to date, April 10,).....	500 00	No. 76.
Harrison H. Richardson, for services and expenses in attendance as member of the joint standing committee on printing during the recess of the general assembly.....	5 00	No. 77.
Jonathan Chace, for the same.....	5 00	
Frederick A. Pratt, for the same	5 00	
Alvord O. Miles, for the same.....	5 00	
Nicholas A. Fenner, for the same.....	5 00	
Frederick Fuller, for the same.....	5 00	
E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing ordered by the general assembly.....	66 79	No. 78.
Edward Tucker, for board of Welcome Robinson (in full).....	36 00	No. 79.
Tillinghast & Mason News Co., for periodicals, etc.....	497 36	

RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry bills on account of the "Holden Election Case." No. 80.
Passed April
10, 1878.

Resolved, That the following accounts against the state be, and the same are hereby, allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury:

Orrin L. Bosworth, for stenographing and transcribing testimony <i>in re.</i> Charles Holden, and traveling ex- penses.....	\$96 81
W. D. Cross, for use of hall at Caroli- na Mills, three days	9 00
Charles W. Wilcox, deputy sheriff, for summoning witnesses <i>in re.</i> Chas. Holden.....	10 00
Joseph C. Church, town sergeant, for summoning witnesses for the same,	23 40
Charles H. Chapman, deputy sheriff, for summoning witnesses for the same.....	1 40
Edward Tucker, deputy sheriff, for summoning witnesses for the same,	1 50
	\$142 11

For witness fees—Henry S. Greene, \$3.80; Weeden J. Tucker, \$1.60; Wm. H. Burton, \$2.50; W. C. Tucker, \$3.20; Orin Cole, \$3.20; John F. Kenyon, \$1.60; George R. Brown, \$1.60; Wm. F. Tucker, \$3.80; Charles A. Hoxie, \$1.60; Edward C. Brown, \$1.60; John H. Money, \$1.60; Lucy W. Brown, \$1.60; Archibald Barber, \$1.60; Charles A. Larkin, \$3.80; John A. Lamphear, \$3.80; William P. Church, \$2.10; Joseph E. Taylor, \$5.40; Charles D. Ennis, \$1.90; Peleg Potter, \$1.70; Hazard Peckham, \$1.70; A. P. Greene, \$5.00; Hazard G. Kenyon, \$5.80; John Congdon, \$5.40; Augustus Law, \$6.60; Joshua H. Noka, \$7.80; Christopher J. Healy, \$5.40; P. T. Potter, \$10.20; W. C. Lamphear, \$3.80; Charles Cross, \$5.40; Thomas A. Greene, \$5.40; James N. Kenyon, \$5.40; Joseph H. Griffin, \$7.80; Greene Card, \$10.10; Timothy A. Money, \$12.80; Oliver D. Clarke, \$2.80; G. C. James, \$5.40; Joseph C. Church, \$5.40; G. H. Ward, \$5.40; John Holden, \$3.80; Stephen C. Browning, \$5.80; Charles Holden, \$3.40; Abel Tanner, \$1.60; John A. Wilcox, \$5.40.....\$185 60

Joseph C. Church, attending committee five days.....	10 00
Charles D. Clarke.....	2 80
Samuel P. Colt, traveling expenses.....	12 36
Herbert B. Wood, traveling expenses	15 70
	\$368 57

RESOLUTIONS authorizing disabled soldiers and sailors to peddle without cost for license.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to issue to the following disabled soldiers and sailors, viz :

Henry F. Adlington, Co. F, 1st R. I. Cav.,	No. 81.
John M. Carroll, Co. M, 3d R. I. H. A.,	No. 82.
Robert Charnley, Co. A, 10th R. I. Vols.,	No. 83.
Caleb W. Colvin, Co. A, 5th R. I. H. A.,	No. 84.
Isaac Cooke, Co. E, 1st R. I. L. A.,	No. 85.
James Craig, Co. E, 4th R. I. Vols.,	No. 86.
Daniel Falvey, Co. F, 3d R. I. H. A.,	No. 87.
Richard Hayden, 161st Co., 2d Battalion, Vet. Res.	No. 88.
Corps,	
David Hollingsworth, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs,	No. 89.
Daniel Kelly, N. H. Vols.,	No. 90.
John Kendall, Co. C, 4th R. I. Vols.,	No. 91.
James Langley, Co. E, 7th R. I. Vols.,	No. 92.
Wm. H. Leonard, Co. G, 11th R. I. Vols.,	No. 93.
James McCann, Co. E, 3d R. I. H. A.,	No. 94.
Alfred O. Makee, Co. A, 2d R. I. Vols.,	No. 95.
Patrick McGarry, U. S. Navy,	No. 96.
Abram S. Medbery, Co. B, 1st R. I. Cav.,	No. 97.
Henry C. Newell, Co. D, 1st R. I. Cav.,	No. 98.
Patrick Oates, Co. D, 3d U. S. Infantry,	No. 99.
Wm. P. Scott, Co. F, 12th R. I. Vols.,	No. 100.
Elisha O. Sherman, Co. I, 12th R. I. Vols.,	No. 101.
Isaac Taylor, Co. B, 12th R. I. Vols.,	No. 102.
Edward A. Thompson, Co. H, 2d R. I. Vols.,	No. 103.
Owen Walsh, U. S. Marines,	No. 104.
Giles Waterhouse, 3d R. I. H. A.,	No. 105.

licenses to personally peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold, silver, and German silver ware, for the term of one year, without cost to the said persons, and that said licenses be not transferable.

No. 106.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION suspending Joint Rule No. 9.

Resolved, That joint rule No. 9 be suspended so far that all public laws passed on Friday, April 12th, shall be engrossed after the passage thereof, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to certify the same and place them on file in his office.

No. 107.

RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency Charles C. Van Zandt.

[In Senate, passed April 12, 1878.]

Resolved, That the thanks of this senate are justly due and are hereby tendered to his excellency Charles C. Van Zandt, for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this senate during the past year.

No. 108.

RESOLUTION of thanks to His Honor Albert C. Howard, the Lieutenant Governor.

[In Senate, passed April 12, 1878.]

Resolved, That the thanks of this senate are justly due and are hereby tendered to his honor Albert C. Howard, the lieutenant governor, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the past year.

No. 109.

RESOLUTION of thanks to the Honorable Dexter B. Potter, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[In House of Representatives, passed April 12, 1878.]

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be and they are hereby tendered to the honorable Dexter B. Potter,

the speaker of the house, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the house of representatives during the past year, and for his prompt attendance upon its proceedings.

RESOLUTION to pay officers and attendants of the General Assembly at the January Session, A. D. 1878. No. 110.
Passed April
12, 1878.

Resolved, That the following sums be paid to the following persons, officers and attendants of the general assembly at the January session, A. D. 1878:

Nathaniel P. S. Thomas.....	\$370 00
George Lewis Gower.....	370 00
Arthur D. Payne	370 00
Christopher Holden.....	150 00
Lyman Upham.....	100 00
Frederick N. Goff.....	100 00
Hollis D. Holden.....	111 00
Clarence A. B. Sherman.....	111 00
William I. James.....	111 00
Forrest O. Goodell	111 00
Earle T. Walker.....	111 00
Otto W. Munroe.....	111 00

and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

RESOLUTIONS of adjournment.

The general assembly by concurrent vote adjourned :
From Thursday, February 21, to Tuesday, February 26 ;

No. 111.

From Friday, March 1, to Wednesday, March 6 ;

No. 112.

From Wednesday, March 20, to Monday, March 25 ;

No. 113.

From Friday, March 29, to Thursday, April 4.

No. 114.

No. 115.
Passed April
5, 1878.

JOINT RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Resolved, (the honorable senate concurring herein,) That when this general assembly adjourns on Friday, April 12, 1878, it adjourn to meet according to law.

No. 116.
Passed April
12, 1878.

RESOLUTION continuing unfinished business.

Resolved, That all petitions and unfinished business before either house of this general assembly are hereby continued to the next May session of the general assembly.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE

SPECIAL SESSION,

April 26th and 27th, 1878.

RESOLUTION to appoint a Joint Select Committee to consider the subject matter of the Governor's Proclamation. No. 117.
Passed April
26, 1878.

Resolved, (the senate concurring in the passage hereof,) That all bills pending before the general assembly in reference to the subject matter of the governor's message be committed to a joint select committee of the two houses, to consist of Messrs. William P. Sheffield of Newport, Nathan F. Dixon of Westerly, Claudius B. Farnsworth of Pawtucket, John F. Tobey of Providence, George Lewis Cooke of Warren, Andrew Comstock and Charles Sidney Smith of Providence, on the part of the house; and Messrs. Pardon E. Tillinghast of Pawtucket, Jonathan Chace of Lincoln, Thomas Davis of Providence, Augustus O. Bourn of Bristol, and Charles Nourse of Woonsocket, on the part of the senate; to consider said bills and report thereon as soon as practicable.

[Note.—For governor's proclamation and message, herein mentioned, see Appendix. For bill reported by this committee, see chapter 636, on page 163.]

No. 118.
Passed April
27, 1878.

RESOLUTION suspending Joint Rule No. 9.

Resolved, That joint rule No. 9 be suspended so far that all public laws passed at the present special session [April, 1878,] shall be engrossed after the passage thereof, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to certify the same and place them on file in his office.

No. 119.
Passed April
27, 1878.

RESOLUTION to provide for the distribution of Volume XI, Rhode Island Reports.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to distribute to each of the members of the present general assembly, one copy of volume XI, of the Rhode Island Reports.

No. 120.
Passed April
27, 1878.

RESOLUTION providing for the engrossing of Public Laws passed at the last May Session.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is authorized to certify the copies of chapters 634 to 646, of the public laws, both inclusive, passed at the last May session, engrossed under his direction, and place the same on file in his office.

No. 121.
Passed April
27, 1878.

RESOLUTIONS providing for the appointment of a Commission to prepare an Insolvent Law for the State.

Resolved, That a commission to consist of eight persons, who shall be elected by the general assembly at its present special April session in grand committee, be appointed, with instructions to prepare an insolvent law for the state, and to report the same, with such recommendations respecting the same as they

may deem expedient, to the next May session of the general assembly.

Resolved, That the members of said commission shall serve without compensation; but they may employ a secretary, who may be one of their number, and who shall receive such compensation for his services as may be hereafter allowed him by the general assembly.

[NOTE.—The following named gentlemen were subsequently elected, in grand committee, commissioners for the foregoing purpose, viz: Claudius B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket; Abraham Payne, Providence; Edward D. Pearce, East Providence; Nelson W. Aldrich, Providence; Edwin Aldrich, Woonsocket; Augustus O. Bourn, Bristol; Jonathan Chace, Lincoln; George Lewis Cooke, Warren.]

RESOLUTIONS for the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following accounts against the state be, and the same are hereby, allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury, viz:

George Manchester, sheriff of Newport county, for warning members of the general assembly to meet pursuant to proclamation of his excellency the governor, April 22, 1878.....	\$32 50	No. 122.
Thomas J. Tilley, sheriff of Kent county, for the same	24 60	No. 123.
L. T. Fisher, sheriff of Bristol county, for same, ...	7 45	No. 124.
J. Aborn Gardiner, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	3 55	
Osmond C. Goodell, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	2 30	
Frederick N. Goff, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	13 10	
H. M. Pierce, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	8 25	
Albert C. Johnson, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	13 35	

Charles H. Scott, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	11 75
O. A. Inman, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	11 35
Stephen G. Benedict, deputy sheriff, Providence county, for same.....	6 55

No. 135.
Passed April
27, 1878.

RESOLUTION to pay officers and attendants of the General Assembly at the Special Session, April, A. D. 1878.

Resolved, That the following sums be paid to the following persons, officers and attendants of the general assembly at the special session, April, 1878:

Nathaniel P. S. Thomas.....	\$20 00
George Lewis Gower	20 00
Arthur D. Payne.....	20 00
Christopher Holden.....	6 00
Frederick N. Goff.....	4 00
Hollis D. Holden.....	6 00
Clarence A. B. Sherman	6 00
William I. James.....	6 00
Forrest O. Goodell.....	6 00
Earle T. Walker	6 00
Otto W. Munroe.....	6 00
Lyman Upham.....	4 00

and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

No. 136.
Passed April
27, 1878.

JOINT RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Resolved, (the house of representatives concurring herein,) That when the general assembly adjourns, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1878, it adjourn to meet according to law.

RESOLUTION continuing unfinished business.

No. 127.
Passed April
27, 1878.

Resolved, That all business remaining unfinished before this special session of the general assembly be continued to the next May session of the general assembly.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.

I certify the acts, resolutions, record of officers elected, and reports contained in this volume, to be true copies of the originals on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto
set my hand and affixed the seal of
the state, this day of
A. D.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence on the fourth Tuesday in January, (being the twenty-second day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of independence the one hundred and second.

PRESENT.

His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor, and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

His Honor ALBERT C. HOWARD, Lieutenant Governor, and *ex-officio* Senator.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, - -	T. MUMFORD SEABURY.
Providence, -	THOMAS DAVIS.
Portsmouth, -	ALFRED SISSON.
Warwick, -	CHRISTOPHER R. GREENE.
Westerly, - -	SAMUEL H. CROSS.
New Shoreham,	RAY S. LITTLEFIELD.
North Kingstown,	ELISHA DYER, Jr.
South Kingstown,	
East Greenwich,	HENRY A. THOMAS.
Jamestown, -	THOMAS CARR WATSON.

Smithfield, -	JABEZ W. MOWRY.
Scituate, - -	CHARLES H. FISHER.
Glocester, - -	ZIBA O. SLOCUM.
Charlestown, -	STEPHEN C. BROWNING.
West Greenwich,	JOHN A. BROWN.
Coventry, - -	ASAHEL MATTESON.
Exeter, - -	GEORGE W. REMINGTON.
Middletown, -	ROBERT S. CHASE.
Bristol, - -	AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.
Tiverton, - -	JOHN F. CHASE.
Little Compton,	JEDIAH SHAW.
Warren, - -	JAMES C. BLAKE.
Cumberland, -	DEXTER CLARK.
Richmond, - -	CHARLES B. COON.
Cranston, - -	WILLIAM ELSBREE.
Hopkinton, - -	OLIVER LANGWORTHY.
Johnston, - -	RODNEY F. DYER.
North Providence,	WILLIAM H. ANGELL.
Barrington, - -	HARRISON H. RICHARDSON.
Foster, - -	JAMES M. WRIGHT.
Burrillville, -	HORACE A. KIMBALL.
East Providence,	OLIVER CHAFFEE.
Pawtucket, - -	PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.
Woonsocket, -	CHARLES NOURSE.
North Smithfield,	SMITH THAYER.
Lincoln, - -	JONATHAN CHACE.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State, and *ex-officio Secretary.*

NATHANIEL P. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

<i>Newport.</i>	<i>Providence.</i>
William P. Sheffield,	Nicholas A. Fenner,
Henry H. Fay,	Andrew Comstock,
William Gilpin,	Edwin R. Holden,
Augustus P. Sherman,	Harvey E. Wellman,
Clark H. Burdick.	John F. Tobey,

Charles E. Carpenter,
Charles Sidney Smith,
Allen Greene,
Henry J. Spooner,
Frederick Fuller,
Joseph F. Brown,
Charles Edward Paine.

Portsmouth.

Charles C. Slocum.

Warwick.

Stephen W. Thornton,

Harris Ralph,

Caleb Westcott,

William G. Roelker.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon,

J. Alonzo Babcock.

New Shoreham.

Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr.

North Kingstown.

Allen Reynolds.

South Kingstown.

Daniel Sherman.

East Greenwich.

Thomas A. Pierce, Jr.

Jamestown.

Isaac B. Briggs.

Smithfield.

Andrew B. Whipple.

Scituate.

Albert Johnson.

Glocester.

Raymond P. Colwell.

Charlestown.

West Greenwich.

George T. Brown.

Coventry.

Dexter B. Potter,

Leonard Tillinghast.

Exeter.

Elisha P. Phillips.

Middletown.

Nathaniel Peckham.

Bristol.

William H. Spooner,

Samuel P. Colt.

Tiverton.

Andrew H. Manchester.

Little Compton.

Albert T. Seabury.

Warren.

George Lewis Cooke.

Cumberland.

James C. Dexter,

Joseph A. Whipple.

Richmond.

George Carmichael, Jr.

Cranston.

Henry Whitman,

John Beattie.

Hopkinton.

Thomas H. Greene.

Johnston.

Herbert B. Wood,

Daniel O. Angell.

North Providence.

James C. Collins.

Barrington.

Earl C. Potter.

Foster.

Cyrus F. Cooke.

Burrillville.

Edwin L. Tucker,

Smith Angell.

East Providence.

Alvord O. Miles.

Pawtucket.

Claudius B. Farnsworth,

James Davis,

Charles C. Burnham,

Edwin Jenckes,

Charles E. Chickering,

Daniel A. Clark.

Woonsocket.

Joshua S. Blaisdell,
Amos Sherman,
Horace Cook,
Albert A. Smith.

North Smithfield.

Charles A. Smith.

Lincoln.

Thomas Moies,
Alfred H. Littlefield,
Renselear L. Mowry,
William Newell.

DEXTER B. POTTER, *Speaker.*

GEORGE LEWIS GOWER, }
ARTHUR D. PAYNE, } *Clerks.*

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

PROVIDENCE, TUESDAY, January 23, 1878.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing justices of the peace, notaries public, and clerk of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket; also to nominate candidates for state scholarships in Brown University.

NOTARIES PUBLIC ELECTED.

Providence County.—C. Henry Barney, Robert C. Bourn, Thomas A. Jenckes, Clark H. Johnson, Henry P. Porter, R. H. Purinton, George G. Richmond, Waldo F. Slocomb.

Kent County.—Benjamin W. Smith.

Newport County.—Edwin S. Burdick, Lemuel H. Foster.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

City of Providence.—William B. Beach, Daniel Beckwith, Thomas A. Jenckes.

Woonsocket.—Jefferson Aldrich, Charles M. Arnold.

City of Newport.—Lemuel H. Foster.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz :

City of Providence.—Charles E. Bennett, Samuel W. Culver, Henry Dunster, Jr., John Cottrell Dyer, Frederick Hayes, Jacob Kettner, Edwin L. Thurston, Walter J. Town, Arthur M. Webster.

East Providence.—Walter P. Dick.

Olneyville.—Paul C. Gifford.

CHARLES M. ARNOLD, of Woonsocket, was elected clerk of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket.

WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1878.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing an assistant attorney general for one year from the 19th day of March next, for nominating candidates for state scholarships in Brown University, and for the election of notaries public and justices of the peace.

EDMUND S. HOPKINS, of Providence, was elected assistant attorney general for one year from the 19th day of March next.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz :

City of Newport.—Herbert Bliss and Charles R. Thurston.

NOTARIES PUBLIC ELECTED.

Providence County.—Jefferson Aldrich, Samuel Clough, Alexander Farnum, Henry J. Hall, Sylvanus D. Horton, Edmond T. Jillson, Martin Mann, John F. Ward, Richard B. Winsor.

Newport County.—Walter B. Simmons.

Washington County.—Nathan S. Carr, Millard F. Perry.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

City of Providence.—Alexander Farnum, Myer Noot.

East Providence.—Harmon S. Babcock, Alvord O. Miles.

Johnston.—Chauncey Brown.

Warwick.—Joseph F. Arnold.

THURSDAY, March 14, 1878.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing an adjutant general, notaries public and justices of the peace, and to nominate candidates for state scholarships in Brown University.

CALEB H. BARNEY, of Providence, was elected adjutant general.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz:

City of Providence.—Walter B. Jacobs, William E. Jillson, Newton S. Fuller, Jules Adolphe Hobigand.

Scituate.—James C. Monahan.

Carolina Mills.—Herbert L. Barber, John S. Kelley.

South Kingstown.—Wm. Ellery Peckham, Thomas George Hazard, Daniel Lyman Hazard.

NOTARIES PUBLIC ELECTED.

Providence County.—George L. Barnes, Warren C. Greene, Jonathan L. Spencer.

Washington County.—Charles H. Aldrich, Benjamin W. Case.

SPECIAL SESSION, Saturday, April 27, 1878.

The two houses, in grand committee, elected the following persons as commissioners to prepare an insolvent law for the state, pursuant to resolution No. 121, page 226, viz :

Claudius B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket.
Abraham Payne, Providence.
Edward D. Pearce, East Providence.
Nelson W. Aldrich, Providence.
Edwin Aldrich, Woonsocket.
Augustus O. Bourn, Bristol.
Jonathan Chace, Lincoln.
George Lewis Cooke, Warren.

IN SENATE, February 26, 1878.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed Lewis B. Smith, of Barrington, a member of the board of state charities and corrections, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Allen C. Mathewson, of Barrington.

IN SENATE, April 12, 1878.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed the following persons to constitute the state board of health, viz :

David King, M. D., of Newport, for six years.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., of North Kingstown, for five years.

Charles H. Fisher, M. D., of Scituate, for four years.

George W. Jenckes, M. D., of Woonsocket, for three years.

Wm. T. C. Wardwell, of Bristol, for two years.

Albert G. Sprague, M. D., of Centreville (Warwick), for one year.

REPORTS MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

Governor's message.

Ninth annual report of the board of state charities and corrections.

Eighth annual report of the board of education, and thirty-third annual report of the commissioner of public schools.

Annual report of the railroad commissioner.

Annual report of the adjutant general.

Annual statement of the condition of the banks and institutions for savings.

Annual report of the commissioners of inland fisheries.

Report of the Inspector of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company.

Eighth annual report of the state board of pharmacy.

Twenty-fourth annual report upon the registration of births, marriages and deaths, in the state.

Annual report of the commissioners of shell fisheries.

Fortieth annual report of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, of receipts and expenditures.

Semi-annual report of the general treasurer.

Semi-annual report of the state auditor.

Report of the pilot commissioners.

Report of the joint standing committee on printing.

Fifteenth annual report of the corporation of Brown

University in reference to the United States land scrip grant for agricultural college.

Fourth annual report of the commissioners to build a new state prison.

Third report of the license commissioners in and for the city of Providence.

Second annual report of the harbor commissioners.

Report of the women's board of visitors to the penal and correctional institutions of the state.

Report of the commissioners of sinking funds.

Report of the special committee on repairs of state house in Providence.

Report of special commission to examine the Providence County Savings Bank.

Report of committee to transfer the property of the court of common pleas of Washington county.

Final report of the commissioners to build a new court house for the county of Providence.

Report of the joint special committee to inquire into the accounts of the clerk of the justice court of the city of Providence.

Report of the joint special committee on the adulteration of food, drugs, liquors, etc.

Report of the commissioners to examine into the reservoirs and mill dams on the Woonasquatucket river.

Reports of the joint special committee on a state industrial school.

Annual report of the board of cattle commissioners.

Annual report of the quartermaster general.

Report of committee on executive communications on the subject of establishing a state board of health.

Report of harbor commissioners upon the harbor lines in a portion of Seekonk river in the city of Providence and in Pawtucket river in the town of Pawtucket.

Report of joint select committee on reception of the President of the United States and members of his cabinet, on the 28th and 29th days of June, 1877.

Report of committee to transfer books and papers from clerk of justice court of Pawtucket, to the clerk elect, etc.

PETITIONS FOR ACTS OF INCORPORATION, ETC., CONTINUED
TO THE MAY SESSION WITH ORDER OF NOTICE.

Petition of James Richardson and others for An Act to incorporate the East Providence Wharf Company.

Petition of Lucius Tuckerman and others for An Act to incorporate the Gibbs Land Company.

Petition of William Jones Hoppin and others for An Act to incorporate the Jones Estate Company.

Petition of Benjamin Finch and others for An Act to incorporate the Newport Manufacturing Company.

Petition of Benjamin J. Burton and others for An Act to incorporate the Newport Omnibus Company.

Petition of John D. Thurston and others for An Act to incorporate the Providence Base Ball Association.

Petition of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company for amendment of charter.

Petition of John E. Goldsworthy and others for An Act to incorporate the Railway Protective Gate Company.

Petition of J. C. Hall and others for An Act to incorporate the Rhode Island Printing Company.

Petition of Edward P. Chapin and others for An Act to incorporate the Riverside Worsted Mills.

Petition of Wm. H. Simons and others for An Act to incorporate the Roger Williams Saving Fund and Loan Association.

Petition of William H. Stafford and others for An Act to incorporate the Stafford Braid Company.

Petition of Lorenzo Stone and others for An Act to incorporate the Union Enamel Company.

Petition of Warwick Railroad Company for amendment of charter.

Petition of the town of East Providence for An Act to incorporate the Watchemoket Fire District, in the town of East Providence.

Petition of W. F. Sayles and others for An Act to incorporate the Westminster Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in Providence, R. I.

Petition of Wood River Branch Railroad Company for amendment of charter.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

Convening the General Assembly in Special
Session, April 26, 1878.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS.

WHEREAS, In view of the probable repeal of the national bankrupt law, it is deemed desirable that certain changes should be made in the laws of this State prior to the meeting of the General Assembly in May next,

Now therefore I, CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 7, of Article VII, of the Constitution of the State, do issue this my proclamation convening the General Assembly of this State, to meet at the State House in Providence, on Friday, April 26, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take such action as may be deemed advisable in the premises.

And I do hereby call upon the members of both Houses thereof, to assemble in their respective Houses at the time and place aforesaid.

{ L. S. }

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed at Providence, this twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1878.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.

By the Governor,

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR,

Presented at the Special Session, April 26th,
1878.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, April 26, 1878. }

*To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode
Island.*

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of this State, I have convened your honorable body in special session, to consider what reasonable and proper amendments are essential to the General Statutes in view of the proposed immediate repeal of the bankrupt law (so called) by the Congress of the United States.

I desire to call your particular attention to the existing provisions of the General Statutes which do not prohibit debtors from making conveyances preferring certain creditors to the impairment of the rights of others, and also to our laws for the collection of debts, which allow the first attaching creditor a prior lien upon the property attached, so that attachments or levies on writs and executions are to be satisfied in full, in the order of time in which they are served, although the debtor may be insolvent.

The general bankrupt law of the United States has operated wisely and healthily in restraining these features of our system for several years, but its repeal will remit us immediately to our existing statutory requirements, to the serious injury of our business credit at home and abroad.

It is proper for me to express the desire that your honorable body will consider and act upon this question with as much promptness as is consistent with its grave character, and that no general legislation will be introduced to prolong the session, which is not immediately and imperatively demanded for the wise protection of the business interests of the State.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, *Governor.*

[NOTE.—For laws passed at this special session, see pages 163 to 168; for resolutions, see pages 225 to 229; for roll of members, see pages 230 to 233; and for proceedings in grand committee, see page 236.]

Charles Cross, Esq., took his seat at this session, as representative from the town of Charlestown, for the first time during the year.

MESSAGE

OF

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

Governor of Rhode Island,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*To the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives
of the State of Rhode Island.*

Although there is no provision in our State Constitution or Legislative enactment requiring written messages from the Executive to the General Assembly, since the Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate, and can verbally communicate with that body or the two Houses, comprising the General Assembly when united in Grand Committee, yet as my official predecessors have, for a number of years, communicated their views as to the general condition of the affairs of the State, with such suggestions as have appeared reasonable and proper, to the General Assembly in messages at the commencement of the annual January Session, believing it to be a concise and acceptable method of expressing the specific information which I have obtained during the Legislative vacation, I have the honor of requesting your attention to the following statement :

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE.

I ascertain from the books of the General Treasurer as follows :

The balance in the Treasury April 30th, 1877, was.....	\$184,424 87
Receipts from May 1st, 1877 to Nov. 30th, 1877.....	286,387 52
	\$470,812 39
Payments from May 1st, 1877 to Nov. 30th, 1877.	423,670 94
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30th, 1877 was	\$47,141 45

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUNDS.

Received from the General Treasurer, June 1st, 1875, June 1st, 1876, and Jan. 1st, 1878.....	\$543,000 00
Interest received on investments	34,929 01
Premium received on Gold.	1,087 53
	\$579,016 53

INVESTMENTS.

Bonds of the City of Providence, par value \$300,000, costing.....	\$324,000 00
Bonds of the Town of Burrillville, par value \$22,000, costing.....	22,880 00
United States Bonds, (4½) par value \$192,000, costing...	199,200 00
Rhode Island Bonds, par value \$29,000, costing.....	31,727 19
Balance on hand not invested.....	1,209 34
	\$579,016 53

The outstanding Bonded debt of the State amounts to. .	\$2,534,500 00
From which may be deducted the amount in the Sinking Funds.....	547,289 34
Leaving to provide for.....	\$1,987,210 66

Detailed statement of Rhode Island Bonds purchased since the last Executive Message.

One Coupon Bond, State of Rhode Island, par value \$1,000, costing.....	\$1,112 00
One Registered Bond, State of Rhode Island, par value \$1,000, costing.....	1,111 68
Two Coupon Bonds, State of Rhode Island, par value \$1,000 each, costing.....	2,218 33
Two Coupon Bonds, State of Rhode Island, par value \$1,000 each, costing.....	2,177 33
Five Coupon Bonds, State of Rhode Island, par value \$1,000 each, costing.....	5,426 44
	\$12,045 78

EXHIBIT OF STATE DEBT NOW EXISTING.

Bonds issued October 1st, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
Bonds issued September 1st, 1862, payable 1882	965,000 00
Bonds issued April 1st, 1863, payable 1883.....	200,000 00
Bonds issued July 1st, 1863, payable 1893.....	631,000 00
Bonds issued August 1st, 1864, payable 1894.....	738,000 00
	\$2,534,500 00

The commissioners of the Sinking Fund have during the past year purchased every bond of the Rhode Island debt which has been offered them, and have applied to persons and corporations owning the same to dispose of them to the State.

I desire your attention to the following copy of a letter received from the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. I requested the General Treasurer to make no reply other than acknowledging its receipt, until it could be submitted to your honorable body.

[COPY.]

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST Co.,
Providence, R. I., Dec. 18th, 1877. }

Samuel Clark, Esq., General Treasurer:

DEAR SIR:

By authority of the Finance Committee, I have to advise you that on and after January 1st, 1878, we propose to credit your account with interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; a reduction of 1 per cent. from the present rate.

The Company has continued the contract during the past year at a positive loss. Nor will the rate named above yield us any profit, judging by the present indications in the money market.

Our foreign balances draw $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., except in a single case, in which we are allowed 3 per cent.

The connection with the State has been a pleasant one, and we hope for its continuance.

We can hardly doubt that the proper authorities will, under all the circumstances, admit the justice of our proposal.

Very truly yours,

ALEX. FARNUM,

Vice President.

INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

During the past year there has been no failure among our Institutions for Savings, although we are slowly passing through a period of perhaps unexampled business depression, and decrease in moneyed and available values.

The practical interests of labor and capital are so interwoven and unified that they must operate harmoniously to secure present safety and soundness in our financial and business affairs. No elements are more essential to this

than prudence and forbearance. I have no specific recommendations to make as to the management of our Savings Banks. It is one of the highest and most delicate trusts and requires ability and character of the most elevated kind. The rates of interest and the amount of profit on investments are ratably small in proportion to their safety, and depositors in our Savings Institutions must not complain if their dividends are decreased when they can rest assured that their principal is secure.

I think the people of our State have come to understand that Savings Banks are no mere reservoirs filled with capital to be drawn upon for speculation, but are a sacred trust held and discharged for the benefit and safety of widows and orphans and the industrious and prudent laborers of our commonwealth.

THE MILITIA.

The great railroad riots that so seriously disturbed the country during the past summer, together with the late action of Congress in regard to the army, naturally causes the militia question to assume a position of much greater magnitude than usual. The question naturally arises, whether our system and force is as efficient as it should be. In comparison with the militia in general throughout the country, we certainly have a valuable force which is composed of excellent material, yet it is susceptible of improvement, and no reasonable means should be spared to bring it to its highest possible efficiency. It is generally conceded that the present organization is superior to those

that have preceded it, but it was not intended to be permanent. It can and ought to be improved by a decrease in the number of battalions, giving more companies to the battalion than they now have.

For the past three years the expenditure on account of the militia has been the subject of close scrutiny, and its expenses have been cut down to a very low point; and I do not think the efficiency of the force can be increased without an increase in the amount expended upon it. It has been the policy in times past to make small appropriations annually, and at intervals to appropriate large sums for specific purposes. I think a regular appropriation covering the entire expenditure for the militia would be preferable.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the almost entire lack of camp equipage, overcoats, knapsacks, canteens, &c., &c. Should active duty be required of the militia, much suffering would result from it.

An erroneous statement in the public press that this State was indebted to the General Government in the sum of \$25,000 for an over-issue of arms, and that the State would be called upon to pay for the same, requires correction. The amount is \$14,783.24, and is not required to be repaid in money.

Prior to the year 1870, our forces were not supplied with any modern breech-loading muskets; at this time 1000 stands were procured, together with the necessary accoutrements and ammunition, and although this number would equip but half of our infantry, yet the cost was \$29,100.

By the act of Congress of April 23, 1808, \$200,000 is annually appropriated for the purchase or manufacture of arms which are distributed to the several States in proportion to the number of their effective militia. The apportionment to this State for this year is \$1,919.14; this allowance for several years past has been applied to the reduction of our indebtedness.

We have 1000 old muskets, issued between 1861 and 1865, which have been arranged to be returned at \$10.00 each. This will reduce the indebtedness to \$4,783.24. We also have a surplus of six-pounders, caissons, &c., &c. Negotiations are in progress for their exchange which it is hoped will not only free us from the debt, but enable us to draw a further supply of modern arms that we require.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

From the report of the Commissioner of Public Schools, I have taken the following summary of the returns for the year ending April 30th, 1877 :—

DAY SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled	39,959
Average number belonging	30,816
Average attendance	27,562
Number of schools (graded 496; ungraded 292)	788
Average length of schools	9 months, 1 day.
Number of teachers regularly employed	850
Amount paid male teachers	\$98,278 84
Average wages paid male teachers per month	\$80 69
Amount paid female teachers	\$298,895 14
Average wages paid female teachers per month	\$45 91

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled	3,739
Average number belonging	2,720
Average attendance	1,714
Number of schools	28
Average number of teachers employed	152
Average length of schools	12 weeks.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation for day and evening schools	\$91,654 50
Town " " " "	361,609 45
" " for land, buildings and furniture	163,546 15
District taxation	52,784 67
Registry taxes, school funds and all other sources	60,827 50
Total	<u>\$730,422 27</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' wages and other current expenses of day schools..	\$473,326 19
" " " " " evening " ..	16,959 37
School supervision	11,418 26
Land, buildings, furniture and apparatus	224,258 98
Total	<u>\$725,962 80</u>

COST OF INSTRUCTION.

Current expenditure for day schools per capita of pupils enrolled	\$12 13
Current expenditure for day schools per capita of average attendance	17 59
Current expenditure for day schools for each pupil's instruction per month	1 86
Current expenditure in evening schools per capita of pupils enrolled	4 54

Current expenditure in evening schools per capita of average attendance.....	9 89
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TAXATION.

Average town tax for public schools on each \$100, reckoned on the basis of the State valuation of 1873.....	.11
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A comparison of these figures with those in the report of last year, will show an appreciable increase in the number of children in attendance on the public schools, and a corresponding decrease in the cost. This extension of the enrollment, with the consequent reduction in the per capita cost of instruction, is the policy of the present administration of this department.

If, therefore, measures are presented this session for your consideration, which receive the sanction of both the Board of Education and the Commissioner, and which are asked for in the interests of a more effective and economical system, I trust that you will give to them the benefit of your most careful attention.

Whatever may be our individual views upon this question of popular education, as to its character and extent, we must agree upon the necessity for a more *general* education than we now secure, and also for a more *complete* one. The lessons of our late State census teach only too plainly that the balance of political power in this State is passing into the hands of an illiterate class, who will become by force of circumstances, a caste by themselves, through whose barriers it will be found well nigh impossible to break. This result, if it comes to pass, will be the

effect of the failure to reach these persons in their youth and to bring to bear upon them, in that formative period of their lives, the elevating and broadening influences of moral and intellectual culture. In view of these considerations ought we not to consider whether, as a State, we have made all the efforts to avert this impending evil, which are in our power?

The question of the fullness of the education which the State shall give, and what shall be its elements, is to-day pressing itself for settlement upon the minds of educators and statesmen alike. What forms the *requisite* basis for the upright man and the good citizen demands the thoughtful attention of every lover of his country. If it shall be found that the best concurrent judgment of both the professional educator and the political economist point to the incorporation of the distinctively industrial, or manual element into the system of popular instruction, Rhode Island should be one of the first States to avail herself of the opportunity to test the value of the suggestion. Certainly no State surpasses her in adaptation of existing circumstances, and no community can hope to make the trial under more favorable auspices.

Indeed, I am further convinced that the narrow territorial limits of our State, her singular unity of interests, and lastly her peculiar political features preëminently fit her for the successful solution of the great problem which now presents itself more or less fully to every State in the Union, and to none more clearly than to us, viz:—How shall the heterogeneous and discordant elements of the

body politic, representing so many nationalities and hence reflecting as many diverse and antagonistic social and political ideas, be reduced to one compact and harmonious whole, where can be safely trusted the sacred interests of the commonwealth? One, if not *the*, efficient agent in securing the desired result, must be the common school. If we, then, would secure for our State in the future that characteristic unity of sentiment and action which has been our glory and strength in the past, we must not fail to profit to the full extent, by the experience of others in adopting such measures or methods as have been proved beneficial, or to be ready to test the well conceived and carefully digested theories of those whose acknowledged wisdom and acceptable service are a sufficient guarantee of their fitness to become the leaders in an advance movement upon the intrenched lines of ignorance and idleness, of prejudice and crime.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School has increased in efficiency from year to year, receiving its pupils from every part of the State, and in due time returning them to inaugurate better methods of teaching, to stimulate those already in the field to better service, and in some cases at least to inspire whole communities with new enthusiasm in the great work of public instruction.

The policy of the board of trustees who represent the State in the general charge and oversight of the school, is,

in some of its features, worthy of especial mention. 1. They have raised the standard of qualifications for graduation. 2. They appoint annually a board of competent examiners selected from different parts of the State, none of whom shall be members of the board of trustees. The examiners, both by written and oral examinations test the condition and the progress of the school. 3. They seek to make the school, as far as possible, a real professional school for the training of teachers, not aiming so much to enroll large numbers as to furnish a superior class of teachers.

The records of the school show that it has been conducted with a judicious economy, and adapted to meet, in the training of teachers, the wants of the common schools of the State. The high reputation which the school enjoys both in our own and in other states, has, I believe, been honestly earned.

For the statistics of the school during the past year, and a detailed account of its condition, I refer you to the report of the board of trustees, and the accompanying reports of the Commissioner, and of the principal of the school.

During the coming year, it is expected that the city of Providence will complete its new high school building, and thus be able to transfer to the State the possession of its building now used for that purpose, recently purchased for the Normal School. The building will then be enlarged and remodelled, thus furnishing the accommodations so long needed.

The Normal school has been a source of honest pride to the people of the State. It has merited and has received their cordial support, and its teachers have never complained of a lack of coöperation on the part of the friends of education. In fact a generous appreciation of the attitude of the people of the State toward the school, and his belief in its increasing usefulness, have influenced Mr. Greenough, its principal, to decline during the past year the presidency of one of the oldest and best colleges in Illinois, and, also the principalship of the Westfield Normal School in Massachusetts, with its superior pecuniary inducements.

LITIGATION IN WHICH THE STATE IS INTERESTED.

There is a bill in equity now pending in the United States Circuit Court in the District of Massachusetts, in which this State has important interest, although not nominally a party to the record, and in which the then Governor of the State, by virtue of authority vested in him by the General Assembly at its January Session, A. D. 1872, employed counsel to represent and protect this interest. Our present General Treasurer holds a note of the City of Boston for \$100,000.00, which is over due and upon which interest ceased to be paid several years since, by its own conditions, so that the City of Boston is enjoying the use and benefit of \$100,000.00 without requirement of interest, which this State is advised by eminent counsel, belongs in its Treasury on account of the forfeiture of the same for non-compliance with the conditions of the bond for which the said note was given by the then President

and Directors of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, as security, but the payment of which said note is enjoined by the courts, although the General Treasurer was directed to collect it, and deposit the money received thereon to the credit of the State in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company on special account for accumulation, by joint resolution of the General Assembly at its January Session, A. D. 1872.

I will not attempt to give a minute statement and narrative of the occurrences which led to this litigation, but I desire to call the immediate and careful attention of the General Assembly to its consideration, through its appropriate committees, so that the causes may be speeded in the courts and the interests of the State adjusted.

THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to the reasonable and effectual legislation required to prevent the evil of excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and to remedy the crimes and poverty which are its direct results, I presume all good citizens are united in the conviction that drunkenness is an evil, and the sale of spirituous liquors is the cause of intemperance. The system of moneyed licenses authorized by the State and granted by the municipalities, does not prevent intemperance, because crimes of the most appalling character are frequently committed where the criminals have been stimulated to the acts by licensed liquor. Perhaps the evil is not as great as it would be if

every man who chose sold intoxicating liquor without restriction ; but moral discrimination in licensing individuals for this avocation seems to fall far short of the degree that is ordinarily employed in selecting proper persons to discharge much less dangerous trusts. Regarded from its lowest standpoint, the pecuniary results that the State or the several cities and towns acquire from the moneys paid into their treasuries for license to sell intoxicating liquors is painfully small, compared with the great expense annually incurred in the support of paupers, idiots and insane persons and the maintenance and punishment of criminals and those guilty of misdemeanors, which are more or less attributable to intemperance. If any system of legislation can be devised, beneficent and comprehensive enough to counteract or mitigate this terrible evil, it should receive the thoughtful consideration and support of every legislator.

A very large number of our most conscientious citizens believe that this traffic should be absolutely prohibited, and I think this opinion is increasing and strengthening. Proper and legitimate means are constantly used to educate the popular mind up to this conclusion, and when that result is attained a prohibitory law will be as easy of enforcement as a statute against any other evil which is characterized by law as a crime, and has a just penalty hanging over its commission. The State is the guardian of those citizens who cannot take care of themselves, and should protect the habitually intemperate from those who hold the cup to their lips for moneyed profit to themselves,

and thereby make their victims paupers, vagrants and criminals, whose support is chargeable to the public.

It would be indecorous for me to recommend any legislative action in the premises, but I call your attention to the fact that our present license system appears inadequate to accomplish the reform which should result from sound and effective laws, and I consider it my duty to request you to divest your minds of all partisanship and prejudice, if any exists, and endeavor to frame such laws, applicable to this evil, as will commend themselves to the consciences as well as the general intelligence of the people, and will do much to purify and elevate the public and private affairs of our State.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND.

It seems fitting, in the centennial period through which we are passing, that Rhode Island should take some part in the demonstrations, which recall to our minds, with renewed force, the heroism and sacrifices of our ancestors, resulting in the establishment of our national government.

No occasion presents itself to my mind so suitable for a State celebration, as the Battle of Rhode Island, in August, 1778, and the masterly retreat which it enabled the American forces to effect in the face of a superior enemy. General LaFayette pronounced it the "best fought action of the war," and all subsequent investigation has confirmed the accuracy of his judgment.

Considering that the enterprise was entered into with the most sanguine expectations of success, which were justified by the expected coöperation of the French fleet, and of a French land force of 7000 men; that they had reason to feel that General Pigot's force of 7000 or 8000 men, would, on the first demonstration by the French fleet, in concert with the allied force of 17,000 men, (which the army of Sullivan would then comprise,) be compelled to surrender; considering also, that the American army was largely composed of raw recruits from Rhode Island and the neighboring States, that they had suffered frightfully from the terrific storm of the 11th and 12th, and that in consequence of the storm and the damage to the fleet, the French commander felt obliged, on his part, to abandon the enterprise; the fortitude and bravery with which the little army extricated themselves in time to elude the British fleet which surrounded the Island the next day, constitute one of the most brilliant feats of modern arms.

I therefore recommend an appropriation for the purpose of uniting the people of Rhode Island in a celebration, worthy the occasion and the honor of the State, to be held at Butt's hill in Portsmouth, on the 29th day of August, 1878, under the direction of the General Assembly, and the appointment of a Commission upon which the Historical Societies of the State shall be represented.

THE PROVIDENCE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The commissioners appointed to erect a Court House for the county of Providence have successfully completed their

labors, and the result is elegant in its architectural proportions and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. I am gratified to be able to assure you that the entire cost of the building and furniture will not exceed the appropriation which was made for that purpose. It was dedicated and its custody formally transferred to the State, with appropriate addresses and a pleasant entertainment, on the evening of Wednesday, December 19th, 1877. The commissioners inform me that they will be prepared, during your present session, to present a full report of their receipts and disbursements. I desire to express my appreciation of the eminent services which were rendered by the late Dr. Thos. P. Shepard, upon this commission.

THE STATE HOUSE IN PROVIDENCE.

The necessity of making some alterations in the State House in Providence, to better adapt it to the convenience and comfort of the two Houses of the General Assembly, has frequently been brought to your attention. The report of the joint special committee on that subject, submitted at the May Session, contains suggestions of such importance, that I have deemed it advisable to print the report entire in the appendix to this Message.

In addition to the suggestions of the committee, due consideration should also be given to the subject of providing a safer place of deposit for the State records in the office of the Secretary of State. The surroundings of the State House, as well as its interior arrangement, are such

that a fire once getting under way would probably cause irreparable injury to these records, if not their total destruction. Apart from the intrinsic value of much of the property in the State House, which is considerable, there is of course a value beyond estimate in the records of the State, extending back as they do to the earliest settlement of the colony. The mere statement of the dangers, to which they are exposed, would suggest to a prudent mind the necessity of immediate precautions against their loss or injury from this source.

The time has not yet come for the erection of a new State House. By some changes, the present structure will be adequate for legislative purposes for many years to come. It is, however, worthy of your consideration whether by a comparatively small expenditure a suitable building cannot be erected, which will not only afford protection to the records, but also ample accommodations for the State officers. The location of these officers in various parts of the city of Providence, not only causes inconvenience to the public and to the officers themselves, but seems inconsistent with the dignity of the State. A building affording ample accommodations could be erected on the front of the State House lot, a short distance removed from North Main street. A portion of the building should be fire-proof, containing safe depositaries for the records of the secretary and the financial officers of the State. Its cost, estimated from \$50,000 to \$75,000, according to the architectural design and finish of the building, could not be considered burthensome; while the interest on the expenditure would be little

more than the sum now paid by the State for rents. In such a case there would be little use for the State House during the recess of the General Assembly and much of the expense for the care and heating of that building could be avoided. By converting the upper portion of the State House into a tenement for the janitor, that building could be under his constant care, thereby saving the expense of a watchman; and the services of the janitor could be utilized in the care of the building proposed for the State officers.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

By virtue of the authority vested in me I re-appointed the Hon. Henry Staples of Barrington as Railroad Commissioner. He has discharged the duties of that position with remarkable ability and faithfulness. Owing to the amendment made to the railroad law at the last January Session, reports from his department are to be made annually instead of semi-annually, and in accordance with this provision his detailed statement will be presented at the present session. He informs me that the business of the several railroad corporations appears very favorable in view of all the circumstances surrounding other business. As compared with the previous year the capital stock actually paid in is increased \$87,949.54. The indebtedness is increased \$26,616.91. The total receipts are decreased \$314,574.72. The number of passengers has decreased 632,177, while the tonnage of merchandise has increased

341,318 tons. The length of track in this State also shows an increase of $15 \frac{894}{1000}$ miles. No comparison can be made of the net earnings of this, with the previous year, because in former returns some of the corporations reported as their earnings the difference between their total receipts and their running expenses, accounting for their interest and taxes afterwards, whereas this year the form of returns has been changed, so that the amount representing the total running expenses, includes the expenditures for interest and taxes. I think more stringent legislation as to grade crossings is demanded, as accidents are constantly increasing from these as well as from other causes, and a considerable portion of the time of the commissioner is devoted to their examination, which is necessarily minute and laborious.

THE STATE FARM.

The most noticeable feature in the management of the State Farm during the year, is the considerable reduction of expenses, which the Board of State Charities and Corrections is able to report. Under the very efficient direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Samuel L. Blaisdell, the gross current expenses have fallen to about \$61,500, against about \$79,000 the year previous. Deducting the earnings, about \$9,500, the net current expenses are about \$52,000. The average number in the institutions during the year has been 550. Dividing the net expenses by this number, the result shows a cost of \$94.54 for each inmate for the year,

which is at the rate of \$1.82 per week. In 1876, it was \$2.38, and in 1875, \$2.62.

By referring to the account of the Board with the Treasury, given below, it will be seen that there was on Jan. 1, 1878, an undrawn balance of appropriations for the support of the State Farm, of \$44,176.17, against \$18,740.78 on Jan. 1, 1877. At the present rate of expenditure there will be a considerable balance undrawn, at the end of the State Fiscal year, April 30, 1878. The account also shows that the payments from the Treasury for the support of the State Farm during 1877, were \$69,843, and that the sum of \$31,278.49 collected for board of the insane from the towns, &c., from the Prison Commission for labor, &c., and from other sources, was paid into the Treasury by the Board, leaving a balance of \$38,564.61 as the net amount drawn. Add to this the sum of \$1,500 drawn from the appropriation for land, and \$816.37 drawn from an appropriation for the repair of the Pontiac road, and we have the sum of \$40,982.98 as the net amount drawn for all purposes.

The Workhouse and House of Correction, as will be seen by referring to the table of statistics below, has received a smaller number of inmates than in several years past; the number of commitments having been only 377 against 545 in 1876, and 562 in 1875.

The labor of the inmates has been employed mainly upon the Farm in quarrying stone for the new Prison, and in taking care of and repairing the buildings.

The position of deputy of the Workhouse has been vacant

since last April, and the Superintendent has been performing the duties of this office, as well as those of farmer, in addition to his own. Recently, however, a young man has been placed in this position on trial. With this important place well filled, and with the hearty support of the citizens of the State, it would seem that the State Farm ought to attain a high degree of success.

The Asylum for the Insane remains under the efficient care of Mr. & Mrs. Fred. W. Perry, and is often spoken of as a most admirably managed Institution by those who visit it. During the year an addition has been made to the cottage for excited patients, at a cost of about \$1,000. This addition was built to furnish dining rooms for the occupants who formerly were obliged to go to the other buildings, whatever the state of the weather, for their meals. There has been a gradual increase in the number of the inmates of the Asylum since its organization, and it is feared that the present accommodations will soon be too small for the number sent to it. Additional room, when needed, can be obtained by adding to one or more of the present buildings.

The inmates of the Almshouse have been most faithfully cared for during the year by the deputy and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Ward, and as much comfort has been provided for this class of dependents as the condition of the building will allow.

The establishment of a home for the children who come to the Almshouse, orphans and the offspring of criminals and of confirmed paupers, is the most pressing need felt by those who have the charge of our dependents.

The amounts drawn from and paid into the Treasury, on account of the several appropriations made for the use of the Board of State Charities and Corrections during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1877, are as follows :

APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE STATE FARM.

R. I. State Treasury, in account with Board of State C. and C.

DR.

Balance of appropriation of 1876, undrawn

Jan. 1st, 1877.....	\$18,740 78
Appropriation made at January Session, 1877.	64,000 00
Money paid into the Treasury during 1877..	31,278 49

CR.

Payments for the support of the State Farm

during 1877.....	\$69,843 10
Balance available January 1st, 1878.....	44,176 17
	\$114,019 27 \$114,019 27

APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE STATE PRISON.

R. I. State Treasury, in account with Board of State C. and C.

DR.

Appropriation made at January Session, 1877..\$10,000 00

Money paid into the Treasury from June 5th,	
to Dec. 31st, 1877.....	14,439 85

CR.

Payments for prison expenses from Jan. 5th,

to Dec. 31st, 1877.....	\$14,824 91
Balance available January 1st, 1878.....	9,614 94
	\$24,439 85 \$24,439 85

APPROPRIATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

R. I. State Treasury, in account with Board of State C. and C.

DR.

Balance of appropriation made at May Session,
 1869.....\$2,700 00

CR.

Payment for purchase of land of Thomas Grace.	\$1,500 00	
Balance available January 1st, 1878.....	1,200 00	
	\$2,700 00	\$2,700 00

APPROPRIATION FOR THE REPAIR OF PONTIAC ROAD.

R. I. State Treasury, in account with Board of State C. and C.

DR.

Appropriation made at May Session, 1877.\$2,000 00

CR.

Payment for work done on the road.....	\$816 37	
Balance available January 1st, 1878.....	1,183 63	
	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONS AT THE STATE FARM.

Workhouse and House of Correction.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates January 1st, 1877.....	201	57	258
Committed during 1877.....	269	108	377
Total.....	470	165	635

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged during 1877.....	287	97	384
Escaped.....	53	1	54
Died.....	1	0	1
	—	—	—
Total	341	98	439
Remaining, January 1st, 1878.....	129	67	196

State Asylum for the Incurable Insane.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates January 1st, 1877.....	105	91	196
Received during 1877.....	28	30	58
	—	—	—
Total.....	133	121	254
Discharged during 1877.....	13	9	22
Escaped.....	2	0	2
Died....	7	14	21
	—	—	—
Total.....	22	23	45
Remaining, January 1st, 1878.....	111	98	209

State Almshouse.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of inmates Jan. 1st, 1877....	68	60	6	8	142
Received during 1877.....	102	78	30	22	232
Born during 1877.....	0	0	8	7	15
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	170	138	44	37	389
Discharged during 1877.....	85	60	33	29	207
Died.....	24	12	2	4	42
	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	109	72	35	33	249
Remaining, January 1st, 1878.....	61	66	9	4	140

The average numbers in the Institutions, during the past three years, were as follows:

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Workhouse and House of Correction	223	232	202
Asylum for the Insane.....	170	188	204
Almshouse	132	146	144
Total.....	525	566	550

The numbers of persons committed to the Workhouse and House of Correction, during the same three years, were as follows:

Number committed in 1875.	562
“ “ “ 1876.....	545
“ “ “ 1877.. ..	377
“ “ since the organization of the Institution, in 1869.....	3,836

The number of commitments in 1877 is the smallest since 1871, when it was 361.

THE NEW STATE PRISON.

The work on the new State Prison has been advanced during the past year, as rapidly as possible, consistent with thoroughness. The exterior of the buildings is completed, and the contract work on the interior is in progress. The exceptionally favorable weather of the month of December enabled the State Prison Commission and the contractors to continue the work without interruption, until the end of the year. The Warden's house is in a forward state of progress, the exterior being completed, and the whole under contract to be ready for occupation on, or before the first day of June, 1878.

On the first day of January, 1877, the balance in the State Treasury to the credit of the State Prison Commission was \$883.40. The appropriations for the Prison in 1877, amounted to \$130,000, making the total receipts \$130,883.40 for the year. There has been expended during the year 1877, the sum of \$108,238.96, leaving a balance of \$22,664.44, in the Treasury at the end of the year, all of which, however, will be required for existing contracts, not yet completed.

There are still to be provided, cooking and heating apparatus, plumbing, means for lighting, drainage and water supply, furniture in part, grading the grounds, floors, carpenter's work and mason's work in finishing the chapel and adjoining rooms, and iron bridges to connect the Hospital and the Warden's house with the main building.

The State Prison Commission is now preparing contracts for the completion of the work, which will soon be presented, with estimates, in the annual report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

The following statement of the total appropriations and expenditures for the new State Prison up to January 1st, 1878, is taken from the books of the General Treasurer :

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW STATE PRISON.

May Session, 1874.....	\$25,000 00	
Jan. " 1875.....	150,000 00	
Jan. " 1876.....	40,000 00	
Jan. " 1876.....	40,000 00	
Jan. " 1877.....	10,000 00	
Jan. " 1877.....	120,000 00	
		\$385,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

October, 1874.....	\$10,000	00
State fiscal year ending April 30th, 1876...	128,214	97
“ “ “ “ “ 1877...	123,428	67
May 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1877.....	92,312	17
Balance unexpended Jan. 1st, 1878.....	\$31,044	19

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

I have received from the State Department at Washington, official information, that I am requested to nominate to the President of the United States, for appointment, two suitable persons as honorary commissioners to represent this State at the approaching Paris Exhibition, and I am also desired to call the attention of our citizens to the importance of a full representation of our varied industries and productions on that occasion. I will endeavor at an early period to select proper individuals as honorary commissioners, and I request the members of the General Assembly to present to their constituents the important benefits to be derived from a representation of our mechanical and manufacturing products at this great Exhibition, not only as a matter of reasonable State pride, but as having a direct tendency to attract the attention of foreign consumers to our productions, and thus create and develop new markets for what we can readily supply.

THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The War Department at Washington requests my

assistance in the matter of securing to the United States a legal title to the land occupied by the Antietam National Cemetery, near Sharpsburg, Maryland.

Congress, by act of March 2, 1877, authorized the Secretary of War to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the Board of Trustees of this Cemetery, and appropriated money therefor, adding a proviso that payment of such indebtedness shall not be made until the legal title to the property shall be vested in the United States.

It appears that the title to this property is vested in the State of Maryland as Trustee for the several States that contributed towards its establishment and maintenance, and before the title thereto can be transferred to the United States, the consent of the several States to such transfer must first be obtained.

This State being one of the parties in interest, I desire your earliest attention in the premises, and will submit to you a draft of a bill which I have received from the War Department as, in their view, meeting the requirements of the case.

THE LADIES BOARD OF VISITORS.

Upon this Board there have been two resignations of ladies, who have exercised an important influence over its conduct, and I have, after considerable difficulty, secured proper persons to fill the vacancies.

I think the important benefit to be derived from the influence of this Board over our penal and correctional

institutions is not fully appreciated. There are many females and children of tender age confined for misdemeanors, who require the delicate consideration and attention of females to benefit them physically and morally, and if the powers of this Board could be somewhat increased, it would tend to very beneficent results.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

There are 19 State Beneficiaries at the Butler Hospital for the Insane, supported in part by their friends and receiving from the State one hundred dollars each, per annum, towards their support. In addition to these there were on Nov. 1st, 1877, others receiving State aid, as follows :

At the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, South Boston.....	10
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Hartford.	8
Massachusetts Institution for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth, South Boston.....	1
Home for the Blind, New York.....	1
One insane person allowed to remain at home	1

I visited the Perkins Institution in December last, in company with the Secretary of State and found that admirable Institution accomplishing the beneficent results which were contemplated by its benevolent founders.

THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted by this Honorable body at its last May Session, the State of Rhode Island entertained the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet and a distinguished party accompanying him, with appropriate hospitalities. The joint committee, appointed by you, discharged its duties with ability and courtesy, and will render at the present session a report of their doings and expenditures, which were approved by me as decorous and reasonable. The President has since expressed to me by letter his appreciation of our welcome and entertainment, and alludes to it as one of the pleasantest excursions of his life. On that occasion, at the request of the leading military officers of the State, I ordered a parade and review of the entire militia, which resulted most satisfactorily, although I was compelled by General Order to substitute this parade for the Annual Fall Muster, since I was unwilling to subject the Treasury to the extraordinary expense of the two occasions.

Senators and Representatives :

I have pleasure in welcoming you to a renewal of your legislative labors, and in conclusion let us invoke the divine blessing upon our united efforts for the safety, honor and welfare of the State.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.

[APPENDIX A.]

REPORT
OF THE
**JOINT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER NECESSARY
REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE
STATE HOUSE IN PROVIDENCE.**

To the Hon. General Assembly at the May Session, 1877.

The joint committee appointed at the last session to examine into the condition of the State House at Providence, beg to report that for the purpose of facilitating their investigations they availed themselves of the professional services of Mr. Alfred Stone, the well-known architect of Providence, who, after a preliminary inspection of the building in company with the committee, received from us directions to make a thorough examination and render such a report as would enable us to properly consider the matter referred to us. Your committee, who subsequently witnessed the careful and thorough work of examination made by Mr. Stone and his assistants, feel confident that his communication will prove more satisfactory to the General Assembly, than a mere abstract by ourselves, and hence present it herewith as a part of our report.

From the communication of Mr. Stone, we find that the State House is now in an unsafe condition, and, in certain respects, absolutely requires attention previous to the next January session.

The accidents which have quite recently occurred in various places, owing to a deficient support in public buildings, resulting in some instances in loss of life, enhance the requirements of the present case, and in our judgment, any delay in placing the iron support, and in shoring the roof, as suggested by Mr. Stone, would be inexcusable.

We present herewith a plan prepared by Mr. Stone, showing the deflection of the floor, the position of the present support to the truss, and also a drawing of the proposed iron support which we deem indispensable.

The expense of these repairs, which should be undertaken immediately, will probably not exceed Seven Hundred Dollars. (\$700.)

Before deciding to proceed further in any alterations or repairs, it is desirable to know what is the future policy of the State in regard to the State House in Providence. The discussion of this question in the General Assembly, at various times during the last ten years, has developed varying sentiments, some favoring an entirely new building on the present or another site, others preferring an additional building with alterations to the present one.

The sentiment is unanimous, that the building in its present condition, is not adapted to the requirements of the State, and that the halls for the Senate and House of Representatives are not sufficiently spacious and well ventilated to admit of the proper transaction of the legislative business. During the last session members of both houses were rendered ill by the foul air they were compelled to breathe, owing to the ill-contrived and inadequate means of ventilation.

If the present State House is to be used for several years longer, the alterations and improvements suggested by Mr. Stone, should be undertaken at the earliest practicable period, whatever the cost may be. If, however, the General Assembly should decide that a new State House will be required at an early period, we should deem it inexpedient to expend any money upon alterations other than those which we have recommended as absolutely indispensable to safety.

In the event of a decision to alter and repair the building for permanent occupation, we would recommend that a committee be appointed who shall have full power to direct the work in an economical but at the same time thorough manner, so that the old building with all its historic associations of the past century, may become a safe

repository for the archives of the State, and a convenient and suitable place for the transaction of the business of legislation.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

H. W. GARDNER, *Chairman*.
A. O. BOURN,
HENRY H. FAY,
E. C. POTTER.

PROVIDENCE, May 21st, 1877.

*To Henry W. Gardner, Nathan T. Verry, Augustus O. Bourn,
Henry H. Fay and Earl C. Potter :*

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with your instructions, we have examined the State House in this city as carefully as we could, without having portions of the floors taken up and the plastering removed, to ascertain its present condition with reference to the necessary repairs and proposed alterations of the same, under the resolution passed at the January session of the General Assembly, and would respectfully report :

That we find portions of the State House very much out of repair, and in the successive changes which have been made in the building, superfluous timber has been left, with no work to perform, which might have been removed, and although it will require great care to determine what is of service, it is patent to a casual observer that there is much timber there now which adds simply to the weight to be carried, without increasing the strength of the building, and also that there is a deficiency of support in certain places where it is imperatively needed. The floor of the rooms over the Law Library shows the most marked deficiency of support, caused principally, we suppose, by the excessive load upon that floor when the whole edition of the Revised Statutes was packed in a small room in the third story on the east side of the building. Whatever may have been the cause, we find that a truss placed in a partition in the third story over the room for the Law Library has given away partially, or its support is inadequate, causing a deflection of two and a half inches in a span of twenty-five feet, so that we deem it *positively unsafe*.

We also find the floors of other parts of the building badly settled, and supporting columns have been put in from time to time to prevent possible disaster. We doubt if there is any immediate danger, although we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that time and decay add to the risk, and we deem a thorough examination of all the floors a necessary precaution.

The roof of the last addition to the building is inadequately supported and should be temporarily shored, if nothing more is done, to prevent a possible accident from any excessive strain which might be brought upon it from a sudden wind pressure, from an accumulation of snow, or any unforeseen contingency.

The furnaces and chimneys are in a very unsatisfactory condition; the furnaces being of insufficient capacity are often, during the sessions of the General Assembly, driven to such a degree as to render them positively dangerous, and evidences of incipient fires and the escape of smoke from the flues are easily detected.

We also find that the staircase leading to the third story is not in a condition to bear the strain of a sudden and unusual load which might be unexpectedly brought upon it.

In this review of the present condition of the building we have only touched upon those things which are not in a "proper condition of safety."

The changes which you are requested to report upon, if carried out, would, of themselves, if properly executed, strengthen the building, and would afford the desired opportunity to give such additional supports as a fuller investigation might make apparent.

The Senate chamber covers a portion only of the original hall of the House of Representatives, which was divided so as to give the passage through the building, which now separates the offices of the Secretary of State from the Senate Chamber.

When that change was made the ceilings of the passage and Senate chamber were lowered, but we find upon examination that a large part of the curved ceiling of the original hall still remains. We think the best plan for the enlargement of the Senate chamber is simply to remove the partition on the south end of the Senate Chamber, tear down the present flat ceilings, remove the timber which supports it and restore the old ceiling.

It will probably be found that some sticks of timber have been cut away which will have to be replaced, but as far as we can see there will be no difficulty in doing it and the result would be eminently satisfactory.

As this change would open the landing at the head of the staircase directly into the Senate chamber, we would advise partitioning off the southeast and southwest corners of the Senate chamber, making lobbies, as per accompanying diagrams. This plan would give to the members an entrance on each side of the chamber, separate from the public entrances, and would also give easy communication from the Senate chamber to the offices of the Secretary of State.

With this enlargement of the Senate chamber, the addition of the two lobbies and a slight change in the arrangement of the furniture, there would be ample accommodation for the Senate and the public. Upon the removal of the Law Library to the new Court House, and the division of the room into two or three rooms, the necessary support for the third story floor, where it is now so much settled, would be easily accomplished.

When the new Court House is ready for occupation, the removal of the Law Library and the changes indicated above and the removal of the clerks of the Courts, together with a proper renovation of the third story rooms, which are not now in condition to be occupied, there will be seven committee rooms, and additional storage room for the use of the Secretary of State.

In the changes proposed above, it will probably be expedient to open the present offices of the Secretary of State, by proper doors into the rooms now occupied by the Law Library, thus forming a suite of rooms in which could be arranged and properly classified all of the books which will remain in the State House, and during the sessions of the General Assembly these rooms could be jointly occupied by the Secretary of the State and by the committee of the General Assembly. By this plan the Senate would have four rooms,—the Senate chamber and Secretary of State's rooms for committee rooms, and the House would have the rooms now occupied by the Sheriff, the Jury and Judges, making three rooms, and Hall of Representatives and the two clerks' rooms in the basement.

In accordance with your instructions we have also examined into the question of heating and ventilating the halls and rooms in the State House and although, in the limited time given us, we cannot go fully into the minute details of the work required, we will in brief give our views of a general plan for the same.

First, remove all the furnaces in the cellar and substitute for them steam boilers of ample capacity to thoroughly heat and ventilate the building in the winter when the General Assembly is in session and

the whole building is occupied, and yet so arranged that only a portion of it need be used when the large halls are unoccupied and the committee rooms are not in use.

Construct radiating chambers in the basement of the building, in which will be placed the necessary steam coils or radiators, and the air will be conveyed to and through them, and to the various rooms, by metal pipes or flues, and in doing this probably nearly, if not quite all, of the pipes and registers now in the building would remain, but others would have to be added. The passages and hallways and the large halls should also have radiators placed in them for use in an emergency and in extreme cold weather to supplement the heating by hot air. The smoke from the boilers should be carried off by an iron smoke pipe placed in a large brick shaft, with a ventilating flue of not less than four feet in diameter. This shaft could be built in the corner of the room on the south of the Benefit street hall and immediately behind the speaker's chair, and be carried up through the roof, not less than twenty feet, to give it the best possible draft to carry off the foul air.

The ventilating registers should be at both the top and bottom of the room and flues carried in the brick walls or by metal pipes into the attic or roof space and thence to the main ventilating shaft into which they all should discharge.

As an additional means of rarefaction of the air over the smoke pipe, we would advise that a coil of steam pipe be placed in the ventilating shaft, to be used when occasion required.

Upon a careful examination of the building we find that there will be no difficulty in finding proper places in which to place the flues.

To our amazement we find that the present ventilating flues are constructed of *wood* and are the exact duplicates of many which, in other buildings, have afforded the ready means for destruction by fire which has overtaken them.

It has never been our fortune to examine a building so amply supplied, as the State House at Providence, with this most inflammable contrivance, *wooden ventilating shafts*, which we find placed in direct contact with shelving containing valuable records, and leading through inaccessible spaces from each story to the roof. Let a fire once get underway and it requires no prophet to foretell the result.

Inasmuch as the two halls, in which the General Assembly meet, are often very much crowded, we think it absolutely essential that an engine and fan be placed in the basement to force the air through the

radiating chambers into the building, or that exhaust fans be placed in the attic. The former plan, in this case, we deem the most satisfactory and economical.

What will be the cost of these changes? is the last question to which you have directed us to make reply, and it is the most difficult one to answer, as we cannot tell what may develop when the work is begun and the hidden mysteries are revealed. In the old building dry rot may have set in and be the cause of unexplained settlements, and the renewal of the support may be a job involving a large expenditure; and the experience of every one who has attempted to alter and renovate a very old building is identical, a liberal estimate at the start and an expenditure in excess thereof.

We cannot see how, *with the most liberal estimate of cost*, the expense of what we advise would exceed \$20,000, and yet, in view of all past experience, we would not advise the entrance upon the work with the idea that the expenditure will be less than \$30,000, and a possible increase of \$5,000 over that.

If the State is to continue to occupy the building as a State House, we would advise that, at this session of the General Assembly, you, or some other committee, be employed to make the necessary repairs to render the building safe, but that all other work be postponed until after the January Session, 1878, inasmuch as there will not be time to do the work between the removal of the Courts to the New Court House and the meeting of the General Assembly in Jan., 1878; but in order that the work may be completed in season for the January Session, 1879, all possible preparation should be made by this committee before the spring of 1878, and such work done, as can be, before the General Assembly adjourns.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED STONE,

of Stone & Carpenter.

Since submitting the above report for your consideration we have, in accordance with your instructions, caused the removal of the floor to examine more minutely the condition of the truss over the Law Library, and, accompanying this, submit a drawing showing the manner in which it is constructed and the cause of its settlement.

We calculate that a weight of not less than from 30,000 to 35,000 pounds has been brought to bear on the truss over the Law Library

and that not less than one-third of that weight has been carried by the studs which rest on 1 inch floor boards, which are in turn, supported on 3 x 10 floor joists, 13 inches apart. We therefore advise that an iron column be put into the south partition of Benefit street entrance hall, and be carried up through the Law Library to the underside of the tie beam of the truss and directly under the foot of the structure, first screwing up the truss to as nearly its true position as it is possible. This will remove all possible source of danger and until it is done we cannot be sure that there is no danger.

The red line on the drawing shows the deflection of the tie beam of the truss.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED STONE,

of Stone & Carpenter.

65 Westminster Street,
May 24th, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL,
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

PROVIDENCE:
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE,
1878.

REPORT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, Dec. 31st, 1877. }

His Excellency Chas. C. Van Zandt,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

GOVERNOR:

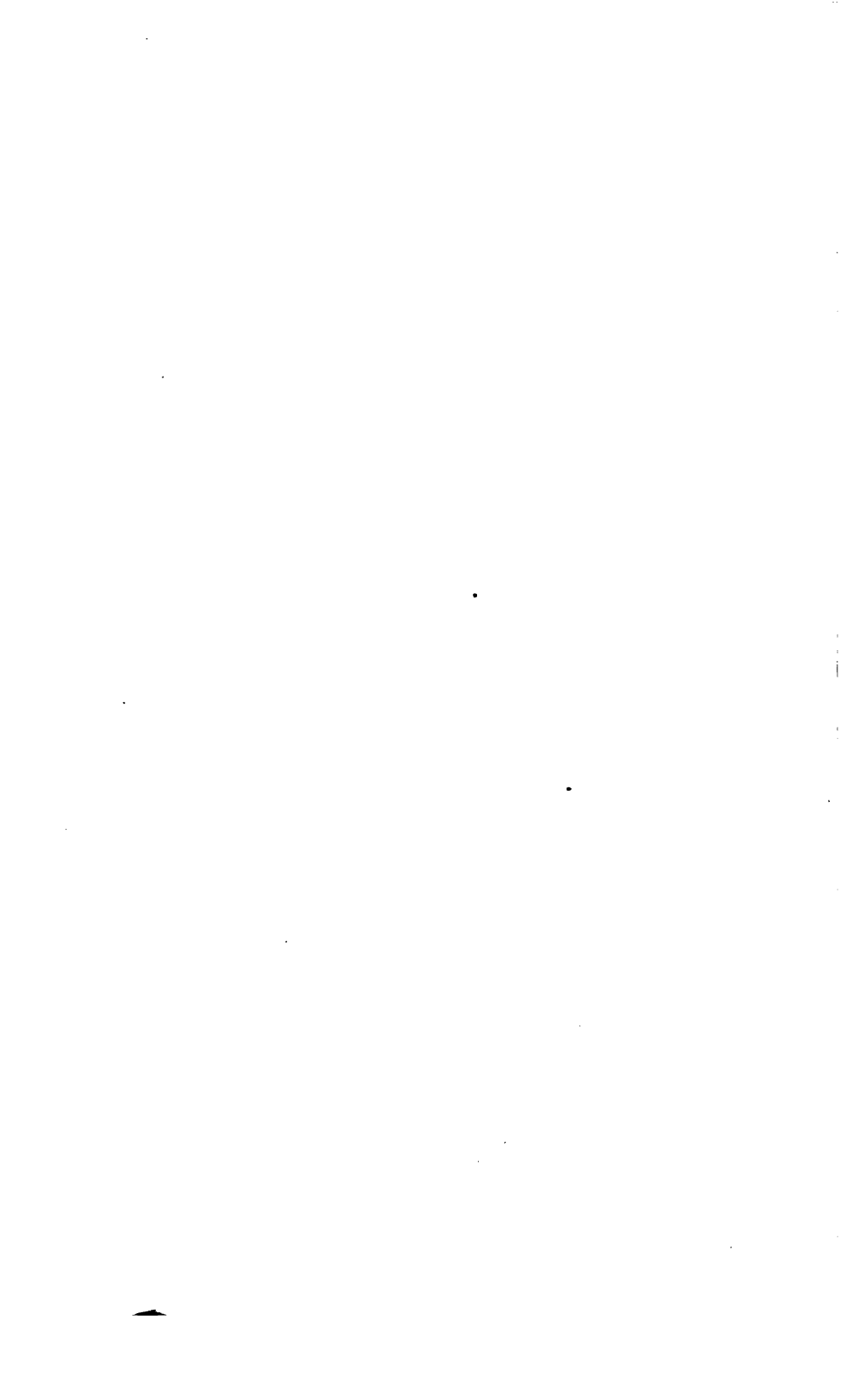
In accordance with custom for several years, I herewith present the Annual Report of my department for the past year, covering an abstract of the Active Militia, which is required by law to be transmitted through you to the General Assembly.

I also respectfully present some considerations which appear at this time to be especially important, in view of the experience of the past few years and the extraordinary incidents occurring therein.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

HEBER LEFAVOUR,
Adjutant General.



THE MILITIA.

The condition of the Militia in general shows a continued improvement; a very creditable exhibit, in view of the general depression of business and the increased difficulty resulting therefrom in sustaining the company organizations where the amount received from the State is not sufficient to meet all their necessary expenses.

THE NEED OF RE-ORGANIZATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that some amendment of the Militia Law has been a subject of discussion to a greater or less extent at the January Session of our General Assembly for several years past, (at three of which entirely new systems were considered,) and although the present law has been in operation but three years, I do not consider an apology necessary for recommending the appointment of a commission for the purpose of again submitting a further revision of the militia law for the consideration of the General Assembly at its present session. It may not be out of place, however, to state a few reasons for making the recommendation.

My annual reports since the adoption of this law, have clearly and distinctly set forth that it was intended as a temporary measure and was so presented and argued by members of the Assembly at the time of its passage. I did not anticipate at such an early period so radical a change as is now desired, but the "Railroad Riots" in July last, which swept over a large section of our country so disastrously, aroused the people to the great necessity of bringing the militia to the highest attainable point of efficiency. I might present a very large number of quotations on this subject from the leading journals

of the day, but will merely make an extract from the Providence Journal, of August 13th, 1877.

"The people of the United States have a prejudice against the existence of a large standing army, and although the lesson of the great strike will prevent any such folly, or worse, as proposed by the Democratic party, in a reduction of the present force, it is not likely that Congress will consent to the formation of a force of one hundred thousand men, which would be necessary to make such riots impossible in the future. Our main dependence for the present, at least, must be upon our citizen soldiery, and to make them effective, they must be increased and more thoroughly exercised in the East, as well as created in the West. The miserable failure of some of the militia companies should not operate against the system. It simply shows that there was a lack of training and of *esprit du corps*, which comes from long existence and powerful organization. An increase in the number of drills, musters, and all that goes to make soldiers, is necessary to the perfection of the militia, and the public must be prepared to pay higher for its citizen soldiery than it has done. It is both unjust and unwise to expect that they will bear all the burden and costs themselves. They cannot be made thoroughly efficient without more opportunity for training than they are now able to obtain, and the community whom they are depended upon to protect in times of crisis must pay for it.

A sufficient regular army for all extraordinary emergencies is out of the question at present, and States happily do not yet need a regular force of their own men who are nothing but soldiers. A citizen soldiery with all its defects is our only defence against internal disorders, and we should use every effort to increase its efficiency. The scenes of the last few weeks have demonstrated that service in the militia is not merely playing soldier, and should remove all stigma of ridicule that may attach to it in the minds of the unthinking."

The above certainly represents the general state of public feeling, and the action of the National House of Representatives in circumscribing and endeavoring to cut down the regular army, should serve to stimulate the several states to better provide for the wants and increase the efficiency of their militia.

Our uniformed militia, as organized and acting under the law, is arranged in one division of two brigades, which are divided into small battalions, of which there is one battalion of six, three of four, one of three and one of two companies of Infantry, together with one battalion of Light Artillery, composed of two Light Batteries of four guns each, and one battalion of Cavalry having three companies. In addition thereto, (not attached to the line,) there are three organizations acting as Infantry, one of which is composed of three companies and the other two are single companies.

The aggregate number of officers and men composing the uniformed militia is 2042; of this number 1531 (not including bands) were present

for duty at the parade on the occasion of the reception of President Hayes. The law limits the number of men in the division to 1800, (without including the companies not attached to the line, which have an aggregate of 350.) I recommend that the limit be placed at 1600 instead of 1800, which would give us a reliable force of about 1200. This number should then be properly equipped and maintained. Without going into a detailed description of the desired arrangement of companies and battalions, I will merely say that I would recommend but one brigade, that the infantry be assigned to battalions or regiments of six or eight companies each, (for many reasons I think a six company battalion for militia purposes is better than a larger one,) that the cavalry be consolidated into one company, and that one of the light batteries be supplied with Gatling Guns in exchange for the six-pounders now in use by them, and thereby largely reduce the expenses of maintenance and organize a more thoroughly effective battery for service in time of civil disturbance. Such a change in the law at this time would result in less confusion in the line, from the fact that the term for which field officers were elected expires in May next.

The following extract from the Army and Navy Journal, dated June 28th, 1877, is equally applicable to our State:

"A further fault in the militia system is found in the niggardly policy of the States to their forces, and in the attempt to secure a large show of numbers at small cost. Such a policy to-day sends out regiments in New York State without overcoats, blankets, haversacks, or canteens, sends the Philadelphia troops to Pittsburg without food, the 23d Brooklyn to Hornellsville with only one day's rations, and shows the United States, after all the journalistic braggadocio that has been spent on our supposed strength in 'veterans of the late war,' that those veterans have almost departed, and that we are as thoroughly unmilitary and defenceless in 1877 as we were in 1861."

Fortunately our militia were not called into active service; had their services been required, they could not have been supplied from the resources at our command with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, overcoats, blankets, tents, or any of the absolutely necessary articles required for such duty. The statement of this fact suggests its own comment.

For the six years ending February 1874, there was expended on the militia an annual average of nearly \$33,000. If we are to have an *effective force, well equipped and disciplined*, at least this amount will be required. The gross amount was largely appropriated in two years and generally in sums large or small, according to the modesty of the petitioners or the legislative influence of their friends. Had it been a regular annual allowance expended through the proper military

departments, I firmly believe that the State would have far more to show for it than it now has.

The discussion of this branch of the subject leads me to speak of the "National Guards" of the State of Connecticut, which as a whole is now recognized as superior to the militia of any other State. I think the prime reason (after the fact of their being organized as one brigade of four eight and ten-company regiments,) lies in this; that the military authorities have a regular annual fund at their disposal of about \$70,000, which is expended on about 2600 men. This sum is not appropriated by the Legislature but is raised by a military per capita tax of \$2.00 on all citizens subject to military duty. This system has been in operation several years, has been found to work well, the tax is not felt, and as the money is not annually appropriated from the general treasury by the Legislature, the action is not spasmodically liberal or parsimonious. As a result of this the military could be made immediately effective for riot or other duty, and the expense amply provided for, as was shown in their ability to place their whole force in camp at the Centennial for a week, fully supplied with camp equipage, with the expenses of transportation, rations and pay of the command provided for without tax upon the men, by a suspension of one of the annual encampments. It would be good policy to try a similar system in our State.

From the facts above enumerated a revision of the law commends itself to the Assembly, and the present appears a favorable time for its consideration.

AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT TO ORDER THE MILITIA.

The controversy consequent upon the Presidential Election contests of 1876—7, and the Railroad Riots in July, brought into prominence the question of what power was vested in the President to order the militia. It may not be out of place to state briefly the law regarding it. For most of these facts I am indebted to the Army and Navy Journal, of November 25th, 1876.

Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States says:

"Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasion."

By virtue of this power, Congress passed an act in 1795, which has been revised at various times, but virtually remains the same as when enacted, to read as follows, viz:

Section 1642, Revised Statutes. "Whenever the United States are invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper."

This authority was questioned by a New York militia-man many years since, and the case was decided against him by the Supreme Court of that State; it was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which sustained the decision, (*Martin vs. Mott*, reported in 12 Wheaton, 19.) In its opinion the court maintained that the action of a Court Martial in such a case would be binding, notwithstanding that actual war was not then existing. The authority therefore is indisputable, that the President, in time of danger, may issue his orders to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—MUSTER.

President Rutherford B. Hayes having accepted an invitation from the General Assembly to visit this State, on the occasion of the reunion of several of the army societies, it was decided to parade all the uniformed militia for review in his honor, and to order the Annual Muster (usually occurring in October) for the 29th of June. Upon the arrival of the President in the City of Providence, on the 28th of June, he was received by the First Battalion of Infantry, (First Light Infantry Regiment) Col. R. H. I. Goddard, commanding, and was escorted to the Executive Mansion (provided for the time being) on Benefit street, a large body of Veteran Soldiers of the late war, under command of Major General Burnside, joining in the escort. On the 29th, the President, with members of his Cabinet and Gov. Van Zandt and Staff were escorted to the "Dexter Training Ground" by the Newport Artillery Company and the First Battalion of Infantry, under command of Col. John Hare Powell, to witness the review. The escort was placed in line and at 12 M., all the militia, under Major General William R. Walker, commanding the Division, were reviewed by the President.

The occasion was one long to be remembered, the magnificent weather, the fresh and beautiful foliage, the great multitude of spectators, the general good order that prevailed, the brilliant uniforms and

the unexceptionable review combined to produce an effect seldom excelled. I have witnessed a great many reviews but have not seen a finer one. After the review, the president was escorted by the whole command under Major General Walker, through the principal streets of Providence to the "Executive Mansion," where the Division was dismissed, and the special escort, awaiting the convenience of the President, accompanied him to the Newport boat. Further escort duty was performed by the Newport Artillery Company, in Newport, until the departure of the President for New York, at 10 P. M.

It is to be regretted that the customary Fall Muster could not have been held in addition to this parade or ceremony. The occasions for assembling the militia are too rare; if they could be brought together more frequently or for a longer time, their efficiency would be much increased.

INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspections by Brig. Gen. Charles R. Dennis, Quartermaster General, have been conducted (in November and December) in the usual manner. The commands voluntarily parade for this inspection, and General Dennis reports them for the most part in very good condition.

Occasions such as "Musters," "Inspections" and the like, are a great incentive to improvement in drill, discipline and general appearance; but for them the militia generally would fall into a state of lethargy. In view of the unusually early period at which the "Muster" was held this year, the occurrence of these inspections at this time proves of more than usual value.

THE EXAMINING BOARD.

The biennial election of line officers occurred in May; this in addition to elections to fill vacancies caused by resignations, brought quite a number of officers before the Examining Board, of which Brig. Gen. Frederick Miller is President. The reports from the board to this office show that much greater attention is given by the newly elected officers to a proper knowledge of their duties, and that the results are decidedly advantageous to the service.

A still higher standard of attainment is needed, and the system now inaugurated will serve to produce a better drilled corps of officers than formerly.

CONCLUSION.

Three years of duty have been performed since the present system went into operation, and the current expenses have been somewhat under \$17,000 per annum. As the average expenditure for the militia for six years previous was nearly double this amount, the expectations of the advocates of the law are fully realized that its results would be, increased efficiency and greater economy. If the organization, which I have herein recommended, should be adopted on the same basis of pay as is now allowed, it would no doubt produce a more effective body with less expense; still a more desirable and satisfactory military establishment requires a larger, judicious appropriation.

Anticipating a modification of the law at some early day, it was nevertheless expected to remain without change for a longer period than it has; the events of the past year, however, show that no effort should be spared to bring our militia to its highest attainable point of efficiency. It therefore seems advisable to ask another revision.

Respectfully submitted,

HEBER LEFAVOUR,

Adjutant General.

RETURNS OF THE MILITIA.

The following returns of the Militia, in detail, are made from the Field, Staff and Company returns for the parade at the reception of "President Hayes," on the 29th of June, 1877, and shows the aggregate "present and absent" of the uniformed Militia :

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers.	Privates, Musi- cians, Drivers, &c.	Aggregate.
Governor's Personal Staff.....	6			6
General Staff.....	10			10
Major General and Staff.....	8			8
FIRST BRIGADE.				
Brigadier General and Staff.....	7			7
Second Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	6	1		7
Co. A.—Warren Artillery.....	3	9	46	58
Co. B.—Newport Light Infantry.....	2	11	42	55
Co. C.—Bristol Light Infantry.....	3	10	40	53
Third Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	8	2		10
Co. A.—Westerly Rifles.....	3	10	47	60
Co. B.—Westerly Rifles.....	3	10	46	59
Co. C.—Kentish Guards.....	2	9	49	54
Co. D.—Kentish Artillery.....	3	10	61	74
Sixth Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	9			9
Co. A.—Burnside National Guards.....	3	10	40	53
Co. B.—Burnside National Guards.....	3	10	31	44
Co. C.—Burnside National Guards.....	3	10	34	47
Co. D.—Burnside Guards.....	3	10	48	61
First Battalion of Cavalry, Field and Staff.....	7	2		9
Co. A.—Providence Horse Guards.....	2	8	36	46
Co. B.—Providence Horse Guards.....	3	8	37	48
Co. C.—Pawtucket Horse Guards.....	3	8	52	63
Total First Brigade.....	76	138	603	817

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Privates, Musi- cians, Drivers, &c.	Aggregate.
SECOND BRIGADE.				
Brigadier General and Staff.....	5			5
First Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	8	2		10
Co. A.—First Light Infantry.....	2	10	47	59
Co. B.—First Light Infantry.....	2	10	47	59
Co. C.—First Light Infantry.....	2	10	43	55
Co. D.—First Light Infantry.....	3	10	51	64
Fourth Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	7			7
Co. A.—Woonsocket Guards.....	2	10	61	73
Co. B.—Slocum Light Guards.....	3	10	43	56
Fifth Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	9	1		10
Co. A.....	3	10	33	46
Co. B.....	3	9	33	45
Co. C.....	3	8	31	42
Co. D.....	3	10	43	56
Co. E.....	3	13	52	68
Co. F.....	3	10	29	42
First Battalion of Light Artillery, Field and Staff...	8			8
Co. A.—Providence Marine Corps of Artillery...	4	10	59	73
Co. B.—Tower Light Battery.....	4	11	58	73
Total Second Brigade.....	77	144	630	851

AGGREGATE OF THE DIVISION.

Major General and Staff.....	8			8
First Brigade.....	76	138	603	817
Second Brigade.....	77	144	630	851
	161	282	1,233	1,676

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Newport Artillery Company.....	15	12	91	118
United Train of Artillery.....	20	19	125	164
Bristol Train of Artillery.....	10	8	50	68
	45	39	266	350

RECAPITULATION.

Governor's Personal Staff and the General Staff....	16			16
Division of Militia.....	161	282	1,233	1,676
Independent Companies.....	45	39	266	350
	222	321	1,499	2,042

**ABSTRACT of the Annual Returns of the Uniformed Militia of the
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
for the year 1877.**

	General and Staff.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total of all Arms.
Major General.....	1				1
Brigadier General.....	2				2
Aides-de-Camp.....	9				9
Adjutant General's Department.....	4				4
Judge Advocates.....	2				2
Quartermaster's Department.....	4				4
Subsistence Department.....	3				3
Medical Department.....	6				6
Pay Department.....	5				5
Colonels.....		1		9	10
Lieutenant Colonels.....		1	1	6	8
Majors.....		1	1	8	10
Regimental Surgeons.....			1	6	7
Regimental Assistant Surgeons.....				3	3
Adjutants.....		1	1	9	11
Regimental Quartermasters.....		1	1	8	10
Regimental Paymasters.....		1	1	9	11
Regimental Commissaries.....		1	1	8	10
Captains.....		2	2	26	30
First Lieutenants.....		3	4	33	40
Second Lieutenants.....		3	2	22	27
Chaplains.....			1	8	9
Total commissioned.....	36	15	16	155	222
Sergeant Majors.....		1		6	7
Quartermaster Sergeants.....		1		3	4
Commissary Sergeants.....					
Principal Musicians.....					
Hospital Stewards.....				1	1
Sergeants.....		12	13	116	141
Corporals.....		12	8	147	167
Musicians.....		2	4	48	54
Artificers, Blacksmiths, Farriers, &c.....		2	4		6
Wagoners and Drivers.....		1	32		33
Privates.....		120	77	1,210	1,407
Total enlisted.....	151	138	1,531	1,820	
Aggregate (this year).....	36	166	154	1,686	2,043
Aggregate (last year).....	38	162	169	1,709	2,078

ENROLLED MILITIA, 1877.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Names of Towns.	Number Enrolled.	Names of Towns.	Number Enrolled.
City of Newport.....	2,606	Little Compton.....	140
Portsmouth.....	281	Middletown.....	179
Tiverton.....	859		

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.....	23,385	East Providence.....	577
North Providence.....	200	Smithfield.....	251
Cranston.....	659	Pawtucket.....	2,504
Burrillville.....	434	Cumberland.....	264
Johnston.....	812	Woonsocket.....	849
Foster.....	195	North Smithfield.....	236
Scituate.....	490	Lincoln.....	972
Glocester.....	468		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown.....	630	Hopkinton.....	508
South Kingstown.....	800	Westerly.....	505
Exeter.....	218	Charlestown.....	150
Richmond.....	232		

KENT COUNTY.

Coventry.....	495	East Greenwich.....	288
Warwick.....	1,253	West Greenwich.....	121

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.....	807	Barrington.....	149
Warren.....	435		

RECAPITULATION.

County.	Number Enrolled.	County.	Number Enrolled.
Newport.....	3,565	Kent.....	2,157
Providence.....	32,296	Bristol.....	1,391
Washington.....	3,038		
Total.....			42,447

ROSTER OF THE RHODE ISLAND MILITIA,
1877.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, OF NEWPORT.

Inaugurated May 29, 1877.

Adjutant General, *Date of Rank.*
Brig. General.....Heber LeFavour.....Pawtucket.....January 29, 1875.

Quartermaster General,
Brig. General.....Charles R. Dennis Providence.....March 26, 1874.

Assistant Quartermaster General,
Major.....Frank S. Arnold.....Providence.....January 1, 1877.

Paymaster General, .

Colonel... ..Jabez C. Knight.....Providence.....March 3, 1835.

Assistant Paymaster General,
 Captain..... William A. Knight..... Providence..... October 22, 1862.

Commissary General,
Colonel.....William Gilpin.....Newport

Surgeon General,
Colonel.....John C. Budlong.....Centredale March 24, 1875.

Assistant Surgeon Generals,

Captain	Walter E. Anthony.....	Providence.....	May 26, 1873.
"	William Howard King..	"	July 1, 1874.

Judge Advocate General,
Colonel.....Adoniram J. Cushing....Providence.....April 16, 1877.

<i>Aids to Commander-in-Chief,</i>			
Colonel.....	Samuel R. Honey.....	Newport.....	May 29, 1877.
"	Charles Potter.....	"	" "
"	A. Prescott Baker.....	"	" "
"	William J. Cozens. ...	"	" "
"	George T. French.....	Bristol.....	" "
"	Frank G. Allen.....	Providence.....	" "

MAJOR GENERAL AND STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Wm. R. Walker..... <i>Inspector.</i>	Major General	March 26, 1874....	Providence.
John J. Jencks..... <i>Surgeon.</i>	Colonel	April 14, 1874.....	"
George H. Stanley..... <i>Quartermaster.</i>	Lieut. Colonel	June 22, 1875.....	Pawtucket.
John W. Tillinghast..... <i>Paymaster.</i>	Major.....	April 14, 1874.....	Providence.
Almon K. Goodwin..... <i>Commissary.</i>	"	June 29, 1870.....	"
Richard H. Deming..... <i>Aids-de-Camp.</i>	"	April 14, 1874.....	"
Henry A. Pierce, } Stephen F. Fisk, }	"	April 14, 1874.....	Pawtucket.

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND STAFF—FIRST BRIGADE.

Thomas W. Chace..... <i>Inspector.</i>	Brig. General.	December 2, 1872..	Providence.
J. Alonzo Babcock..... <i>Surgeon.</i>	Lieut. Colonel	July 30, 1875.....	Westerly.
George T. Perry..... <i>Quartermaster.</i>	Major.....	July 30, 1875.....	Natick.
George G. Stillman..... <i>Paymaster.</i>	Captain	December 3, 1872..	Westerly.
Charles H. Sprague..... <i>Commissary.</i>	"	July 30, 1875.....	Providence.
William J. Dyer..... <i>Judge Advocate.</i>	"	July 30, 1875.....	"
Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr... <i>Aid-de-Camp.</i>	"	May 4, 1875.....	Warren.
Clarence I. Anthony.....	"	July 30, 1875.....	Providence.

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND STAFF—SECOND BRIGADE.

Frederick Miller..... <i>Inspector.</i>	Brig. General.	March 27, 1874....	Providence.
Charles A. Hopkins..... <i>Surgeon.</i>	Lieut. Colonel	May 10, 1877.....	"
George W. Carr..... <i>Quartermaster.</i>	Major.....	June 7, 1875.....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i>	Captain .....	.....	.....
Albert E. Greene..... <i>Commissary.</i>	"	May 5, 1874.....	Woonsocket.
<i>Judge Advocate.</i>	" .....	.....	.....
Walter B. Vincent..... <i>Aid-de-Camp.</i>	"	May 5, 1874.....	Providence.
.....	"		

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

First Light Infantry—Chartered 1818.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
R. H. I. Goddard.....	Colonel	April 27, 1874.....	Providence.
James E. Chace.....	Lieut. Colonel		
Adjutant.	Major.....	September 28, 1874.	"
C. Henry Barney.....	Captain	May 10, 1875.....	"
Surgeon.			
George W. Porter.....	"	July 19, 1877.....	"
Quartermaster.			
William H. Teel.....	1st Lieut	April 29, 1872.....	"
Paymaster.			
Thomas F. Fessenden.....	"	September 20, 1876.	"
Commissary.			
Henry L. Parsons.....	"	April 28, 1873.....	"
Chaplain.			
Samuel H. Webb.....	"	April 29, 1872.....	"

Company A.

Joseph H. Kendrick.....	Captain	August 13, 1872....	Providence.
	1st Lieut.....		
Greenwood E. Soule.....	2d Lieut.....	April 18, 1876	"

Company B.

John B. Cooke, Jr.....	Captain	May 7, 1877.....	Providence.
	1st Lieut.....		
Henry B. Franklin.....	2d Lieut.....	May 3, 1875.....	"

Company C.

C. Henry Alexander.....	Captain	December 13, 1877.	Providence.
Nathaniel Grant.....	1st Lieut.....	April 28, 1873.....	"
George J. Knutton.....	2d Lieut.....	August 14, 1873....	"

Company D.

Edwin Draper.....	Captain	May 3, 1875.....	Providence.
Linus A. Webster.....	1st Lieut.....	" 3, 1875.....	"
Frederick A. Arnold.....	2d Lieut.....	" 7, 1877.....	"

SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Benjamin B. Martin.....	Colonel.....	July 21, 1875.....	Warren.
.....	Lieut. Colonel.	.....	.....
.....	Major.....	.....	.....
Adjutant, Joshua C. Drown, Jr.....	Captain.....	April 10, 1876.....	"
Surgeon, .....	".....	.....	.....
Quartermaster, Frank E. Dana.....	1st Lieut.....	September 29, 1875.	"
Paymaster, Walter A. Day.....	".....	December 21, 1877.	"
Commissary, Frank J. Sherman.....	".....	September 29, 1875.	"
Chaplain, Sidney Dean.....	".....	" " "	"

Company A.

Warren Artillery—Chartered 1842.

William Monro.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Warren.
Charles D. Kelley.....	1st Lieut.....	" 10, 1876.....	"
Thomas E. Whitford.....	2d ".....	" 21, 1877.....	"

Company B.

Newport Light Infantry—Chartered 1866.

James M. Jaques.....	Captain.....	April 27, 1874.....	Newport.
Charles H. Peckham.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	"
Phillip T. Schneider.....	2d ".....	" " ".....	"

Company C.

Bristol Light Infantry—Organized 1866.

Thomas H. Brown.....	Captain.....	June 4, 1877.....	Bristol.
Gerald F. Downey.....	1st Lieut.....	" " ".....	"
Thomas Dwyer.....	2d ".....	November 13, 1876.	"

THIRD BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert N. Crandall.....	Colonel.....	April 20, 1874.....	Westerly.
Alvah A. Crandall.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	.....	"
Adjutant,	Major.....	May 10, 1875.....	"
C. C. Maxson.....	Captain.....	" ".....	"
Surgeon,	".....	July 2, 1875.....	"
Azro N. Lewis.....	1st Lieut.....	April 21, 1873.....	"
Quartermaster,	".....	" 15, 1873.....	"
J. Clark Barber.....	".....	" 21, 1873.....	"
Paymaster,	".....	June 22, 1877.....	"
E. H. Knowles.....	".....	.....	"
Commissary,	".....	.....	"
Samuel H. Cross.....	".....	.....	"
Chaplain,	".....	.....	"
Hugh O. Pentecost.....	".....	.....	"

Company A.

Westerly Rifles—Chartered 1854.

Rufas V. Woods.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Westerly.
Joseph G. Pendleton.....	1st Lieut.....	" ".....	"
Eugene F. Stillman.....	2d ".....	" ".....	"

Company B.

Westerly Rifles—Chartered 1854.

J. Albert Brown.....	Captain.....	August 29, 1872.....	Westerly.
G. Edward Stillman.....	1st Lieut.....	October 8, 1873.....	"
Eugene B. Pendleton.....	2d ".....	April 20, 1874.....	"

Company C.

Kentish Guards—Chartered 1774.

.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
William E. Brown.....	1st Lieut.....	April 29, 1874.....	E. Greenwich.
.....	2d ".....	.....	"

Company D.

Kentish Artillery—Chartered 1797.

Stephen T. Arnold.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Apponaug.
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	"
John G. Browning.....	2d ".....	April 26, 1876.....	"

FOURTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Amos Sherman.....	Colonel.....	May 10, 1875.....	Woonsocket.
Henry M. Howe.....	Lieut. Colonel.	" ".....	"
George A. Mason.....	Major.....	April 17, 1871.....	Pawtucket.
<i>Adjutant,</i> Sanford W. Grant.....	Captain.....	Sept. 24, 1875... }	Providence,
<i>Surgeon,</i> D. M. Edwards.....	".....	" ".....	120 Dorrance st.
<i>Paymaster,</i> Jefferson Aldrich.....	1st Lieut.....	" ".....	Woonsocket.
<i>Chaplain,</i> Joseph L. Miller.....	".....	" ".....	"

Company A.

Woonsocket Guards—Chartered 1842.

Fred. W. Jenckes.....	Captain.....	September 10, 1877.	Woonsocket.
Frank M. Cornell.....	1st Lieut.....	July 10, 1876.....	"
Henry J. Thayer.....	2d ".....	November 26, 1877.	"

Company B.

Slocum Light Guard—Chartered 1842.

Bartholomew McSoley.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Providence.
Joseph Stringer.....	1st Lieut.....	" ".....	"
George A. Forsyth.....	2d ".....	" ".....	"

FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

Rhode Island Guards Regiment—Organized 1865.

James Larkin.....	Colonel.....	June 8, 1876.....	Pawtucket.
Hugh Hammill.....	Lieut. Colonel.	May 10, 1875.....	Providence.
John McManus.....	Major.....	June 8, 1876.....	"
<i>Adjutant,</i> James H. McGann.....	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1876... }	6 Polk street,
<i>Surgeon,</i> .....	".....	.....	Providence.
<i>Quartermaster,</i> Patrick Farrell.....	1st Lieut.....	September 1, 1876..	Pawtucket.
<i>Paymaster,</i> Patrick H. Edgerton.....	".....	" ".....	Central Falls.
<i>Commissary,</i> James H. Kelley.....	".....	" ".....	Pawtucket.
<i>Chaplain,</i> Robert J. Sullivan.....	".....	" ".....	264 Broadway,
			Providence.

FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—*Continued.**Company A.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Thomas H. Powers.....	Captain	July 24, 1876...	} Providence, Prov. Tool Co. Armory. 34 Benefit st. 50 Printery st.
Michael E. O'Brien.....	1st Lieut.....	" "	
Edward J. Kavanagh.....	2d "	October 8, 1877...	

Company B.

John Cullen.....	Captain	July 21, 1873.....	Pawtucket.
Owen Goodwin.....	1st Lieut.....	May 5, 1871... ..	"
William Driscoll.....	2d "	April 18, 1874.....	"

Company C.

Patrick A. Cosgrove.....	Captain	September 7, 1874..	Central Falls.
John P. Curran.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	"
Bernerd Kirk.....	2d "	" "	"

Company D.

John J. McElroy.....	Captain	May 7, 1877	} Prov., rear cor. of Richmond & Clifford sta 112 S. Main st. 58 Clinton st.
Charles A. Garvin.....	1st Lieut.....	" "	
James A. Moran.....	2d "	" "	

Company E.

Dennis Fanning.....	Captain	May 7, 1877.....	Woonsocket.
Luke Cox.....	1st Lieut.....	" "	"
Thomas Prior.....	2d "	" "	"

Company F.

William McPherson.....	Captain	Sept. 7, 1874.....	} Providence, 225 S. Main st. 28 Governor st. 9 Trenton st.
Bernard McEntee.....	1st Lieut.....	" "	
John J. Dwyer.....	2d "	May 9, 1876.....	

SIXTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
John H. Monroe.....	Colonel.....	May 10, 1875.....	Providence.
Albert E. Smith.....	Lieut. Colonel	" "	"
Aaron C. Buchanan.....	Major.....	" "	Newport.
<i>Adjutant.</i> George T. Smith.....	Captain.....	" "	Providence.
<i>Surgeon.</i> Andrew A. Jackson.....	"	June 1, 1874.....	"
<i>Quartermaster.</i> Ezra J. Morris.....	1st Lieut.....	June 1, 1868.....	"
<i>Paymaster.</i> Charles H. Burrill.....	"	June 1, 1874.....	"
<i>Commissary.</i> Thomas George.....	"	June 22, 1875.....	"
<i>Chaplain.</i> William Jackson.....	"	June 3, 1872.....	"

Company A.

Burnside National Guards—Organized 1867.

Andrew M. Terrence.....	Captain.....	August 10, 1875...	Providence, 25 No. Main st.
William F. Jackson.....	1st Lieut.....	August 10, 1875...	Providence.
John S. Brown.....	2d Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	"

Company B.

Burnside National Guards—Organized 1867.

Thomas Brinn.....	Captain.....	May 12, 1873.....	Providence, 60 Westminst'r st
Stephen J. West.....	1st Lieut.....	May 19, 1875.....	8 B street.
James K. Polk.....	2d Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	11 Harris ave.

Company C.

Burnside National Guards—Organized, 1867.

Lewis Keneggee.....	Captain.....	May 12, 1873.....	Providence, 29 McDonough st
William H. Beckett.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	Providence.
James H. Johnson.....	2d Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	7 Beverly st.

Company D.

Burnside Guards—Organized 1867.

James W. Johnston.....	Captain.....	.....	Newport.
John P. Easton.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	"
Edward B. Simmons.....	2d Lieut.....	.....	"

FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

(Organized May 1, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Elisha Dyer, Jr.....	Lieut. Colonel	May 10, 1875.....	Providence.
Lyman B. Goff.....	Major.....	May 10, 1875.....	Pawtucket.
<i>Adjutant.</i> Stephen F. Brownell.....	Captain.....	November 30, 1875.	Providence.
<i>Surgeon.</i> George B. Peck, Jr.....	"	August 23, 1876...	"
<i>Quartermaster.</i> John B. Hull.....	1st Lieut.....	August 23, 1876...	"
<i>Paymaster.</i> Frank D. Fisk.....	"	August 5, 1875....	Pawtucket.
<i>Commissary.</i> William A. Beatty.....	"	August 5, 1875....	"
<i>Chaplain.</i> David H. Greer.....	"	August 5, 1875....	Providence.

Company A.

Providence Marine Corps of Artillery—Chartered 1801.

.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
Horace G. Peck.....	Sen. 1st Lieut.	November 19, 1877.	Providence.
Arthur W. Donalds ...	Jun. 1st "	November 19, 1877.	"
.....	2d "	.....	"

Company B.

Tower Light Battery—Organized 1864.

Eugene B. Crocker.....	Captain.....	May 8, 1876.....	Pawtucket.
Henry H. Sager.....	Sen. 1st Lieut.	May 8, 1876.....	"
David F. Ryder.....	Jun. 1st "	May 7, 1877.....	"
Samuel S. Daggett, Jr.....	2d "	May 7, 1877.....	"

FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

(Organized May, 1875.)

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
J. Lippitt Snow.....	Colonel.....	March 31, 1874....	Providence.
John W. Leckie.....	Lieut. Colonel.	May 10, 1875.....	Pawtucket.
Henry V. A. Joslin.....	Major.....	" ".....	Providence.
Adjutant, Reginald C. Brown.....	Captain.....	May 17, 1875.....	"
Surgeon, .....	".....	.....	.....
Quartermaster, Michael H. Sullivan.....	1st Lieut.....	April 21, 1873.....	"
Paymaster, Henry L. Weaver.....	".....	October 23, 1874..	"
Commissary, Hobart L. Gates.....	".....	May 17, 1875.....	"
Chaplain, .....	.....	.....	.....

Company A.

Providence Horse Guards—Chartered 1842.

Josiah A. King.....	Captain.....	Nov. 19, 1877....	Providence, 20 Weybosset st. Corliss Steam Eng. Co., Prov
Martin L. Cary.....	1st Lieut.....	April 21, 1873....	
.....	2d ".....	.....	

Company B.

Providence Horse Guards—Chartered 1842.

David Lester.....	Captain.....	April 20, 1874....	Providence.
Louis E. Davis.....	1st Lieut.....	December 7, 1877..	61 Pine street.
George B. Arnold.....	2d ".....	" ".....	71 Bridgham st

Company C.

Pawtucket Horse Guards—Organized 1864.

Alexander Strauss.....	Captain.....	April 20, 1874....	Pawtucket.
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	"
.....	2d ".....	.....	"

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Chartered 1741.—*Independent.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Augustus P. Sherman.....	Colonel.....	November 15, 1877.	Newport.
Thomas S. Nason.....	Lieut. Colonel	“ “ “	“
Thomas S. Burdick.....	Major.....	April 24, 1866.....	“
Jerre W. Horton.....	Captain.....	November 15, 1877.	“
<i>Adjutant,</i> Henry T. Easton.....	1st Lieut.....	April 28, 1868.....	“
<i>Quartermaster,</i> George H. Vaughn.....	“.....	“ 25, 1871.....	“
<i>Paymaster,</i> William G. Stevens.....	“.....	“ 27, 1869.....	“
<i>Commissary,</i> Frederick A. Pratt.....	“.....	November 15, 1877.	“
<i>Surgeon,</i> Nathaniel G. Stanton....	“.....	April 27, 1869.....	“
<i>Assistant Surgeon,</i> James H. Taylor.....	“.....	“ 24, 1866.....	“
<i>Chaplain,</i> Thatcher Thayer.....	“.....	“ 25, 1876.....	“

UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1775.—*Independent.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
William E. Clarke.....	Colonel.....	October 6, 1874....	Providence.
George A. Dodge.....	Lieut. Colonel	April 24, 1876.....	“
Elisha H. Rockwell.....	Major.....	“ 26, 1875.....	“
<i>Adjutant,</i> T. Edgar Adams.....	1st Lieut.....	“ 24, 1876.....	“
<i>Quartermaster,</i> Walter E. White.....	“.....	“ 24, 1876.....	“
<i>Paymaster,</i> Frank R. Gladding.....	“.....	“ 30, 1877.....	“
<i>Commissary,</i> Horace E. Metcalf.....	“.....	“ 26, 1869.....	“

Company A.

Augustus Wright.....	Captain.....	April 30, 1877....	Providence.
Lewis E. Cady.....	1st Lieut.....	“ “ “	“
Lewis F. Fales.....	2d “.....	November 13, 1877.	“

UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.—*Continued.*

Company B.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Andrew J. Cartwright.....	Captain.....	April 30, 1877.....	Providence.
Albert G. Carpenter.....	1st Lieut.....	" 28, 1878.....	"
James T. Downing.....	2d ".....	" 24, 1878.....	"

Company C.

.....	Captain.....	.....	Providence.
Allen T. Johnson.....	1st Lieut.....	April 30, 1877.....	"
Oliver S. Alers.....	2d ".....	" 24, 1878.....	"

BRISTOL TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1794.—*Independent.*

Richard B. Franklin.....	Colonel.....	April 9, 1877.....	Bristol.
George A. Pike.....	Lieut. Colonel.	" ".....	"
J. Howard Manchester.....	Major.....	" ".....	"
John H. Adams.....	Captain.....	" ".....	"
<i>Lieutenant,</i> William F. Fisk.....	1st Lieut.....	" ".....	"
<i>Adjutant,</i> Benjamin T. Monro.....	".....	" ".....	"
<i>Surgeon,</i> Jeremiah H. Young.....	".....	" ".....	"
<i>Quartermaster,</i> Willie B. Burnham.....	".....	" ".....	"
<i>Paymaster,</i> Ozro C. Barrows.....	".....	" ".....	"
<i>Commissary,</i> Samuel Taylor.....	".....	April 6, 1876.....	"

RESIGNED.

Col. John Hare Powel.....	Newport Artillery Company.....	Nov. 1, 1877.
Lieut.-Col. Robert Grosvenor.	Brig. Inspector 2d Brigade.....	May 10, 1877.
Capt. E. Frank Annable.....	1st Battalion of Infantry, Co. B....	April 26, 1877
Capt. James A. Abbott.....	1st " of Lt. Artillery, Co. A	Oct. 8, 1877.
Second Lieut. Elmer R. Curtis	1st " " " Co. B	Jan* 29, 1877.
Second Lieut. Jno. McCrudden	5th " of Infantry, Co. A...	Sept. 13, 1877

D I E D .

Capt. Edwin L. Eddy.....	United Train of Artillery.....	July 16, 1877.
Commissary Geo. A. Simmons	Newport Artillery Company.....	July 11, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

IN PROVIDENCE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

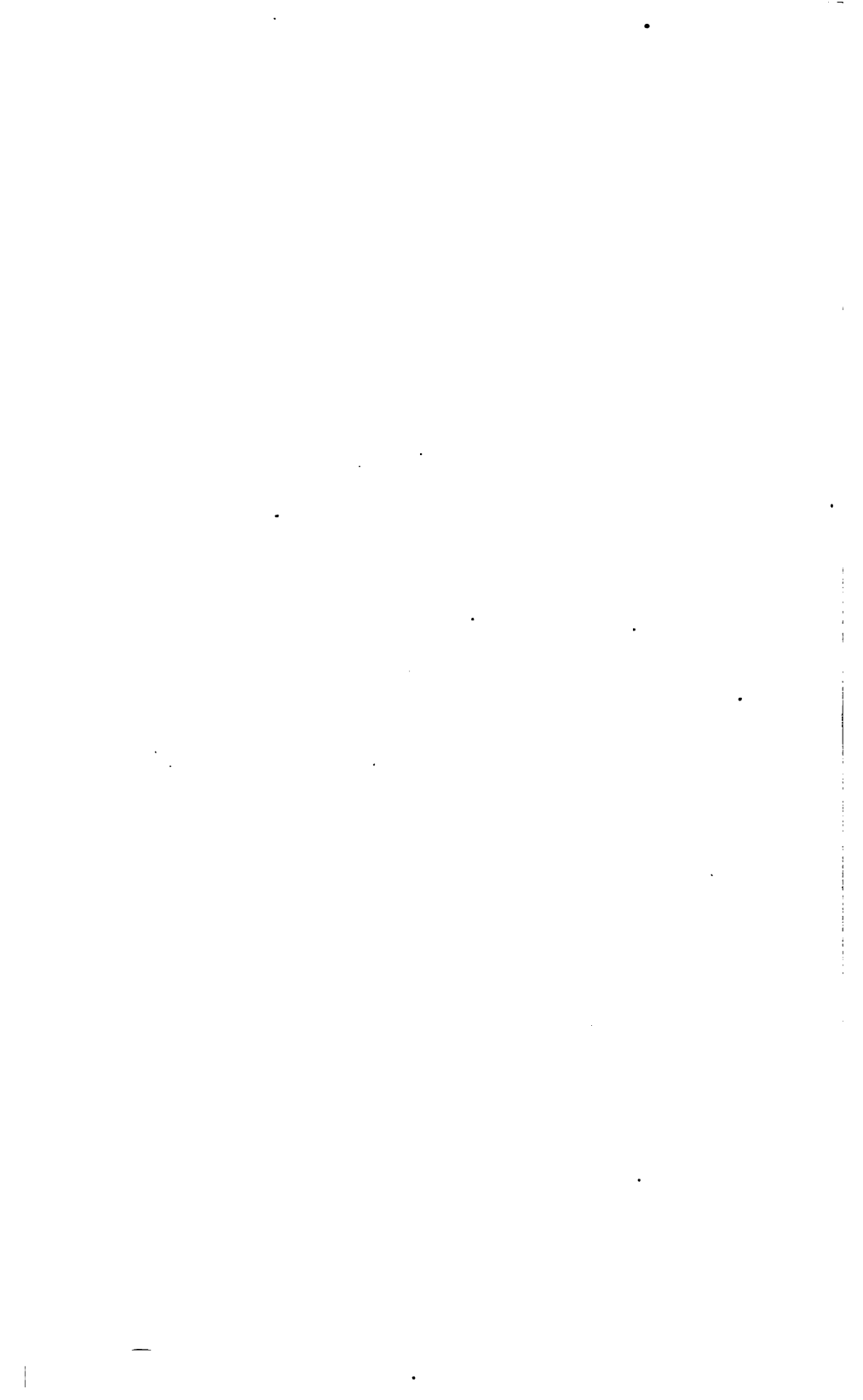
AT ITS

January Session, A. D., 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
at its January Session, A. D. 1878:—*

The License Commissioners in and for the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, herewith respectfully submit their third annual report.

The act for regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, has been thoroughly enforced in this city during the year just passed, and we have to repeat that *no* illegal sales of liquors are made here *openly*. The fees for license remains as heretofore.

The average cost of license this year is \$228.00.

The entire cost of collecting fees and maintenance of the Commission is about 4 per cent. on the amount collected.

It will be noticed by comparing the following statements, substantiated by figures, that a desirable reform has been accomplished, in that the traffic in liquors has been placed in fewer hands. We believe the business now is represented by about the proper number of persons, most of whom conduct its affairs in an unobjectionable manner as far as may be, and all of whom are prompt in adopting any change we may suggest.

From the 15th of July, 1875, to the 15th of July, 1876,	
we issued licenses.....	664,
the fees amounting to....	\$116,600.00
From the 15th of July, 1876, to the 16th of July, 1877,	
there were issued licenses.....	483,
and collected in fees.....	108,525.00
From the 16th of July, 1877, to January 10th, 1878,	
we issued licenses	386,
the fees for which amounted to.....	88,350.00
Entire collection for fees to date.....	<u>\$313,475.00</u>

By this showing it will be observed that the number of licensees in this city has steadily decreased and we are prepared to show that the number now engaged in the sale of liquors is less by one-half than was the number in the year previous to July, 1875. The entire issue of licenses for the year terminating with July 16th next, will probably not exceed 430, the fees for the same amounting to about \$100,000.00.

It must be admitted that the material interests of the State and the city of Providence, have not suffered by the license law, the fees amounting to so large a sum, helping to lift the financial load they are now carrying.

The number of arrests in this city for drunkenness and revelling, from July 1st, 1874 to July 1st, 1875, was 5,561.

From July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1877, the number of arrests for the same offences was 4,242, decrease in number of arrests, 1,319.

Different people will draw different conclusions from these figures.

We believe, they will receive the approval of those who think that means should be judged by the results they produce.

CLUB ROOMS.

The representatives of these establishments, which were numerous in this city previous to July, 1875, have declined the business. But one or two, supported by the sale of liquors, now exist here.

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

No license is granted to the keepers of these houses.

WAITER GIRLS.

No license is placed in Saloons employing waiter girls, "so called." But two Saloons of this character now remain in this city. Their license, soon to expire, will not be renewed.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

We impress upon Licensees the importance of refraining from business on Sunday.

The fact of their being licensed, places them under bonds for behavior that shall be the least offensive, and for this, if for no other reason, an abandonment of Sunday business seems demanded.

In our last report to the Legislature we suggested the propriety of so amending the act, that authority should be vested in the officers to arrest without warrant any one detected in making sales of liquor on Sunday; we now renew the suggestion.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

The law is being administered to the discomfiture of its violators, to nearly all of whom it has and will continue to prove unremunerative. It is the aim of the Commissioners that any one arraigned for a violation of the Liquor Law, shall be speedily convicted and sentenced, and to this end all necessary appliances are directed.

APPEALS.

Our cases appealed to a higher court are now reached and tried promptly.

As the treatment of appealed criminal cases by the courts, has been publicly alluded too recently, it may be not inopportune for us to state, that during our three years connection with the business, not a settlement of a case in which we were interested has been made, when any concession of importance from the penalty fixed by law was demanded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In closing, we desire to make honorable mention of the Police of the city of Providence, to whom we are largely indebted for the results of our business.

We have only words of commendation for them all, from the Chief to the humblest.

LICENSEES WITH THEIR LOCATIONS.

The names of Licensees, alphabetically arranged under their respective classes, with their locations, is subjoined and is made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. BOWEN,
JABEZ C. KNIGHT,
SAMUEL H. WALES,

License Commissioners, in and for the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, January 12th, 1878.

NAMES OF LICENSEES.

FIRST CLASS.

Armstrong, John 184 Canal street.
Blanding, William B.....54 and 58 Weybosset street.
Claffin, George L. & Co.....56 to 66 South Main street.
Clausen, Charles C.....108 Pine street.
Cooney, John P.....143 and 144 Canal street.
Campbell, Owen 158 Eddy street and 90 Dorrance street.
Doyle, Phillip A.....135 Canal street.
Eddy, Jesse G. & Co.....14 Custom House street.
Furlong, Thomas.....177 North Main street.
Greene & Co.....58 Orange street.
Greene, John W.....44, 45 and 46 Exchange Place.
Gorman, Hugh & Co.....12, 14 and 16 Wickenden street.
Grimes, Thomas.....125 Pine street, cor. of Potter street.
Gallagher, Anthony J. 112 Pine street.
Hennessey, John B.....151 and 153 Canal street.
Harvey, George P. 315 Fountain street.
Hanley, James.....166 North Main street.
Keily Brothers.....Cor. of Cedar and Barney streets.
Keily Brothers.....Northwest Cor. of Pine and Peck streets.
Kennedy & Gough.....319 Broadway.
Kiess Brothers.....44 Peck street.
MacNamara, Michael B.....145 and 146 Canal street.
McArdle, John.....196 North Main street.
Mason, Chapin & Co.....33 to 37 Canal street.
Merchants Brewery.....Cor. Jackson and Fountain streets.
Molter & Oehm.....115 and 117 Pine street.

Paige, F. A. & Co.	9 South Main street.
Proctor, Walter R.	1077 High street.
Palmer & Madigan	45 Hay street, cor. of Friendship street.
Reid, Owen	156 to 158 Randall Square.
Wesson, Samuel A.	45 Dyer street.
Young, Charles F.	38 South Main street.
Young & Lyon	22 North Main street.

SECOND CLASS.

Adams, Thomas	1 Hardenburgh street.
Anness, William W.	Matilda street.
Aiken, Orris R.	82 Dorrance street, in Opera House building.
Aldrich, Hiram A.	8½ Weybosset street.
Aldrich & Kavanagh	239 South Main street.
Aldrich, Charles	163 Broad street.
Adshead, Joseph	over 13 Canal street.
Ainscough, Henry	over 16 Canal street.
Atkinson, Thomas	10 A street.
Baxter, Edward F.	Lippitt street.
Bamford, John	301 Broadway cor. of Valley street.
Brown, Nelson	81 Weybosset street.
Brennan, James	21 Martin street.
Brannegan, Peter J.	919 High street.
Bannon, Patrick	23 Darling street.
Bowen, William H.	102 High street.
Browne, Nicholas W.	161 Thurber's Avenue.
Butler, Thomas W.	169 High street.
Brady, Charles	Cor. of Governor and Bower street.
Burnham, George L.	88 Weybosset street.
Bywater, William J.	59 Eddy street.
Brown, Elisha M. & Co.	477 High street.
Brown, Sularvan R. & Co.	80 and 84 North Main street.
Bradley, John	106 Richmond street.
Booth, Richard	11 and 13 Union street.
Burns, John	261 Eddy street.
Brady, Philip	153 Richmond street.
Burns, Charles	309 Westminster street.

Booth, Thomas	11 Delaine street.
Bannon, Joseph	80 Summer street.
Bannon, John	107 Prairie Avenue.
Brady, James	273 Eddy street.
Brownell, William L.	Rear of 155 Westminster street.
Bligh, Thomas	110 Wickenden street.
Bacon, James H.	1025 High street.
Brannan, James	286 Potter's Avenue.
Brannegan, Daniel	327 Broadway.
Carroll, Nicholas	27 Bower street.
Clancy, William	313 North Main street.
Carroll, Andrew	96 India street.
Careher, Patrick	60 High street.
Campbell, J. & E.	525 Eddy street.
Cox, Francis	249 Dyer street.
Charnley, William H.	11 Orange street.
Cook, Edwin L.	75 Eddy street.
Checkley, John	98 North Main street.
Carroll, Hugh	776 Eddy street.
Connolly, Peter	303 High street.
Carr, Samuel	Pawtucket Avenue, Halfway House.
Cooney, James	537 Eddy street.
Coyle, John	7 Fountain street, second floor.
Cooney, Timothy S.	309 Broad street.
Collins, Owen	Corner Broad and Chestnut street.
Crohan, James	Admiral street.
Carpenter, Thomas S.	Cor. of Broad and Fifth street.
Carlin, Daniel	163 Fountain street.
Casey, John	65 Putnam street.
Campbell, George	16 Clemence street.
Corcoran, Dominick	522 Valley street.
Collins, Edward J.	13 Chaffee street.
Crowther, Hadfield	154 Eddy street.
Carberry, Pierce	130 South Main street.
Cooke, Byron S.	14 Custom House street.
Cosgrove, Michael	398 South Main street.
Culfield, Michael	553 Eddy street.
Cane, George Jr.	Cor. of Acorn and Spruce street.
Corcoran, James Jr.	10th Ward House, Charles street.
Dake, Charles V.	50 Union street, Sherman House.
Dignan, Thomas	127 Plane street.

Doyle, Edward L.....	128 Charles street.
Doyle, Michael	724 North Main street.
Doyle, Peter	140 Charles street.
Doyle, Peter.....	145 Douglass Avenue.
Doyle, Thomas F.....	98 Wickenden street.
Dermody, Martin & Co	398 Potter's Avenue.
Darling, Samuel "Eldorado Club,".....	2 and 6 Post Office Court.
Doherty, James.....	121 Oxford street.
Dorman, Charles K.....	Rear of 155 Westminster street.
Dorman, Charles K.....	40 Washington street.
Dolan, Michael.....	43 Coddling street.
Duffy, John F.....	118 Plane street.
Devitt Brothers.....	4 Wickenden street.
Drury, John.....	331 Broadway.
Drury, Peter.....	Valley Street Hotel, Valley street.
Darcy, William W.....	355 Eddy street, cor. of Elm street.
Dougherty, James.....	49 Atwell's Avenue.
Daley, Charles H.....	25 Gaspee street.
Degnan, Patrick.....	104 Richmond street.
Drury, James F.....	111 Spruce street.
Dwyer, Edward.....	248 North Main street.
Dwyer, Edward.....	20 South Main street.
Delaney, Joseph.....	148 Charles street.
Doonan, Michael.....	76 Diamond street.
Dailey, Andrew.....	208 Plane street.
Darcy, Edward H.....	199 Canal street.
Eichhorn, Henry.....	257 South Main street.
Enos, Joseph S.....	458 South Main street.
Early, Daniel.....	12 Evans street.
Eyre & Gammon,.....	128 Pine street, House of Lords.
Ferguson, George.....	21 Hardenburgh street.
Flannagan & Gallagher,.....	132 Charles street.
Fenner, Steary A.....	46 Washington street.
Foley, John.....	68 Wickenden street.
Furlong, Thomas.....	218 India street.
Furlong, Thomas.....	169 Broad street.
Furlong, Thomas.....	199 North Main street.
Fanning Bartholomew.....	59 South Main street.
Fritz, George.....	101 South Main street.
Farnum, Alonzo T. Agent.....	411 High street.
Farrell, James.....	10 B street.

Fogarty & Edmonds, ...	69 South Main street.
Gravelin, William B.	60 Ship street.
Gauch, John E.	45 Ives street.
Gallagher, William	79 Eddy street.
Greenhalgh, James Jr.	118 North Main street, Clarendon Hotel.
Gaffney, Patrick	495 Eddy street.
Gallogly, Laughlin	194 Fountain street.
Galligan, Peter	190 Wickenden street.
Gray, Thomas	132 Canal street.
Gamble, Joseph W.	101 Martin street.
Gorman, Michael	349 High street.
Gorman, Michael	109 and 111 Prairie Avenue.
Gainer, John	472 North Main street.
Gormley, Patrick	222 Branch Avenue, near Wanskuck.
Gseller, John Frederick	Cor. of Putnam and Amherst street.
Grimes, Thomas	17 Washington street.
Grimes, Thomas	19 Sexton street.
Gannon, John	8 Mill street.
Gallogly, Michael J.	434 Cranston street, cor. of Jessamine street.
Goodwin, Patrick	32 Randall street.
Hopkins, John D. & Co.	82 Weybosset street, Theatre Comique.
Hunt, Francis W.	31 and 33 Washington street, Aldrich House.
Heslin, Edward J.	61 Clifford street.
Heslin, Edward J.	131 Richmond street.
Hart, Norman L.	47 South Main street, in Basement.
Hughes, Thomas	75 Martin street.
Hines, Terrence	263 Atwell's Avenue.
Hanoway, Francis	113 Prairie Avenue.
Hamell, Edward	47 Middle street.
Herrick, Alban	Joslin street.
Hopkins, John D.	3 Peck street.
Horton, John F.	532 North Main street.
Hines, Henry F.	192 Canal street.
Harvey, Thomas H.	317 and 319 Westminster street.
Haig & Co., ...	27 Fulton street, Star and Garter.
Huntoon, Frank W.	261 Westminster street, Westminster Hotel.
Heslin, Patrick	537 Eddy street.
Heffernan, Patrick	27 Appleton street.
Eiggins, Patrick	464 Cranston street.
Ennessey, John B.	50 and 52 Orange street.
Enley, Thomas G.	341 High street.

Haebel, Theodore A.....	44	Washington street.
Hoyle, Joshua.....	126	Canal street.
Hoch, Christian.....	156	Broad Street, Teutonia House.
Heller, Gelles.....	183	Orms street, at its junction with Smith street.
Hanley, Michael.....	877	High street.
Hemmingway, George.....	1	MacNeal Lane.
Healey, Edward.....	129	Canal street.
Harrop, Abraham.....	77	Weybosset street.
Harrop, Abraham.....	85	Manton Avenue.
Hardman, Samuel G.....	28	Orange street.
Janson, Joseph.....	87	Spruce street, cor. of Tefft street.
Jennings, Thomas.....	23	Atwell's Avenue.
Keefe, John.....	290	North Main street.
Kerwick, Dennis.....	126	Orms street.
Kelley, John.....	238	India street.
Knott, Benjamin.....	267	Smith street.
Keefe, Michael.....		Douglass Avenue, near Wanskuck.
Kennedy, Samuel.....	26	South Water street.
Kain, John.....	100	Federal street.
Kavanagh, Peter.....	285	Valley street.
Keach, Seth & Co.....	441	High street.
Kenney, Patrick.....	288	Potter's Avenue.
Kiernan, Bryan.....	81	Charles street.
Kiernan, Peter.....	123	Wickenden street, cor of Benefit street.
Kraus, Fritz.....	199	Broad street, Narragansett House.
Kenney, Michael.....	330	Potter's Avenue.
Leigh, George.....	160	Canal street.
Lawton, Jonas.....	53	Manton Avenue.
Lyons, William.....	163	Martin street.
Luby, Joseph.....	18	Smithfield Avenue.
Lindol, Henry.....	27	South Main street.
Leach, James.....	13	B street.
Loneragan, Patrick Agent.....	56	Pond street.
Lindsey, Benjamin F.....	25	Fulton street.
Ludowicy, John P.....	733	North Main street.
Lynch, Patrick.....	432	Eddy street.
Ladd, Thomas.....	39	Cranston street.
Ladd, Thomas.....	307	High street.
Leary, Cornelius.....	278	South Main street.
Link, John S.....	2½	Post Office Court.
McCusker, James A.....	88	Plane street.

Martin, Owen	497 North Main street.
Munroe, Joseph S.....	153 South Main street.
McMurray, Francis.....	16 A street.
McHale, Michael.....	100 South Water street.
McHale, Michael.....	110 Charles street, cor. of Orms street.
McHale, Michael.....	113 Douglass Avenue.
McGarty, James.....	938 High street.
Meyer, John.....	57 Eddy street, cor. of Fulton street.
McGarty, John H. .	Cor. of Branch Ave. & Veazie st., near Wanskuck.
Mullen, Patrick	39 Pond street.
Mello, Emanuel C.....	468 South Main street.
McQueeney, Patrick.....	489 Eddy street.
Morrin, Patrick.....	665 North Main street.
Magnire, Hugh.....	35 Atwell's Avenue.
McQuaid, Daniel	127 Charles street.
Macomber, George A..	"What Cheer House," 1 and 3 Jackson Court.
McMaugh, Stephen.....	Cor. of Atwell's Ave. and Valley street.
McCulla, Bernard.....	59 West River street.
McKenna, Michael F.....	94 Plane street.
McGarty, Michael.....	33 Mathewson street.
Mitchell, Benjamin.....	233 South Main street.
Mahoney, Patrick.....	Cor. of Ives and Williams streets.
Mann, Robert.....	86 Martin street.
McCarron, John.....	75 West River street.
Moroney, Patrick.....	28 South Water street.
McElroy, John.....	33 Dyer street.
Magnire Brothers,.....	162 South Water street.
Maguire Brothers,.....	82 Brook street.
Murray, John.....	64 Ives street.
Markey, Peter.....	236 South Main street.
McNally, Alfred.....	834 North Main street.
Murphy, Owen.....	350 South Main street.
Maryott, Thomas S.....	9 Fountain street.
Murphy, John.....	288 Eddy street.
McElroy, Henry.....	316 North Main street.
McMahon, James.....	901 High street.
McKenna, John.....	318 Atwell's Avenue.
Murray, Owen.....	183 Atwell's Avenue.
McCabe, Patrick.....	33 Julian street.
McCusker, Michael.....	177 Atwell's Avenue.
Murray, Terrance....	138 Prairie Avenue.

McManus, Patrick.....	80 Plane street.
Menard, Abraham ..	376 High street.
Murphy, James.....	161 South Water street.
McKenna, John H	65 Eddy street.
McGough, Peter.....	10 Fountain street.
Morrow, Robert.....	at Junction of Wickenden with So. Main street.
Martin, Patrick.....	189 South street.
Midgely, George.....	16 Bishop street.
McKenna, James	405 High street.
Nichols, Frank O	85 Weybosset street.
Naylor, Judah.....	207 Manton Avenue.
Nugent, Michael H	44 Orange street.
Nolan, Timothy H.....	281 Fountain street, cor. Dean street.
O'Neil, Cornelius.....	106 India street.
O'Byrne, Bernard.....	102 Plane street.
O'Meara, Jeremiah.....	270 Atwell's Avenue.
Osborn, Obediah P.....	72 South Water street.
O'Neil, Thomas.....	Veazie street, near Wanskuck.
Owens, John.....	30 Orange street.
Oldfield, Joseph.....	49 and 53 Washington street.
O'Farrell, John	79 Martin street.
Proctor, Walter R....	Hoyle Hotel, at junc. of High and Cranston st.
Proctor, Walter R.....	107 Weybosset st., cor. Dorrance street, Infantry Building.
Proctor, Walter R.....	78 Canal street, first floor.
Proctor, Walter R.....	45 South Main street.
Proctor, Walter R.....	1 North Main street, Roger Williams House.
Payne, John C.....	92 North Main street, American House.
Pierce, Hart B	43 and 45 Washington st., Washington Hotel.
Potter, Pardon T.....	73 Eddy street.
Quinn, Patrick.....	100 Douglass Avenue.
Quinn, Michael.....	20 Printery street.
Quinn, Thomas.....	31 Smith street.
Reynolds, George H.....	93 and 95 Weybosset st., cor. of Orange st., "Narragansett Billiard Hall."
Ralph, Albert B.....	3 and 4 Post Office Court.
Rounds & Baxter.....	8 North Main street.
Riewold, Julius.....	33 Greenwich street.
Revens, John.....	Cor. of Point and Richmond streets.
Rielly, Daniel.....	426 Cranston street, cor. of Lilac street.
Reilly, Bernard.....	Cor. of Vinton and Gesler streets.

Ryan, Michael E.....	46 Orange street.
Rogers Brothers.....	67 Ives street.
Ripley, Henry B	5 Fountain street, second floor.
Read & Harvey, ...	155 Westminster street, second floor.
Rosenberg, Herman ..18	Snow st., cor. of Chapel st., Hotel Dresden.
Sullivan, Daniel.....	219 Cranston street.
Sherry, James.....	73 Diamond street.
Sherry, James.....	300 Potter's Avenue.
Sheldon, George W.....	203 Broad street.
Stanz, John.....	45 Mathewson street.
Sprague, Albert W	3 Fountain street.
Sprague, Albert W.....	18 Fountain street.
Sykes, John....	76 Weybosset street, "Arcade House."
Sullivan, Patrick J.....	1 Peck street.
Salisbury, Edward S.....	2 Canal street.
Smith, Michael J. Agent,.....	286 North Main street.
Sweet, George F.....	18 Weybosset street.
Swallow, George S.....	8 Weybosset street.
Sullivan, Timothy J.....	Ives street, cor. of Bower street.
Smith, Joseph.....	195 Canal street.
Spencer, James L.....	9 Middle street.
Stevens, William H.....	86 Weybosset street, second floor, Palace Billiard Hall.
Smith, Terence	315 Broadway.
Tummin, Stephen A.....	278 South Main street.
Tillinghast & Wilbur.....	9 Market Square.
Taft, Lawrence... ..	77 Diamond st., cor. of Superior street.
Tilley, William	7 Hardenburgh st., Washington House.
Thayer, Lucius M.....	46 Union st., Thayer's Hotel.
Thayer, Lucius M.....	146 and 148 Broad st., City Hotel.
Taft, David.....	16 Richmond street.
Turbitt, Francis.....	324 Atwell's Avenue.
Tully, John.....	39 Mathewson street.
Thornton, John W.....	Branch Avenue, near Geneva.
Vallily, James.....	182 Westminster st., cor. of Union street.
Wilson, Joseph B.....	272 South Main street.
Watts, John.....	Manton Avenue, Travelers' Home.
Whipple, Frank.....	421 High st., Hopkins Hotel.
Wood, George L.....	182 Smith street.
Wright, James H.....	258 India street.
Walsh, James.....	121 Richmond street.

Walsh, Richard.....	237 Broad street.
Walsh, Robert F.....	112 Charles street.
Ward, John P.....	121 Richmond street.
Williams, William P.....	61 Eddy street.
Webb, William.....	830 Eddy street.
Weeden, George E....	.60 Washington st., cor. of Clemence st., "Weeden House."
Whipple, Albert L.....	104 Westminster st., cor. of Orange st., "Belmont Café."

THIRD CLASS.

Blanding, William B.....	68 and 70 North Main street.
Burgess, Horace C.....	155 Westminster street.
Chambers, Calder & Co.....	10 Exchange Place.
McWilliams, Owen.....	78 Spruce street.
Preston & Spaulding,.....	29 and 31 North Main street.
Remington & Sessions,.....	247 Westminster street.
Sumner, Ossian & Son,.....	260 Broad st., cor. of Chestnut street.
Stearns, Frank N....	48 Union street.

FOURTH CLASS.

Arnold, William E.....	12 Weybosset street.
Aldrich, Alanson A.....	281 Broad street.
Brucker, Peter.....	16 Custom House street.
Buffum, Frederick.....	41 Hospital street.
Becker, Jacob.....	264 North Main street.
Bogman & Wilbur,.....	Railroad Saloon, Exchange Place.
Brug, Philip.....	Cor. of Dorrance and Pine streets, in Opera House Building.
Bowes, Patrick.....	280 Atwell's Avenue.
Dietrich, Gustav.....	30 Market Square.
Duffy, William.....	20½ B street.
Donlan, James.....	55 Whelden street.
Dolan, James.....	64 Diamond street.
English, Matthew.....	78 Langley street.
Eble, Peter Paul.....	13 Peck street.
Freeman, William H.....	71 Richmond street.
Finck & Hainback.....	138 Pine street, Rochester Hotel.

Gunch, Charles.....	109 North Main street.
Gorman, Hugh.....	43 Whelden street.
Geary, Michael.....	45 Smith street.
Gibbons, Patrick.....	22 Lavaughn street.
Gartner, Hermann.....	102 Pine street.
Hertha, William F.....	40 Richmond street.
Hausenstein, Charles.....	98 Eddy street.
Hilkeni, Philip.....	55 Wickenden street.
Hughes, Timothy.....	37 Chaffee street.
Hickey, Timothy E.....	10 Planet street.
Hazard, John P.....	60 Winter street.
Jones, Henry C.....	211 Broad street.
Keily, Bartholomew.....	In rear of Old Brewery, cor. of Richmond and Pine streets.
Keily, Owen.....	128 Steere Avenue.
Kiernan, Bryan.....	68 Back street.
Lichtenburg, Carl.....	188 Pine street, Hope House.
Meyer, John.....	69 Eddy street.
McGrath, Thomas.....	42 Mineral street.
Magnire, John J.....	3 Bergen street.
MacNamara, Michael B.....	1 Gaspee street.
MacNamara, Michael B.....	3 Hicks street.
McCabe, Peter.....	Dale street.
Montlezum, Alexander.....	56 Peck st., cor. of Friendship street.
Newcomb, Richard S.....	45 Dorrance street.
O'Toole, Alexander.....	473 Atwell's Avenue.
Pettis, Robert.....	5 and 7 Orange street.
Pettis, John W.....	241 Broad street.
Pond, Charles W.....	62 Thurber's Avenue.
Richenback, John.....	30 South Main street.
Riedel, John.....	25 Eddy street.
Schmidt, Frederick.....	58 Pine street.
Sperry, Henry.....	6 Chapel street.
Schoenleber, John L.....	209 Broad street.
Steere, Joshua H.....	461 Pine street.
Schemminger, John.....	333 High street.
Schumann, Binnhard.....	295 Westminster street.
Sun, Jacob.....	8 Potter street, Red Jake's Saloon.
Thoene, Fritz.....	274 Broad street.
Tierney, Martin.....	156 Prairie Avenue.
Tinker, Henry.....	29 Eddy street, in Aldrich House.

Weber, Edward.....	52 Richmond street.
Woelfel, Andrew.....	165 Broad street.
Wilkens, Henry.....	Fenner Avenue, "Fivoli."
Young, Charles F.....	55 South Main street.
Zuleger, Edward.....	906 High street.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

State Banks of Rhode Island,

ON

Friday, the 30th day of November,

1877.

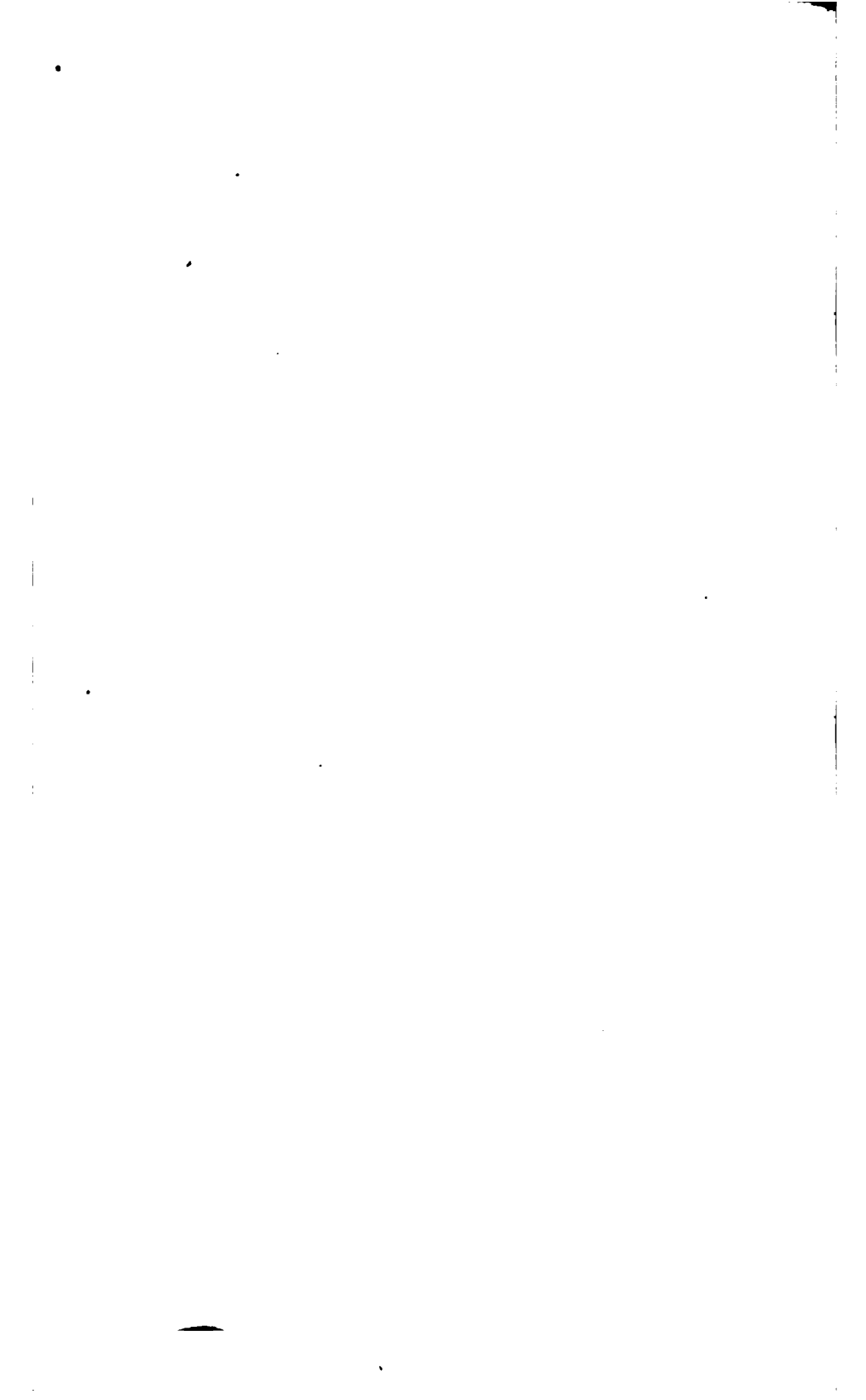
PREPARED BY

JOEL M. SPENCER, STATE AUDITOR.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



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STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 10th, 1878.

In compliance with the requirements of Chapter 141 of the General Statutes and Chapter 427 of the Public Laws, that the Presidents and Cashiers of State Banks and Treasurers of Savings Institutions shall render sworn statements of their condition on some day between Nov. 15th and Dec. 15th, annually, I designated Friday, Nov. 30th, 1877, as the day for which such exhibits should be rendered, and issued circulars to that effect about ten days subsequent to that date. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 618 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1877, requiring Trust Companies to make similar returns as required from Institutions for Savings, I made a like request to the President of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, the same to be in lieu of the return required by its charter. This report shows statements from thirty-seven Savings Institutions and one Trust Company.

The following is an exhibit of the condition of the Cranston Savings Bank, kindly furnished by Alexander Farnum, Esq., Receiver, the whole number of its depositors being 4,400:

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate.....	\$92,766	21
Stocks.....	10,112	50
Loans on personal security.....	752,384	33
Cash on hand.....	9,568	78
	\$864,831	82

LIABILITIES.

Deposits.....	\$708,368	77
Due First National Bank, Providence.....	17,583	88
Profits on hand.....	138,879	17
	\$864,831	82

I am also indebted to Winthrop DeWolf, Receiver of Franklin Institution for Savings, of Providence, for the following report of its condition. Whole number of depositors, 5,771. The total disbursements of dividends since the appointment of a receiver, Aug. 11th, 1874, amounts to \$1,972,253.17, with dividends uncalled for to date of \$12,617.36, declared dividends being seventy-two per cent. of the deposits.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate.....	\$230,000 00
Loans on personal security.....	616,710 45
Loans on collaterals of personal property.....	1,000 00
Cash on hand.....	8,904 68
	\$856,615 13

LIABILITIES.

Deposits.....	\$758,608 21
Profits on hand.....	98,006 92
	\$856,615 13

The aggregate of deposits and number of depositors in the various Institutions for Savings may be found on page 74; a summary of their condition on page 75; a table showing the largest amount due to any one depositor on page 76; with a table giving amount of deposits and number of depositors for ten years, from 1868 to 1877 inclusive, on pages 78 and 79.

Returns from fifteen State Banks are also appended, showing same capital employed as given at date of returns for previous year, twelve being located in Providence and three in Newport. A summary of their resources and liabilities is given on page 24; the amount and description of stocks in other Banks, and other stocks and bonds owned by the Banks, on page 25, with the amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans, on pages 26 and 27.

The location and post office address of these institutions are given in the index on preceding pages.

JOEL M. SPENCER,
State Auditor.

BANK RETURNS.



ATLANTIC BANK, PROVIDENCE.

CALEB G. BURROWS, *President.*C. M. STONE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$3,800 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	4,700 00
Debts due from all others	160,608 11
Specie actually in Bank	—
Bills of other Banks.....	7,861 25
Deposits in other Banks.....	5,064 37
Its own stock held by the Bank	700 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	328 24
Total amount of resources.....	\$183,061 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$131,650 00
Bills in circulation	—
Deposits on interest	—
Deposits not on interest.....	42,461 20
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid	370 50
Net profits on hand	8,580 27
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$183,061 97

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,949 50
Date of last dividend.....	October 5, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	7,000 00
Debts due and not paid.....	1,298 85
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	200 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	150 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans..	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	20,176 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars	—

BANK OF AMERICA, PROVIDENCE.

ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, *President*.A. C. TOURTELLOT, *Cashier*.

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$19,840 28
Debts due from other stockholders.....	31,389 34
Debts due from all others.....	214,650 86
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,073 33
Bills of other Banks, including checks.....	27,360 34
Deposits in other Banks.....	19,824 50
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	2,250 00
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	541 38
Total amount of resources.....	\$316,930 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	564 00
Deposits on interest.....	7,400 00
Deposits not on interest.....	86,590 24
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	1,347 25
Net profits on hand.....	21,028 54
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$316,930 03

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	6,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 5, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	18,378 12
†Debts due and not paid.....	7,807 84
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	1,000 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	1,840 00
‡Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	11,850 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	17,100 00
§Amount of bills in circulation.....	564 00

* See page 25.

† \$5,000.00 of overdue notes paid since November 30th.

‡ See page 26.

§ No account kept of different denominations.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

B. B. KNIGHT, *President.*N. C. DANA, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$43,000 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	13,185 00
Debts due from all others.....	187,706 16
Specie actually in Bank.....	361 12
Bills of other Banks.....	5,971 43
Deposits in other Banks.....	5,122 80
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	16,050 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	19 55

Total amount of resources..... \$271,416 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$246,450 00
Bills in circulation.....	2,207 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	16,812 92
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	310 00
Net profits on hand.....	5,636 14

Total amount of liabilities..... \$271,416 06

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	4,929 00
Date of last dividend.....	April 7, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	2,000 00
Debts due and not paid.....	89,785 60
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	81,955 60
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	16,130 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans..	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	30,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

GROCERS AND PRODUCERS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

E. TALLMAN, *President*.JOHN B. CALDER, *Cashier*.

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$11,000 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	15,820 00
Debts due from all others.....	194,464 27
Specie actually in Bank.....	7,280 00
Bills of other Banks.....	9,781 84
Deposits in other Banks.....	10,846 70
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	14,600 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	949 78
Total amount of resources.....	<u>\$264,742 59</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$160,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,776 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	72,287 28
Debts due to other Banks.....	20,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	491 25
Net profits on hand.....	10,188 06
Total amount of liabilities.....	<u>\$264,742 59</u>

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	4,800 00
Date of last dividend.....	September 3, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved Profits at the time of last dividend.....	8,221 60
Debts due and not paid.....	26,354 64
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	2,370 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	17,020 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	10,450 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	11,884 64
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	1,526 00

* See page 26.

HIGH STREET BANK. PROVIDENCE.

AARON B. CURRY, *President.*E. ALLEN, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors	\$48,850 00
Debts due from other stockholders	4,550 00
Debts due from all others	132,439 29
Specie actually in Bank	550 77
Bills of other Banks (including checks and currency)...	7,465 69
Deposits in other Banks	11,602 58
Its own stock held by the Bank	—
Stock in other Banks	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank	—
Real estate	54,650 00
Other property (furniture)	1,000 00
Expense account	1,221 95
Total amount of resources	\$262,330 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in	\$120,000 00
Bills in circulation	—
Deposits on interest	—
Deposits not on interest	96,600 83
Debts due to other Banks	25,202 80
Dividends unpaid	418 00
Net profits on hand	20,108 65
Total amount of liabilities	\$262,330 28

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return	—
Par value of shares	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend	4,200 00
Date of last dividend	August 3, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend	3½ pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend	15,499 90
Debts due and not paid	8,025 00
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.	500 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank	14,500 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans..	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	24,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars	—

JACKSON BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ALFRED ANTHONY, *President.*THEO. B. TALBOT, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$85,264 17
Debts due from other stockholders.....	77,310 50
Debts due from all others.....	270,210 69
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,829 08
Bills of other Banks.....	34,385 47
Deposits in other Banks.....	25,590 06
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$494,589 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$344,450 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,028 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	74,308 02
Debts due to other Banks.....	60,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,137 00
Net profits on hand.....	13,666 95
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$494,589 97

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	10,333 50
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	8,617 56
Debts due and not paid.....	32,134 47
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	20,300 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	36,300 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	2,565 08
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	38,125 64
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

* See page 26.

LIBERTY BANK, PROVIDENCE.

DUTY EVANS, *President.*C. R. DROWNE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$41,735 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	7,015 00
Debts due from all others.....	103,526 70
Specie actually in Bank.....	709 20
Bills of other Banks.....	3,700 00
Deposits in other Banks.....	8,452 20
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	1,142 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	300 00
Total amount of resources.....	\$166,580 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$121,150 00
Bills in circulation.....	979 00
Deposits on interest.....	16,300 00
Deposits not on interest.....	23,018 09
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	824 00
Net profits on hand.....	4,309 01
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$166,580 10

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,423 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 1, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	2,621 00
Debts due and not paid.....	12,799 16
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	5,000 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	6,215 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	17,100 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	15,125 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	700 00

* See page 26.

NORTHERN BANK, PROVIDENCE.

HENRY J. STEERE, *President*.SULLIVAN FENNER, *Cashier*.

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$22,500 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	11,800 00
Debts due from all others.....	300,243 35
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,217 63
Bills of and checks on other Banks.....	3,259 45
Deposits in other Banks.....	7,672 30
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	300 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	713 24
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$347,705 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$251,000 00
Call loan.....	800 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	46,596 46
Debts due to other Banks.....	10,144 45
Dividends unpaid.....	232 00
Cash collected held on account overdue note.....	355 22
Net profits on hand.....	38,577 84
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$347,705 97

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	7,530 00
Date of last dividend.....	December 6, 1875.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	13,922 41
Debts due and not paid.....	64,132 12
*Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	64,132 12
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank (288 shares).....	17,800 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	19,400 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	18,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

* The whole of overdue paper put under this head as subject to more or less loss, although collateral held and stock in this bank held by virtue of bank charter, will probably cover some \$10,000 of this amount, face value.

† See page 26.

PAWTUXET BANK, PROVIDENCE.

A. M. KIMBALL, *President.*S. D. GREENE, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$11,800 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	4,850 00
Debts due from all others.....	128,531 13
Specie actually in Bank.....	269 40
Bills of other Banks.....	4,750 00
Deposits in other Banks.....	1,606 22
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	1,806 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Bonds owned by the Bank.....	23,183 33
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	450 15

Total amount of resources..... \$177,246 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$150,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	2,260 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	13,173 81
Debts due to other Banks.....	200 00
Dividends unpaid.....	798 25
Net profits on hand.....	10,814 17

Total amount of liabilities..... \$177,246 23

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	August 6, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	8,404 95
Debts due and not paid.....	24,704 38
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	10,000 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	4,850 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans..	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm (town notes).....	11,500 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

* See page 25.

STATE BANK, PROVIDENCE.

A. G. UTLEY, *President.*SAMUEL KENNEDY, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$700 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	14,052 00
Debts due from all others.....	104,592 96
Specie actually in Bank.....	140 00
Bills of other Banks.....	8,878 25
On call.....	15,415 90
Deposits in other Banks.....	371 53
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	7,151 10
*Stock in other Banks.....	960 00
*Other stocks and bonds owned by the Bank.....	14,335 00
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	545 60
Total amount of resources.....	\$167,142 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$154,450 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,905 50
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	8,630 11
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	953 75
Net profits on hand.....	1,202 98
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$167,142 34

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,089 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 1, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	—
†Debts due and not paid.....	38,315 74
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	1,672 50
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,500 00
‡Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	2,700 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	26,300 87
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	1,176 00

* See page 25.

† \$20,000 of which is secured by mortgage on real estate.

‡ See page 26.

UNION BANK, PROVIDENCE.

HENRY G. RUSSELL, *President*.JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, *Cashier*.

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$57,250 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	18,790 00
Debts due from all others.....	896,153 63
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,995 00
Bills and checks of other Banks.....	26,863 67
Deposits in other Banks.....	41,728 18
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	22,091 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate, including banking house.....	37,812 13
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$1,102,683 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$800,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	121,642 22
Deposits not on interest.....	91,720 75
Debts due to other Banks.....	54,524 35
Dividends unpaid.....	1,020 25
Net profits on hand.....	33,776 04
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$1,102,683 61

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	24,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	January 1, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	5,412 65
Debts due and not paid.....	140,634 07
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	111,384 07
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,090 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	137,530 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	93,670 94
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

* See page 26.

WESTMINSTER BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ELI AYLSWORTH, *President.*A. W. SIMONS, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$6,650 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	5,387 27
Debts due from all others.....	298,519 77
Specie actually in Bank (silver and nickels).....	1,393 54
Bills of other Banks and cash items.....	11,947 63
Deposits in other Banks.....	13,717 39
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	19,200 00
Real estate.....	8,435 32
Other property.....	—
Expense account, (taxes paid, and stamps).....	446 21
Total amount of resources.....	\$365,697 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,049 00
Deposits on interest.....	33,494 11
Deposits not on interest.....	83,388 49
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	868 00
Government dues.....	694 21
Net profits on hand.....	46,203 32
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$365,697 13

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	6,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	November 5, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved Profits at the time of last dividend.....	44,708 51
† Debts due and not paid.....	19,720 35
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	3,740 35
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,675 00
‡ Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	51,440 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	45,357 25
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars, about.....	500 00

* See page 25.

† Of this amount, \$13,600 is secured by trust deed mortgage and other collateral.

‡ See page 26.

MERCHANTS BANK, NEWPORT.

SILAS H. COTTRELL, *President*.A. S. SHERMAN, *Cashier*.

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$18,275 00
Debts due from other stockholders	9,575 00
Debts due from all others	201,655 50
Specie actually in Bank.....	776 38
Bills of other Banks and checks.....	8,928 60
Deposits in other Banks	21,628 66
Its own stock held by the Bank	7,300 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	27,687 50
Real estate	10,000 00
Other property.....	—
Expense account	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$305,826 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Bills in circulation	—
Deposits on interest	9,094 08
Deposits not on interest.....	193,067 03
Debts due to other Banks.....	590 98
Dividends unpaid	213 00
Net profits on hand	2,861 55
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$305,826 64

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend	3,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	967 90
Debts due and not paid.....	23,655 86
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.	1,137 14
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,150 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	5,050 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	22,975 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

* See page 25.

† See page 26.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, NEWPORT.

GEORGE BOWEN, *President*.N. UNDERWOOD, *Cashier*.

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$11,700 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	1,643 97
Debts due from all others.....	38,945 24
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,155 10
Bills of other Banks.....	5,323 13
Deposits in other Banks.....	11,040 79
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	3,400 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	42,885 00
Real estate.....	5,500 00
Other property.....	147 54
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$121,740 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$75,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	2,752 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	30,109 86
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	536 75
Net profits on hand.....	13,342 16
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$121,740 77

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,625 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 2, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3½ pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	13,202 08
Debts due and not paid.....	32,298 17
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	—
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,243 97
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	1,000 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	12,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	1,296 00

* See page 25.

† See page 26.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, NEWPORT.

GEO. F. CRANDALL, *President.*J. S. COGGESHALL, *Cashier.*

RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$1,075 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	4,200 00
Debts due from all others.....	176,418 38
Specie actually in Bank (silver, frac. currency and cents)	2,306 25
Bills of other Banks.....	19,593 69
Deposits in other Banks.....	7,893 65
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	64,437 50
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$275,924 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$173,700 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,945 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	71,902 57
Debts due to other Banks.....	3,034 17
Dividends unpaid.....	2,116 00
Bank building account.....	10,891 27
Net profits on hand.....	12,335 46
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$275,924 47

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	6,948 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1877.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	4 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	10,441 01
Debts due and not paid.....	33,598 93
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.	—
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	3,375 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	1,000 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	23,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	740 00

* See page 25.

† See page 26.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

Of State Banks, on Friday, November 30, 1877.

	BANKS IN PROVIDENCE.	BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.	ALL THE BANKS IN THE STATE.
RESOURCES.			
Debts due from directors.	\$352,389 45	\$31,050 00	\$383,439 45
Debts due from other stock- holders	208,849 11	15,418 97	224,268 08
Debts due from all others.	3,007,062 82	417,019 12	3,424,081 94
Specie actually in Banks..	16,819 07	4,237 73	21,056 80
Bills of other Banks.....	152,225 02	33,845 42	186,070 44
Deposits in other Banks..	151,598 83	40,563 10	192,161 93
Amount of own stock held by the Banks.....	63,840 10	10,700 00	74,540 10
Amount of Stock in other Banks.....	960 00	.....	960 00
Amount of other stocks owned by the Banks....	55,968 33	135,010 00	190,978 33
Real estate.....	100,897 45	15,500 00	116,397 45
Other property	4,713 24	147 54	4,860 78
Expense account.....	4,802 86	.....	4,802 86
Total amount of resources.	\$4,120,126 28	\$703,491 88	\$4,823,618 16
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock actually paid in	\$2,879,150 00	\$348,700 00	\$3,227,850 00
Bills in circulation.....	11,768 50	4,697 00	16,465 50
Deposits on interest.....	178,836 33	9,094 08	187,930 41
Deposits not on interest ..	655,588 20	295,079 46	950,667 66
Loans on call and cashiers' checks.....	800 00	.....	800 00
Debts due to other Banks.	170,426 82	3,625 15	174,051 97
Dividends unpaid.....	8,770 25	2,865 75	11,636 00
Bank building account...	.....	10,891 27	10,891 27
Government taxes.....	694 21	.....	694 21
Net profits on hand.....	214,091 97	28,539 17	242,631 14
Total amount of liabilities.	\$4,120,126 28	\$703,491 88	\$4,823,618 16
SUMMARY OF OTHER ITEMS.			
Increase of capital since last return.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of last dividend..	\$80,254 00	\$12,573 00	\$92,827 00
Amount of suspended paper consid'ed bad or doubtful	302,254 64	1,137 14	303,391 78
Reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	134,786 70	24,610 99	159,397 69
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Banks.....	130,770 00	13,768 97	144,538 97
Debts due and unpaid....	465,712 22	89,552 96	555,265 18

DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS

IN OTHER BANKS AND OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED BY THE BANKS.

Bank of America, Providence.

Five shares Rawson Fountain Company, Providence..... \$2,250 00

Pawtuxet Bank, Providence.

Providence Water Loan Bonds and United States Bonds..... \$23,188 33

State Bank, Providence.

Sixteen shares Merchants Exchange National Bank, New York city,
(par \$800,) market value..... \$960 00
Stock of Woonsocket Furnace Company..... 11,835 00

Merchants Bank, Newport.

United States Government Bonds, market value..... \$27,687 50

New England Commercial Bank, Newport.

City of Chicago South-side Park Bonds..... \$10,175 00
" " River Improvement Bonds..... 2,910 00
Town of Osage, Illinois Bonds..... 3,000 00
" Cicero, " " 7,000 00
" Bushnell, " " 2,925 00
" Vermont, " " 975 00
" Amity, " " 4,950 00
" Oswego, " " 4,950 00
City of Covington, Ky., Water Loan Bonds..... 6,000 00

\$42,885 00

Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.

United States Registered Bonds of 1881, cost..... \$64,437 50 .

STOCKS

HELD AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR LOANS.

Bank of America, Providence.

		Amount Loaned.
* 136 shares	Roger Williams Insurance Co., stock par...	\$6,800 00 \$6,935 65
* 10 "	Pulman Palace Car " " ...	1,000 00 1,500 00
11 "	Union Railroad " " ...	1,100 00 800 00
12 "	Delaware & Hudson Canal " " ...	1,200 00 500 00
11 "	American Nat. Bank, Providence, " ...	550 00 500 00
24 "	Phenix " " " ...	1,200 00 1,600 00
		\$11,850 00 \$11,835 65

Grocers and Producers Bank, Providence.

24 shares	Atlantic Manufacturing Company, stock par value.....	\$2,400 00
	United States Government Bonds, par value.....	2,500 00
	Savings Bank-book.....	550 00
	(Amount loaned, \$3,800).....	\$5,450 00

Jackson Bank, Providence.

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
12 shares	Phenix National Bank, Providence.....	\$600 00 \$600 00
12 "	National Eagle Bank, "	600 00 500 00
	Saving Bank-books.....	1,365 08 1,300 00
		\$2,565 08 \$2,400 00

Liberty Bank, Providence.

		Amount Loaned.
	St. Louis & Terre Haute Railroad Bonds.....	\$3,000 00 \$3,000 00
	A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company's notes....	10,000 00 4,000 00
	First National Bank, Pawtucket.....	6,200 00 3,900 00
	Savings Bank-book.....	300 00 200 00
		\$19,500 00 \$11,100 00

Northern Bank, Providence.

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
150 shares	American Ship Windlass Company.....	\$15,000 00 \$4,500 00
44 "	First National Bank, Providence.....	4,400 00 1,760 00
		\$19,400 00 \$6,260 00

* Good endorsers in addition to collaterals.

State Bank, Providence.

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
26 shares Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Stock...	\$2,600 00	\$700 00
20 " Nevada Reservoir Ditch Company.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	\$4,600 00	\$2,700 00

Union Bank, Providence.

6 shares Second National Bank, Providence, par value.....	\$600 00
8 " Providence " " "	3,200 00
20 " Roger Williams " " "	1,500 00
55 " Merchants " " "	2,750 00
600 " First " " "	60,000 00
5 " Union Oil Company, "	5,000 00
600 " Wauregan Mills, "	30,000 00
30 " Mechanics Mills, Fall River, "	3,000 00
45 " Providence Land Company, "	7,500 00
12 bonds Quicksilver Mining "	12,000 00
14 United States Bonds 1881, "	7,000 00
5 " " "	5,000 00

(Amount loaned, \$132,200).....\$137,550 00

Westminster Bank, Providence.

9 shares Old Colony & Newport Railroad, par value.....	\$900 00
68 " New York, Providence & Boston Railroad, par value....	8,500 00
6 " Fall River Manufacturing Company, "	3,000 00
5 " Anawan " " "	2,500 00
100 " Flint Mills, par value.....	10,000 00
250 " Richard Borden Mills.....	25,000 00
Orders on Savings Banks... ..	1,540 00

(Amount loaned, \$44,497.25).....\$51,440 00

Merchants Bank, Newport.

		Amount Loaned.
Saving Bank-books.....	\$3,000 00	\$850 00
10 shares Newport National Bank.....	600 00	
10 " Old Colony Railroad Company.....	1,000 00	
2 " Newport Gas Company.....	200 00—	2,000 00
135 " American Compound Telegraph Company...	3,325 00	1,500 00
24 " Adams Express Company.....	2,400 00	
First Mortgage Bonds Newport & Wickford Railroad Co.	4,000 00—	6,000 00
United States Bonds.....	1,000 00	700 00
	\$15,525 00	\$11,050 00

New England Commercial Bank, Newport.

		Amount Loaned.
20 shares Aquidneck National Bank, Newport.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.

		Amount Loaned.
Fall River Water Loan.....	\$1,000 00	\$500 00

STOCK

HELD AS COLLATERAL

Bank

* 136 shares Roger Willis

* 10 " Pulman P&N

11 " Union R.R.

12 " Delawa.

11 " Amer.

24 " Phe.

24 shares

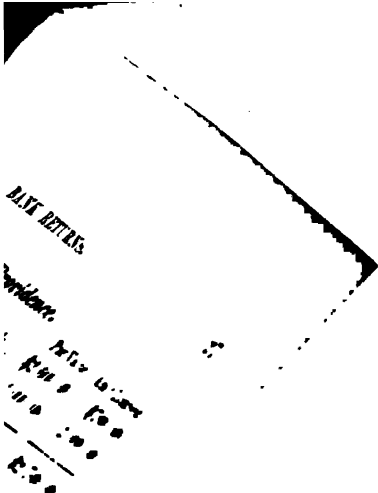
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Savings

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

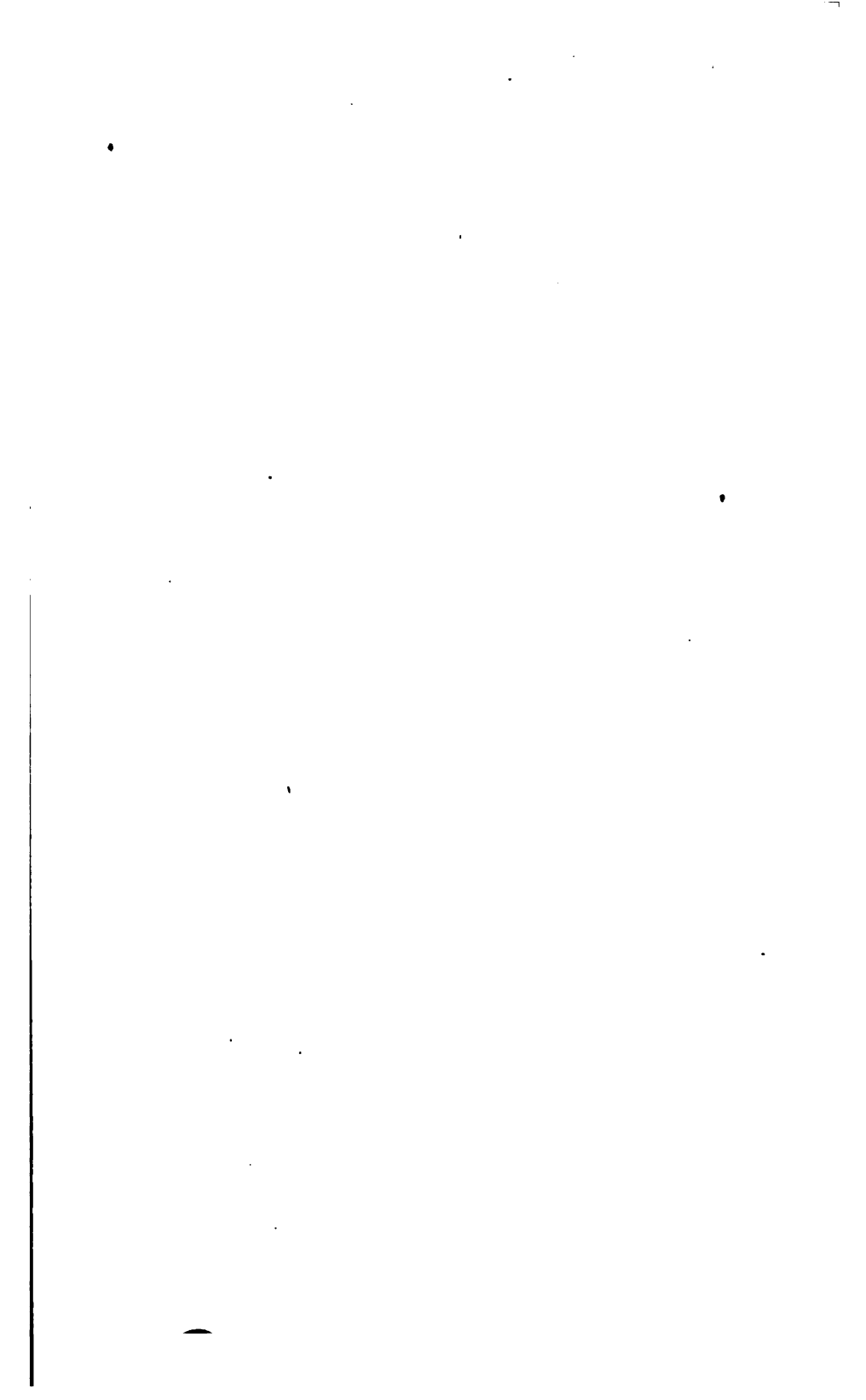
EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS

ON

FRIDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1877,

FROM RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE AUDITOR.



ASHAWAY SAVINGS BANK, ASHAWAY.

G. N. LANGWORTHY, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$28,820 95		
Amount invested in stocks.....	9,686 94		
Amount invested in bonds.....	8,825 44		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	23,602 80		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	500 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	140 84		
Amount of deposits.....		\$69,732 04	
Amount of profit on hand...		1,844 93	
	\$71,576 97	\$71,576 97	
Number of depositors.....			388
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			21
of \$1,000 and upwards...			14
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	\$3,353 66		
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	1,788 21	July 1, 1877	5 pr.ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	585 19		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut.....\$340 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in Ashaway National Bank.....	\$4,061 50
" Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	1,180 00
" Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	4,425 44
Bonds of " " " " " ".....	4,425 44
" Moultrie County, Illinois.....	1,800 00
Notes of Town of Hopkinton.....	2,600 00
	\$18,512 38

BRISTOL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, BRISTOL

P. SKINNER, JR., Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$37,915 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	570 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	50 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand...	699 29		
Due National Eagle Bank..		\$1,500 00	
Amount of deposits.....		36,716 41	
Amount of profit on hand..		1,017 88	
	\$39,234 29	\$39,234 29	
Number of depositors.....			285
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			16
of \$1,000 and upwards...			10
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$2,791 45
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$581 27	Sept. 1, 1877.	6 pr.ct. pr.an.
*Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

* Bank commenced business August, 1876.

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

15 shares National Eagle Bank Stock..... \$370 00

BRISTOL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, BRISTOL.

MARTIN BENNETT, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate....	\$256,777 57	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	24,583 46	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	39,231 25	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	29,950 41	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand....	13,195 45	.....	
Premiums.....	3,360 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$348,821 94	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	18,276 20	
	\$367,098 14	\$367,098 14	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	1,192
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	176
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....	.....	81
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$3,410 37
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$8,530 00	June 1, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	10,816 41	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....\$3,798 48

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$5,192 50
" National Bank of Commerce, ".....	4,005 08
" Commercial National Bank, ".....	3,371 50
" Third National Bank, ".....	2,040 00
" Merchants National Bank, ".....	2,023 78
" First National Bank, of Bristol.....	7,350 00
	\$24,583 46
B. " United States bonds of 1861.....	\$13,000 00
" " " 5-20 bonds.....	5,000 00
" " " 10-40 bonds.....	10,000 00
" District of Columbia 3-65 bonds.....	11,231 25
	\$39,231 25

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

E. ALLEN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$674,207 48		
Amount invested in stocks.....	25,650 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	50,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	4,400 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	1,000 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	21,509 59		
Premium.....	2,930 43		
Real estate.....	1,800 00		
Call loan, High st. Bank...	25,000 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$780,467 80	
Amount of profit on hand..		26,029 70	
	\$806,497 50	\$806,497 50	
Number of depositors.....			1,039
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			159
of \$1,000 and upwards...			198
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$28,000 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$18,891 41	July 16, 1877	6 pr.ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ “ “
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	10,230 66		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Fall River, Mass..... \$7,800 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—High Street Bank, Providence.....	\$10,650 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	10,000 00
Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	5,000 00
Bonds—City of Providence.....	20,000 00
Town of Pawtucket.....	20,000 00
Town of Burrillville.....	10,000 00
	\$75,650 00

CITIZENS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, WOONSOCKET.

W. H. ALDRICH, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$146,502 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	7,979 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds..	8,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	102,050 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	15,000 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	.....	.....	
Due from Citizens National Bank	5,763 20	.....	
Real estate.....	13,130 38	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$297,272 32	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	1,152 76	
	\$298,425 08	\$298,425 08	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	544
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	88
of \$1,000 and upwards...	.....	.....	100
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$8,762 50
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$9,005 09	July 16, 1877.	6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Wisconsin \$21,155 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:—

Stock in Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, Providence.....	\$2,944 50
" Liberty Bank, "	1,500 00
" National Bank of Commerce, "	1,585 00
" Third National Bank, "	2,000 00
	\$7,979 50
Town of Woonsocket bonds.....	\$8,000 00

CITY SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

G. K. CRANSTON, Assistant Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$955,340 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	167,500 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	173,350 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	276,748 11	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	82,700 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand....	71,724 84	.....	
Real estate.....	85,000 00	.....	
Profit and loss account....	89,642 24	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$1,902,005 19	
Amount of profit on hand..		.....	
	\$1,902,005 19	\$1,902,005 19	
Number of depositors.....			2,694
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			435
of \$1,000 and upwards....			582
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$25,806 17
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$48,824 06	Jan. 16, 1877.	5 pr.ct. pr.au.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5 " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Boston, Mass.....	\$30,000 00
Philadelphia, Penn.....	6,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Merchants National Bank.....	\$5,900 00
Fourth National Bank.....	24,000 00
Manufacturers National Bank.....	2,400 00
Old National Bank.....	108,500 00
Lime Rock National Bank.....	10,000 00
American National Bank.....	15,000 00
Continental National Bank, New York.....	5,300 00
New York State Loan and Trust Company.....	1,500 00
New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad bonds.....	20,000 00
Pawtuxet Valley Railroad bonds.....	5,000 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds.....	26,500 00
City of Providence bonds.....	27,000 00
Douglas County, Nebraska, bonds.....	26,000 00
San Francisco bonds.....	32,000 00
Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad first mortgage bonds.....	26,250 00

\$340,850 00

CODDINGTON SAVINGS BANK, NEWPORT.

BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$155,615 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	8,050 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	303,845 93		
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand.....			
Amount of deposits.....		\$463,272 58	
Amount of profit on hand.....		989 08	
Due to other Banks.....		3,249 27	
	\$467,510 93	\$467,510 93	
Number of depositors.....			1,440
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			131
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			150
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,668 44
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$14,075 24	Oct. 17, 1877	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....	\$3,000 00
Illinois.....	30,700 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

15 shares First National Bank of Newport.....	\$1,500 00
15 " Rhode Island National Bank of Newport.....	1,500 00
10 " Old National Bank of Providence.....	1,000 00
5 " new stock, Globe National Bank of Providence.....	250 00
10 " Rhode Island Union " of Newport.....	1,000 00
25 " Newport Gas Light Company ".....	2,800 00
Total carried forward.....	\$8,050 00

Stocks brought forward.....	\$3,050 00
United States $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds.....	10,000 00
Bonds of the State of Missouri, 6 per cent.....	7,000 00
" " " Tennessee, 6 " 	8,000 00
" " " North Carolina, 6 per cent.....	8,000 00
" " Western Pacific Railroad, first mortgage, 6 per cent., gold.....	7,000 00
" " Union " " 6 " " 	1,000 00
" " Central " " 7 " " 	2,000 00
" " County of St. Louis, Missouri, 7 per cent.....	4,000 00
" " City of Chicago, Illinois, 7 " 	31,000 00
" " " Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 3-10 " 	10,000 00
" of Bay City Michigan, 10 per cent.....	10,000 00
Town of Osage, La Salle County, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	2,000 00
" Vermont, Fulton " " 10 " 	6,000 00
" Amity, " " " 10 " 	4,000 00
" Bushnell, McDonough County, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	3,000 00
" Lacon, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	5,000 00
" St. Johnsbury, Vermont, 6 per cent.....	15,000 00
" Sheldon, " 6 " 	18,000 00
" Hyde Park, " 6 " 	6,100 00
" Morristown, " 6 " 	9,000 00
" Hyde Gate, " 6 " 	7,900 00
" Hardwick, " 6 " 	7,500 00
" Bakersfield, " 6 " 	4,000 00
" Greensboro', " 6 " 	3,000 00
" Elmore, " 6 " 	1,000 00
" Walden, " 6 " 	6,000 00
" Walcot, " 6 " 	10,000 00
" Swanton, " 6 " 	20,000 00
" Concord, " 6 " 	23,000 00
First mortgage bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 7 per cent.....	20,000 00
" " Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, gold, 6 per cent.....	25,200 00
" " La Moide Valley, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury and Essex County, 6 per cent., gold.....	60,000 00
	\$356,750 00
Charged in this account at.....	311,895 93
Balance, applicable to depreciation.....	\$44,854 07

COVENTRY SAVINGS BANK, ANTHONY.

EDWARD B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$154,897 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	4,021 50		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	67,740 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	5,200 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	2,457 60		
Town notes.....	2,500 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$230,126 18	
Amount of profit on hand..		6,689 92	
	\$236,816 10	\$236,816 10	
Number of depositors.....			569
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			53
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			55
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$8,916 98
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$5,975 08	June 16, 1877	5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	1,167 53		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

30 shares Weybosset National Bank.....	\$1,000 00
57 " " National Bank of Commerce.....	2,550 00
Premiums paid for stocks.....	171 50
	\$4,021 50

**EAST GREENWICH INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,
EAST GREENWICH.**

SAMUEL M. KNOWLES, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$181,870 08	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	8,395 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	8,500 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	3,637 65	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	7,660 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	1,759 48	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$205,341 39	
Amount of profit on hand.....		6,480 82	
	\$211,822 21	\$211,822 21	
Number of depositors.....			533
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			58
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			49
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	\$6,912 88	.....	
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	5,785 17	Nov. 26, 1877	3 pr. ct. for 6 m
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	6,480 82	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$19,523 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	\$367 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	2,080 00
Greenwich National Bank, East Greenwich.....	3,448 00
United States five-twenty bonds.....	7,500 00
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad bonds.....	1,000 00
	\$16,995 00

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, PAWTUCKET.

GEORGE W. NEWELL, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,338,658 69		
Real estate.....	50,650 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	85,650 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	98,380 75		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand....	22,219 37		
Amount of deposits.....		\$1,559,017 53	
Amount of profit on hand.....		36,541 28	
	\$1,595,558 81	\$1,595,558 81	
Number of depositors.....			2,448
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			340
of \$1,000 and upwards....			458
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$20,117 30
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	39,502 45	July 18, 1877.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$285,858 69
Missouri.....	19,595 00
Massachusetts.....	33,320 00

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

State National Bank, Pawtucket, par.....	\$25,700 00
Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket, par.....	3,350 00
Pawtucket Gas Company, Pawtucket, par.....	21,060 00
First National Bank, Providence, par.....	11,000 00
Second National Bank, Providence, par.....	3,200 00
Third National Bank, Providence, par.....	11,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence, par.....	8,500 00
Commercial National Bank, Providence, par.....	2,450 00
City National Bank, Providence, par.....	600 00
Roger Williams National Bank, Providence, par.....	600 00
New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company, par.....	3,200 00
	\$85,650 00

HOPKINTON SAVINGS BANK, HOPE VALLEY.

J. B. POTTER, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$164,073 20		
Amount invested in stocks.....	9,120 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	46,983 19		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand.....	2,474 96		
Amount of deposits.....		\$220,913 53	
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,737 82	
	\$222,651 35	\$222,651 35	
Number of depositors.....			795
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			82
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			52
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$5,504 07
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$5,854 21	Nov. 19, 1877	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	1,737 82		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in First National Bank of Hopkinton..... \$9,120 00

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, NEWPORT.

S. H. NORMAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$212,617 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....			
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand...	7,682 59		
Amount of deposits.....		\$215,060 00	
Amount of profit on hand.....		5,239 59	
	\$220,299 59	\$220,299 59	
Number of depositors.....			412
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			66
of \$1,000 and upwards....			58
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$15,283 14
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$6,481 30	July, 1877	6 pr.ct. pr. an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....\$7,300 00

JACKSON INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

THEO. B. TALBOT, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$384,195 20	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	25,000 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	42,844 35	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand.....	898 01	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$424,949 88	
Due Jackson Bank.....	.....	20,263 75	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	7,723 93	
	\$452,937 56	\$452,937 56	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	794
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	145
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	118
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$8,300 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend.....	\$10,791 04	Aug. 16, 1876	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	3,862 88	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

500 shares Jackson Bank, Providence, par.....\$25,000 00

KINGSTON SAVINGS BANK, KINGSTON.

THOMAS P. WELLS, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$114,806 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	39,480 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	18,300 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	46,308 62	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	5,840 21	.....	
Excess of losses and expenses over profits.....	.....	.....	\$5,560 99
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$230,295 82	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	.....	
	\$230,295 82	\$230,295 82	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	511
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	81
of \$1,000 and upwards...	.....	.....	63
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$16,096 89
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,286 74	July 1, 1876.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	3½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	9,142 35	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois..... \$3,500 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

187 shares National Landholders' Bank stock, par.....	\$4,795 00
50 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence, cost.....	2,650 00
50 " Commercial National Bank, Providence, par.....	2,500 00
50 " Merchants National Bank, Providence, cost.....	3,050 00
150 " New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, cost.....	20,635 00
50 " Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, cost.....	5,850 00
	\$30,480 00
United States five-twenty bonds.....	\$14,300 00
Union Pacific Railroad bonds.....	4,000 00
	\$18,300 00

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$5,329,027 45		
Amount invested in stocks.....	134,900 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	438,750 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	807,543 27		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	254,902 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	36,515 91		
Real estate.....	117,302 55		
Amount of deposits.....		\$6,767,162 01	
Certificates		2,100 00	
Premium		38,673 32	
Amount of profit on hand, including surplus.....		311,005 85	
	\$7,118,941 18	\$7,118,941 18	
Number of depositors.....			10,856
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			1,556
of \$1,000 and upwards...			2,015
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$29,582 83
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	168,235 88	July 16, 1877	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	178,000 00		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois	\$344,050 00
Massachusetts.....	127,100 00
Connecticut	30,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Wiliamsport City bonds, Pennsylvania.....	\$40,000 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad bonds.....	22,000 00
City of Cincinnati bonds.....	200,000 00
Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company's bonds.....	50,000 00
Government bonds.....	126,750 00
National Bank of North America stock.....	700 00
Mechanics National Bank stock.....	1,550 00
Second National Bank stock.....	6,300 00
Fourth National Bank stock.....	20,000 00
Merchants National Bank stock.....	15,000 00
City National Bank stock.....	31,800 00
Lime Rock National Bank stock.....	5,000 00
Jackson Bank stock.....	5,000 00
Westminster Bank stock.....	15,000 00
Bank of America stock.....	5,000 00
Commercial National Bank stock.....	4,650 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company's stock.....	25,000 00

\$573,650 00

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

HENRY FOSTER, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$270,398 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	4,596 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	22,741 43	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	35,201 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	4,500 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	9,128 44	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$330,853 93	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	15,710 94	
	\$346,564 87	\$364,546 87	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	814
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	732
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	85
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$7,500 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$7,805 33	Aug. 1, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	13,245 62	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$90,600 00
Connecticut.....	15,180 00
New Jersey.....	4,000 00
Massachusetts.....	3,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

City of New Brunswick, New Jersey.....	\$990 00
City of Cincinnati.....	5,000 00
United States 1881 bonds.....	16,811 43
National Phenix Bank stock, Westerly	4,596 00
	\$27,397 43

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

R. P. SMITH, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$50,471 25		
Amount invested in stocks.....			
*Amount invested in bonds.....	10,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	6,500 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand...	\$1,778 59		
Amount of deposits.....		\$66,046 92	
Amount of profit on hand...		2,702 92	
	\$68,749 84	\$68,749 84	
Number of depositors.....			327
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			31
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			22
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$2,583 12
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$1,573 78	June, 1877.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
†Average rate of dividend for the last three years...			
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	1,042 23		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

* Bonds secured by first mortgage to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company as trustee on the real estate, mills and machinery of the Woonsocket Company, situated in the town of Woonsocket, R. I.

† Commenced business April 1st, 1875; made first dividend, for eight months, on December 1st, 1875, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; have made semi-annual dividends since then at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

CHRISTOPHER R. DROWNE, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$223,673 60	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	.....	.....	
Amount invested in bonds..	56,975 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security	19,238 69	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	1,289 65	.....	
Premium.....	1,546 25	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$288,549 91	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	14,173 28	
	\$302,723 19	\$302,723 19	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	435
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	81
of \$1,000 and upwards...	.....	.....	81
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$11,282 57
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$7,833 16	July 16, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	8,869 86	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

City of Cincinnati bonds.....	\$30,000 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's bonds.....	12,000 00
New York Central Railroad Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
United States District of Columbia bonds.....	14,975 00
	\$56,975 00

NIANTIC SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

H. P. MORGAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$247,805 24	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	34,813 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	74,112 50	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	38,937 67	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	300 00	.....	
Real estate.....	2,687 76	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	12,842 46	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$400,938 86	
Amount of profit on hand..		10,560 27	
	\$411,499 13	\$411,499 13	
Number of depositors.....			942
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			82
of \$1,000 and upwards....			108
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$12,761 78
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$9,681 78	Aug. 1, 1877.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	6,324 31	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut.....	\$43,520 00
Washington, D. C.....	4,000 00
Michigan.....	3,000 00
Kansas.....	57,921 25

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

STOCKS.		BONDS.	
Bank of Commerce, New York.....	\$2,500 00	City of Boston, Mass.....	\$11,820 00
Bank of the Republic, New York.....	3,800 00	Town of Meriden, Conn.....	15,112 50
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	6,250 00	Chicago, Vermillion and Wilmington Coal Company.....	15,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	5,200 00	Morris and Essex Railroad.....	6,420 00
National Niantic Bank, Westerly.....	13,963 50	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated bds.....	4,825 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	2,100 00	Douglas Township, Illinois.....	4,875 00
		Crawford County, Illinois.....	5,000 00
		School District No. 78, Montgomery County, Kansas.....	400 00
	\$84,813 50	Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	10,630 00
			\$74,112 50

PASCOAG SAVINGS BANK, PASCOAG.

P. O. HAWKINS, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$352,042 75		
Amount invested in stocks.....	19,742 50		
Amount invested in bonds.....	11,700 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	80,218 83		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Real estate.....	37,393 03		
Amount of cash on hand...	9,293 39		
Amount of deposits.....		\$505,500 10	
Amount of profit on hand.....		4,890 40	
	\$510,390 50	\$510,390 50	
Number of depositors.....			1,117
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			143
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			144
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$7,840 54
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,697 70	Oct. 1, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	6,096 96		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....\$81,000 00

Connecticut.....25,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—Pascoag National Bank.....\$19,742 50
 Bonds—Town of Burrillville.....11,700 00

PAWTUCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PAWTUCKET.

THOMAS MOIES, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,973,135 20	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	23,500 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	348,377 58	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand.....	15,392 97	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$2,285,944 15	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	74,461 60	
	\$2,360,405 75	\$2,360,405 75	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	3,935
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	565
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	703
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$30,000 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$57,447 97	July 15, 1877	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	15,683 68	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$259,000 00
Ohio.....	15,000 00
Massachusetts.....	37,450 00

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket.....	\$10,500 00
Fourth National Bank, Providence.....	4,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	3,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	3,000 00
	\$23,500 00

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ALBERT C. HOWARD, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,243,922 33	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	275,000 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	1,583,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	714,469 35	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	211,600 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand....	37,846 65	.....	
City of Prov., loan on notes.....	50,000 00	.....	
Bank estate.....	18,000 00	.....	
Real estate.....	47,363 13	.....	
Premium.....	42,800 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$4,149,021 42	
Amount of profit on hand.....		74,980 04	
	\$4,224,001 46	\$4,224,001 46	
Number of depositors.....			5,906
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			1,063
of \$1,000 and upwards....			1,264
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$26,030 96
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$104,860 15	July 16, 1877	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	20,327 34	.....	.....

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Sutton, Mass..... \$7,072 33

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in National Bank of Commerce of Providence, par value.....	\$125,000 00
" American National Bank of Providence, par value.....	50,000 00
" Globe National Bank of Providence, par value.....	10,000 00
" Old National Bank of Providence, par value.....	20,000 00
" Fourth National Bank of Providence, par value.....	10,000 00
" Merchants' National Bank of Providence, par value.....	10,000 00
" Grocers' and Producers' Bank of Providence, par value.....	5,000 00
" Commercial National Bank of Providence, par value.....	5,000 00
" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence.....	40,000 00
	\$275,000 00
Town of Pawtucket bonds.....	\$100,000 00
Water Loan of the City of Providence.....	800,000 00
United States 6 per cent. registered bonds of 1881.....	80,000 00
Manville Company's coupon bonds.....	180,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company's first mortgage bonds.....	150,000 00
Narragansett Hotel Company's bonds.....	100,000 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad Company's bonds.....	173,000 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company's bonds.....	100,000 00
	\$1,583,000 00

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

R. G. RANDALL, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$346,574 64	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	17,915 34	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	111,500 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	114,250 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	3,562 81	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$580,837 81	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	12,964 98	
	\$593,802 79	\$593,802 79	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	1,066
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	200
of \$1,000 and upwards... ..	.....	.....	184
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$7,599 02
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$16,527 18	Oct. 1, 1877. 6 pr.ct. pr.an.	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6½ “ “
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	6,497 46	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Bank Stocks—National Union Bank, Woonsocket, cost.....	\$2,740 17
First National Bank, Woonsocket, cost.....	5,607 75
Eagle National Bank, Providence, cost.....	1,048 50
Mechanics National Bank, Providence, cost.....	2,906 42
National Bank of North America, Providence, cost.....	3,112 50
Dry Goods Bank, New York.....	2,500 00
	\$17,915 34
Bonds—United States.....	\$30,500 00
Woonsocket town.....	21,000 00
Manville Company.....	50,000 00
Woonsocket Company.....	20,000 00
	\$111,500 00

PHENIX SAVINGS BANK, PHENIX.

H. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$163,845 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	28,600 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	26,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	108,500 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	7,212 61	.....	
Town notes.....	25,500 00	.....	
Real estate.....	2,840 22	.....	
Premium.....	339 59	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$361,464 38	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	1,373 04	
	\$362,837 42	\$362,837 42	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	756
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	118
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	101
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$6,911 10
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$8,804 58	Nov. 12, 1877	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	903 54	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	6,000 00
American National Bank, Providence.....	5,000 00
Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	1,500 00
Northern Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
State Bank, Providence.....	500 00
Liberty Bank, Providence.....	600 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence.....	4,000 00
Phenix National Bank, Phenix.....	5,000 00
	\$28,600 00
Pawtucket Valley Railroad bonds.....	\$5,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company's bonds.....	5,000 00
Woonsocket Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
United States bonds.....	6,000 00
	\$26,000 00

PRODUCERS SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

THEO. M. COOK, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$126,695 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	13,100 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	76,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	53,280 83	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	12,000 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand....	1,901 34	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$270,206 13	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	12,771 04	
	\$282,977 17	\$282,977 17	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	503
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	94
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....	.....	107
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$1,282 87
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$7,885 60	July 16, 1877.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years...	.....	.....	6½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	7,304 60	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Producers National Bank stock.....	\$13,100 00
Alabama State bonds.....	5,000 00
Minneapolis bonds.....	10,000 00
Town of Woonsocket bonds.....	21,000 00
Woonsocket Company's bonds.....	20,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
	\$89,100 00

PROVIDENCE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, PAWTUCKET.

OLNEY ARNOLD, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$2,282,538 04		
Amount invested in stocks.....	171,380 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	109,540 14		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	248,853 84		
Real estate.....	222,673 85		
Fixtures and furniture....	6,250 00		
Amount of cash due First National Bank.....	.....	\$18,209 07	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	2,979,427 14	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	43,599 66	
	\$3,041,235 87	\$3,041,235 87	
Number of depositors.....	.....		5,358
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....		652
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....		841
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....		\$49,535 73
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$80,092 04	July 16, 1877	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....		6½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	23,532 13		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....	\$26,400 00
Connecticut.....	113,420 00
New York.....	129,961 00
Illinois.....	81,930 00

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

671 shares First National Bank, Pawtucket.....	\$139,360 00
88 " Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket.....	5,810 00
120 " Slater National Bank, Pawtucket.....	19,460 00
34 " National Bank of Redemption, Boston.....	4,250 00
30 " Globe National Bank, Providence.....	2,500 00
	\$171,380 00

PROVIDENCE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

S. C. BLODGET, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$4,493,647 10		
Amount invested in stocks.....	337,900 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	2,642,987 50		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	1,063,224 98		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	122,550 00		
Amount of cash on hand....	193,453 64		
Amount of real estate.....	158,328 72		
Amount of deposits.....		\$8,805,520 08	
Amount of profit on hand....		206,571 86	
	\$9,012,091 94	\$9,012,091 94	
Number of depositors.....			20,668
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			3,509
of \$1,000 and upwards....			2,946
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$9,742 79
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$209,583 50	July 16, 1877	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	133,042 76		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois..... \$125,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

American National Bank.....	\$8,800 00
National Eagle Bank.....	12,400 00
Blackstone Canal National Bank.....	27,420 00
National Bank of Commerce.....	20,000 00
National Exchange Bank.....	40,000 00
Manufacturers National Bank.....	30,000 00
Mechanics National Bank.....	12,100 00
Merchants National Bank.....	40,000 00
Phoenix National Bank.....	3,650 00
Providence National Bank.....	15,200 00

SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

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Roger Williams National Bank.....	10,650 00.
Pawtuxet Bank.....	11,650 00
American Exchange National Bank, New York.....	25,000 00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York.....	20,000 00
National Bank State of New York, New York.....	10,000 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	50,000 00
United States bonds.....	671,987 50
Rhode Island State bonds.....	55,000 00
Maine State bonds.....	25,000 00
Iowa State bonds.....	60,000 00
Illinois State and County bonds.....	87,000 00
Ohio State bonds.....	56,000 00
New York State and County bonds.....	50,000 00
Missouri State bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Providence bonds.....	150,000 00
" New York bonds.....	49,000 00
" Brooklyn bonds.....	50,000 00
" Newport bonds.....	50,000 00
" Boston bonds.....	30,000 00
" Chicago bonds.....	25,000 00
" St. Louis bonds.....	50,000 00
" New Bedford bonds.....	50,000 00
" Springfield bonds.....	35,000 00
" Newark bonds.....	50,000 00
" Cincinnati bonds.....	100,000 00
" Indianapolis bonds.....	50,000 00
" San Francisco bonds.....	50,000 00
" St. Louis notes.....	100,000 00
Town of North Providence bonds.....	22,000 00
" Westerly bonds.....	33,000 00
" Meriden bonds.....	60,000 00
American Dock and Improvement Company's bonds.....	25,000 00
New York Central Railroad bonds.....	100,000 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad bonds.....	100,000 00
Providence and Springfield Railroad bonds.....	185,000 00
Pawtuxet Valley Railroad bonds.....	20,000 00
Carthage and Burlington Railroad bonds.....	10,000 00
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad bonds.....	10,000 00
Chicago and Alton Railroad bonds.....	14,000 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad bonds.....	50,000 00
Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company's bonds.....	50,000 00
Narragansett Hotel Company's bonds.....	40,000 00
Douglas County, Nebraska, bonds.....	25,000 00
	<u>\$2,980,887 50</u>

RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

S. H. TABOR, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$589,475 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	31,440 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds..	63,284 73	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	162,968 14	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	8,000 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	8,983 18	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$812,787 04	
Amount of profit on hand..		51,364 01	
	\$864,151 05	\$864,151 05	
Number of depositors.....			1,481
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			238
of \$1,000 and upwards...			239
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,027 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$21,975 20	June 15, 1877	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	34,722 27	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

First mortgage, 7 per cent., Social Manufacturing Company.....	\$50,000 00
" Manhattan Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Co., \$10,000.00, cost.....	10,549 73
" bond St. Louis & Minneapolis Railroad, gold, 7 per cent., \$2,000.00, cost.....	1,700 00
Chicago Sewerage Commission, 7 per cent., bond, \$1,000.00, cost.....	1,085 00
10 shares stock Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
80 " Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	4,340 00
200 " Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	5,000 00
400 " National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	21,300 00
	<u>\$94,734 73</u>

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, NEWPORT.

W. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,100,177 84	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	216,440 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	2,963,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	36,000 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	100,290 91	.....	
Banking-house.....	30,000 00	.....	
Premium account.....	24,643 75	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$4,374,616 96	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	95,935 54	
	\$4,470,552 50	\$4,470,552 50	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	5,322
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	724
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	1,211
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$32,571 26
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$126,175 94	July 21, 1877.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	31,752 81	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

BONDS.

United States 5-20, 1867, bonds.....	\$500,000 00
" currency " 	120,000 00
" 5s, 1861, " 	180,000 00
" 4½s, 1861, " 	150,000 00
" 4s, 1907, " 	100,000 00
New York City.....	445,000 00
Providence, Rhode Island.....	200,000 00
Newport, ".....	78,500 00
Boston, Massachusetts.....	30,000 00
Charlestown, ".....	50,000 00
Chelsea, ".....	50,000 00
Salem, ".....	50,000 00

SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

Malden, Massachusetts	50,000 00
Lynn, "	50,000 00
Fitchburg, "	50,000 00
Medford, "	50,000 00
Lowell, "	50,000 00
Arlington, "	50,000 00
Woburn, "	50,000 00
Lawrence, "	50,000 00
Fall River, "	50,000 00
Somerville, "	50,000 00
Springfield, "	25,000 00
Waterbury, Connecticut	50,000 00
Middletown, "	36,000 00
Meriden, "	50,000 00
New Britain, "	25,000 00
Jamestown, Rhode Island	18,000 00
Portsmouth, "	2,500 00
Chicago, Illinois	50,000 00
Brooklyn, New York	50,000 00
Newark, New Jersey	50,000 00
Jersey City, "	25,000 00
Rhode Island State	54,000 00
Maine "	20,000 00
Missouri "	19,000 00
Tennessee " \$18,000.00 for	10,000 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal	25,000 00

\$2,963,000 00

BANK STOCK.

Blackstone National Bank, Boston	\$50,000 00
Exchange, "	14,000 00
Second National, "	18,000 00
Commerce, "	13,300 00
North America, "	12,000 00
Shawmut, "	10,000 00
Metropolitan, New York	9,000 00
Continental, "	2,000 00
Commerce, "	9,400 00
Hanover, "	2,500 00
North America, "	5,000 00
Gallatin, "	5,000 00
American Exchange, New York	5,000 00
Mechanics, Providence	9,800 00
Eagle, "	2,300 00
Roger Williams, "	300 00
Weybosset, "	3,000 00
American, "	5,000 00
Mechanics, New Bedford	3,500 00
Commerce, "	1,000 00
Merchants, "	2,500 00
First National, "	14,800 00
Fall River, Fall River	6,800 00
Pacific National Bank, North Providence	1,100 00
Newport National Bank, Newport	6,840 00
First National, "	2,000 00
New England Commercial, "	3,300 00
Rhode Island, "	1,600 00

\$216,440 00

SMITHFIELD SAVINGS BANK, GREENVILLE.

WILLIAM WINSOR, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$308,767 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	29,002 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	1,000 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand...	3,130 59		
Real estate.....	12,550 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$347,721 86	
Amount of profit on hand..		6,727 73	
	\$354,449 59	\$354,449 59	
Number of depositors.....			598
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			78
of \$1,000 and upwards...			79
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$20,015.07
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$9,577 42	Nov. 1, 1877.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 ⁸ / ₁₀ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	6,677 49		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

The National Exchange Bank, Greenville, R. I., 229 shares.....	\$11,450 00
The Rhode Island National Bank, Providence, R. I., 377 shares.....	7,802 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, 75 shares.....	9,750 00
	\$29,002 00

UNION SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$484,420 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	231,250 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	48,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	82,995 32		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	34,688 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	9,429 93		
Real estate.....	38,888 21		
Amount of deposits.....		\$925,146 51	
Amount of profit on hand..		4,524 95	
	\$929,671 46	\$929,671 46	
Number of depositors.....			1,875
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			276
of \$1,000 and upwards....			304
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$19,417 97
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$25,794 36	July 16, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years...			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Union Bank, Providence.....	\$231,250 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad bonds.....	35,000 00
New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad bonds.....	10,000 00
Pawtuxet Valley Railroad bonds.....	3,000 00
	\$279,250 00

WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WAKEFIELD.

D. M. C. STEDMAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$154,837 20		
Amount invested in stocks.....	64,300 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	15,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	109,641 96		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand.....			
Due Wakefield Nat'l Bank.....		\$5,234 52	
Amount of deposits.....		331,033 92	
Amount of profit on hand.....		7,510 72	
	\$343,779 16	\$343,779 16	
Number of depositors.....			847
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			120
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			53
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$5,687 65
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$16,434 37	Oct. 3, 1877.	5 pr.ct. 1 year.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	6,500 49		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Minnesota.....	\$700 00
Iowa.....	1,500 00
Kansas.....	1,400 00
Nebraska.....	1,400 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Niantic Bank, Westerly.....	\$6,000 00
Wakefield National Bank.....	5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence, including premium.....	10,370 00
Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	3,150 00
American National Bank, Providence.....	5,500 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	3,880 00
City National Bank, Providence.....	6,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	12,000 00
Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	12,000 00
	\$64,300 00
United States five-twenty bonds.....	\$5,000 00
Narragansett Pier Railroad first mortgage bonds.....	10,000 00
	\$15,000 00

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WARREN.

W. P. FREEBORN, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$328,913 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	23,500 00		
Amount invested in bonds..	83,600 00		
Amount loaned on personal security	221,310 06		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	46,163 89		
Amount of cash on hand...	8,383 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$700,563 36	
Amount of profit on hand..		11,306 59	
	\$711,869 95	\$711,869 95	
Number of depositors.....			1,330
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			178
of \$1,000 and upwards....			230
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$6,000 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$16,941 48	Nov. 5, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	8,724 28		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts..... \$21,870 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

First mortgage bonds Morris Run Coal Company.....	\$3,000 00
" " New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.....	10,000 00
" " Smithfield Manufacturing Company.....	5,000 00
" " Providence and Springfield Railroad Company.....	11,600 00
United States 6 per cent. registered bonds.....	54,000 00
	\$83,600 00
Old National Bank, Providence.....	\$2,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	1,000 00
Fourth National Bank, Providence.....	5,000 00
Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	1,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	2,000 00
American National Bank, Providence.....	8,000 00
National Eagle Bank, Providence.....	1,500 00
First National Bank, Warren.....	1,000 00
	\$23,500 00

WARWICK INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WARWICK.

M. FIFIELD, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$771,728 55	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	134,075 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	26,297 75	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	175,471 45	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Real estate.....	71,000 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	17,841 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$1,171,104 25	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	25,309 50	
	\$1,196,413 75	\$1,196,413 75	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	2,010
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	305
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	299
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$25,511 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend.....	\$29,110 60	Nov. 24, 1877	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	25,309 50	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Merchants National Bank of Providence.....	\$5,400 00
Mechanics National Bank of Providence.....	1,450 00
National Bank of Commerce of Providence.....	26,100 00
Globe National Bank of Providence.....	10,500 00
American National Bank of Providence.....	25,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank of Providence.....	4,525 00
Northern Bank of Providence.....	10,000 00
National Bank of North America of Providence.....	35,000 00
Centreville National Bank of Warwick.....	16,100 00
	\$184,075 00
United States bonds, par value, \$25,000.00, cost.....	\$26,297 75

WESTERLY SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

S. F. PERRY, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$544,328 60	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	81,050 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	238,050 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	50,355 90	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	13,082 29	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	20,445 04	.....	
Premium	5,417 25	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$901,058 06	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	51,671 02	
	\$952,729 08	\$952,729 08	
Number of depositors.....			1,895
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			258
of \$1,000 and upwards..			252
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,000 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$22,279 09	June 1, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years..			5½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	31,488 21	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut.....	\$140,573 00
Massachusetts.....	1,240 00
Michigan.....	6,000 00
Indiana.....	16,800 00
Illinois.....	102,300 00
West Virginia.....	5,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

American National Bank, Providence.....	\$5,000 00
Blackstone Canal National Bank, Providence.....	2,000 00
City National Bank, Providence.....	2,000 00
Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
Eagle National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00

SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

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First National Bank, Providence.....	2,000 00
Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	10,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	5,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	3,750 00
Third National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
American Exchange National Bank, New York.....	5,000 00
Continental National Bank, New York.....	3,000 00
Merchants National Bank, New York.....	2,000 00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York.....	1,500 00
National Bank of Commerce, New York.....	10,000 00
National Bank of Republic, New York.....	3,800 00
National Mechanics Banking Association, New York.....	2,000 00
National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.....	6,000 00
Stocks.....	\$81,050 00
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.....	\$10,000 00
Boston and Maine Railroad.....	10,000 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	9,000 00
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.....	1,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.....	9,500 00
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad.....	14,000 00
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.....	4,700 00
Morris and Essex Railroad.....	5,000 00
New Jersey Midland Railroad.....	2,000 00
New York Central and Harlem River Railroad.....	20,000 00
New London Northern Railroad.....	8,000 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad.....	5,000 00
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad.....	3,400 00
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.....	9,700 00
Toledo and Wabash Railroad.....	550 00
Union Pacific Railroad.....	4,500 00
New York Mutual Gas Light Company.....	5,000 00
School District No. 1, Westerly.....	25,500 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	8,000 00
City of Portsmouth, Ohio.....	9,700 00
City of Toledo, Ohio.....	3,500 00
United States bonds.....	70,000 00
Bonds.....	\$238,050 00

WICKFORD SAVINGS BANK, WICKFORD.

S. B. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$328,726 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	61,047 35		
Amount invested in bonds.....	56,561 84		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	33,134 07		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	11,175 00		
Amount of cash on hand....	15,921 75		
Real estate.....	16,013 01		
Deposit at R. I. Hospital Trust Company.....	5,472 65		
School Districts Nos. 3 and 4, N. K., loan.....	2,952 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$516,094 04	
Amount of profit on hand....		14,909 63	
	\$531,003 67	\$531,003 67	
Number of depositors.....			1,057
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			141
of \$1,000 and upwards....			157
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$6,322 01
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,771 07	July 1, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6¼ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	2,797 04		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Brooklyn, N. Y..... \$5,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

8 shares	Wickford National Bank.....	\$800 00
24 "	Fourth National Bank, Providence.....	2,400 00
102 "	National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	5,108 80
80 "	American National Bank, Providence.....	4,000 00
80 "	Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
10 "	Westminster Bank, Providence.....	500 00

SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

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50 shares	Lime Rock National Bank, Providence.....	\$2,500 00
32 "	Globe National Bank, Providence.....	1,600 00
60 "	Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	3,000 00
30 "	Rhode Island National Bank, Providence.....	750 00
100 "	National Bank of North America, Providence.....	5,000 00
17 "	Manufacturers National Bank, Providence.....	1,700 00
100 "	Commercial National Bank, Providence.....	5,187 75
100 "	National Bank of Commerce, New York.....	10,000 00
50 "	American Exchange National Bank, New York.....	5,000 00
50 "	Merchants National Bank, New York.....	2,500 00
80 "	Fourth National Bank, New York.....	8,000 00

Total.....	\$61,047 35
------------	-------------

9,000	New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad, first mortgage, 6 per cent.	
	bonds, cost.....	\$8,561 84
United States bonds, 6s of 1881.....		3,000 00
" " 5-20s.....		29,000 00
" " 10-40s.....		6,000 00
Smithfield Manufacturing Company's, 7 per cent., bonds.....		10,000 00

Total.....	\$56,561 84
------------	-------------

WOONSOCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WOONSOCKET.

L. W. BALLOU, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,728,185 68		
Amount invested in stocks.....	104,100 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	659,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	683,559 85		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	151,504 00		
Amount of cash on hand....	28,222 62		
School Districts	18,000 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$3,245,428 90	
Amount of profit on hand..		127,143 25	
	\$3,372,572 15	\$3,372,572 15	
Number of depositors.....			6,713
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			997
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			1,041
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,000 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$92,588 39	Nov. 1, 1877.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	109,484 62		

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts..... \$75,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

old National Bank, Providence.....	\$10,000 00	United States, 20 years, 6 per cent., 1881, bonds.....	\$50,000 00
Fourth National Bank, Providence....	20,000 00	City of Chicago, 7 per cent., bonds...	50,000 00
Nat. Bank of North America, Prov....	11,000 00	" Newport, 7 3-10 per cent., bds...	100,000 00
Weybosset National Bank, Providence	1,000 00	" Covington, 7 3-10 per ct., bds...	65,000 00
Roger Williams National Bank, Prov...	3,750 00	" Minneapolis, 8 per cent., bds...	120,000 00
Manufacturers' National Bank, Prov...	16,000 00	" Newark, 7 per cent., bonds...	100,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Prov....	10,000 00	Town of Woonsocket, 7 per ct., bds...	84,000 00
American National Bank, Providence...	13,000 00	Bernon Mfg Co., 7 per ct. mort. bds...	30,000 00
Globe National Bank, Providence.....	3,250 00	Social Mfg Co., 7 per ct. mort. bds...	30,000 00
National Eagle Bank, Providence.....	2,500 00	Woonsocket Co., 7 per ct. mort. bds...	30,000 00
National Globe Bank, Woonsocket....	7,500 00		
First National Bank, Woonsocket....	3,000 00		
Woonsocket Nat. Bank, Woonsocket...	3,100 00		
	\$104,100 00		\$659,000 00

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY.

WILLIAM BINNEY, *President.*
 ALEX. FARNUM, *Vice-President.*
 CHAS. H. SHELDON, JR., *Secretary.*

RESOURCES.

Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$942,000 00
Amount invested in stocks.....	40,700 00
Amount invested in bonds.....	2,850,526 00
Amount loaned on personal security.....	2,222,002 80
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property....	19,400 00
Amount of cash on hand, including balances with cor- respondents	210,251 50
Other resources, items not returnable under the law...	226,215 31
	\$6,511,095 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$500,000 00
Amount of profit on hand:—	
Reserve capital.....	\$125,000 00
Profit and loss	62,191 61
Guarantee account.....	52,401 75
Amount of deposits on participation.....	3,266,630 00
Other liabilities, items not returnable under the law...	2,504,872 25
	\$6,511,095 61

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of depositors on participation.....	1,081
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	236
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	655
Largest amount due to any one depositor	\$105,388 87
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend:—	
\$85,329.08; November 10, 1877; 5 pr. ct. pr. an.	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	5½ “ “
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend...	\$238,193 36
Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—	
Illinois.....	\$307,200 00
Ohio.....	35,000 00
Iowa.....	242,600 00
	584,800 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock of American Print Works.....	\$4,700 00
“ “ Fall River Iron Works Company.....	32,000 00
“ “ Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	4,000 00
United States Bonds.....	600,000 00
State Bonds.....	435,000 00
County Bonds.....	25,000 00
Municipal Bonds.....	668,000 00
Railroad Bonds.....	350,276 00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	772,250 00
	\$2,801,226 00

AGGREGATE OF THIRTY-NINE INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS,

*Showing Amount of Deposits and Number of Depositors in the Savings
Institutions of Rhode Island, on Friday, November 30, 1877.*

NAME AND LOCATION.	AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS.	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.
Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$69,732 04	388
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	36,716 41	285
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol....	348,821 94	1,192
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	780,467 80	1,039
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket..	297,272 32	544
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	1,902,005 19	2,694
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	463,272 58	1,440
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	230,126 18	569
*Cranston Savings Bank, Providence.....	708,368 77	4,400
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, E. Greenwich	205,341 39	533
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	1,559,017 53	2,448
*Franklin Ins. for Savings, Providence....	758,608 21	5,771
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Wyoming.....	220,913 53	795
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	215,060 00	412
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence	424,949 88	794
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	230,295 82	511
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	6,767,162 01	10,856
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	330,853 93	814
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	66,046 92	327
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence	288,549 91	435
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	400,938 86	942
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	505,500 10	1,117
Pawtucket Ins. for Savings, Pawtucket....	2,285,944 15	3,935
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,149,021 42	5,906
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket	580,837 81	1,066
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	361,464 38	756
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	270,206 13	503
Providence Co. Savings Bank, Pawtucket..	2,979,427 14	5,358
Providence Ins. for Savings, Providence...	8,805,520 08	20,688
Rhode Island Ins. for Savings, Providence.	812,787 04	1,481
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	4,374,616 96	5,322
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	347,721 86	598
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	925,146 51	1,875
Wakefield Ins. for Savings, Wakefield....	331,033 92	847
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren...	700,563 36	1,330
Warwick Ins. for Savings, Centreville....	1,171,104 25	2,010
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	901,058 06	1,895
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	516,094 04	1,057
Woonsocket Ins. for Savings, Woonsocket.	3,245,428 90	6,713
	\$49,567,997 33	99,646

* In liquidation.

INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

A SUMMARY OF THE CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND, ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate.....	\$28,572,395 85
Bank and other Stocks.....	2,463,450 59
National, State, City and Town Bonds.....	7,695,971 36
Railroad and other Bonds.....	2,118,042 01
City, Town and District Notes.....	101,552 00
Loans on Personal Security.....	7,131,509 75
Loans on Collaterals.....	1,268,379 02
Cash on hand.....	711,942 17
Real Estate.....	925,620 86
Miscellaneous.....	123,523 12
	\$51,112,386 73

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors.....	\$49,567,997 33
Amount due National Banks.....	66,040 49
Amount due on Certificates.....	2,100 00
Amount of other Liabilities.....	38,673 32
Profits or excess of Assets over Liabilities.....	1,437,575 59
	\$51,112,386 73

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Savings Institutions in the State.....	39
Whole number of Depositors.....	99,646
Number of Depositors of \$500, and under \$1,000....	13,992
Number of Depositors of \$1,000, and upwards.....	14,454
Average to each Depositor.....	497 44
Largest amount due any one Depositor.....	49,535 73
Decrease of Deposits from previous year.....	943,982 08
Average rate per cent. of last Dividend, a fraction over 5 per ct. per an.	219
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year	
of those depositing less than \$500 each.....	363
Increase in number of Depositors from previous year	
of those depositing more than \$500, and less than \$1,000.....	406
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year	
of those depositing \$1,000, and upwards.....	262
Amount loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate in other States.....	\$2,474,277 75

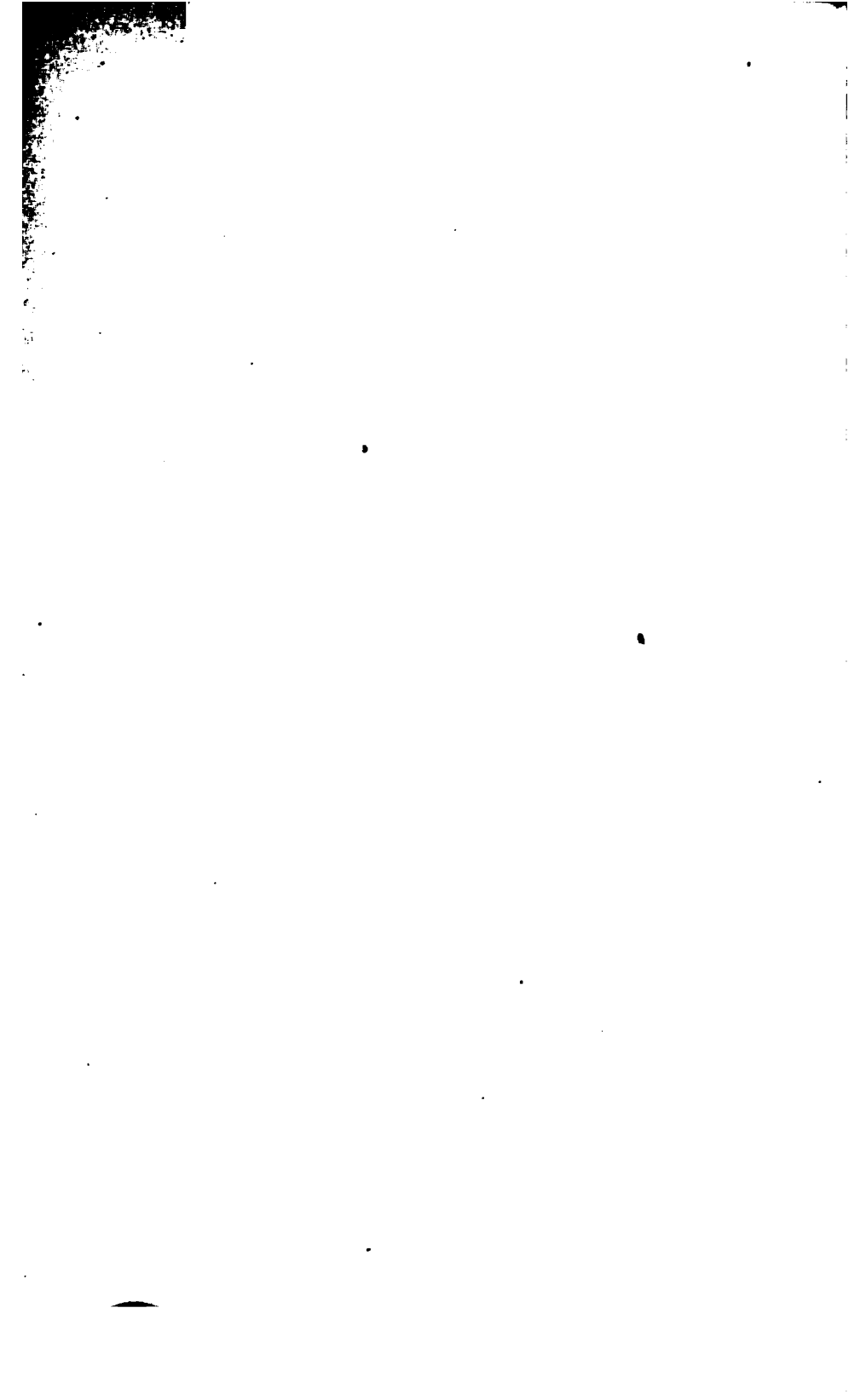
TABLE SHOWING THE LARGEST AMOUNT DUE TO ANY ONE DEPOSITOR FROM
EACH SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE STATE, WITH THE EXCEPTION
OF THE CRANSTON AND FRANKLIN, OF PROVIDENCE,
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$3,353 66
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	2,791 45
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol	3,410 37
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	28,000 00
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket.....	8,762 50
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	25,806 17
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	10,668 44
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	8,916 98
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, East Greenwich..	6,912 88
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket	20,117 30
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Wyoming	5,504 07
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	15,283 14
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence.....	8,300 00
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	16,096 89
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	29,582 83
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	7,500 00
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	2,583 12
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	11,282 57
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly	12,761 78
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	7,840 54
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	30,000 00
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	26,030 96
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	7,599 02
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	6,911 10
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	4,282 87
Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	49,535 73
Providence Institution for Savings, Providence.....	9,742 79
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	10,027 00
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	32,571 26
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	20,015 07
Union Savings Bank, Providence	19,417 97
Wakefield Institution for Savings, Wakefield.....	5,687 65
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren	6,000 00
Warwick Institution for Savings, Centreville.....	25,511 00
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly	10,000 00
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	6,322 01
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket	10,000 00

 SEE TABLE ON NEXT PAGE.

A TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS OF
TO THIS DEPARTMENT, GIVING ALSO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS:

NAMES AND LOCATION.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 1, 1868.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 8, 1869.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 1, 1870.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 6, 1871.	No. of Depositors.
Ashaway Savings B'k. Ashaway.							\$6,906 71	94
Bristol Co. Savings B'k. Bristol.	\$174,289 34	901	\$175,312 79	904	\$175,084 00	870	189,811 72	877
Citizens Savings Bank, Prov.							58,035 25	117
Citizens Savings Inst., Woon-								
socket.	214,066 58	561	251,815 22	614	284,763 78	667	325,420 22	709
City Savings Bank, Providence.	1,465,407 74	2,606	1,545,632 78	2,734	1,785,987 71	2,896	2,008,830 10	3,076
Coddington Savings Bank, New-								
port.	294,468 61	1,279	270,564 75	1,348	317,832 50	1,425	406,755 66	1,522
Coventry Savings B'k. Anthony.								
Cranston Savings Bank, Prov.							259,760 96	79
E. Greenwich Inst. for Savings,								
East Greenwich.	87,980 58	352	96,789 26	400	106,237 73	414	126,904 51	431
Franklin Sav'g B'k. Pawtucket.	506,126 90	1,245	585,334 94	1,306	734,409 09	1,419	970,475 17	1,661
Franklin Inst. for Sav'g, Prov.	1,621,903 01	4,935	1,912,006 22	5,617	2,198,531 10	6,044	2,570,351 76	6,623
Hopkinton Sav'g B'k. Wyom'g.							75,354 48	30
Island Savings Bank, Newport.								
Jackson Inst. for Savings, Prov.							36,900 00	12
Kingston Savings B'k. Kingston.	97,362 91	326	118,182 86	361	149,810 61	401	172,297 94	447
Mechanics Savings Bank, Prov.	2,635,073 28	5,899	3,005,090 21	6,318	3,472,806 57	7,848	4,018,237 13	7,415
Mechanics Sav'g B'k. Westerly.								
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woon-								
socket.							14,638 00	32
Merchants Savings Bank, Prov.							135,274 54	28
Niantic Savings B'k. Westerly.							437,500 22	76
Pascoag Savings B'k. Pascoag.	108,308 27	472	259,774 26	621	322,355 36	635	437,500 22	76
Pawtucket Inst. for Savings.	1,088,980 01	2,840	1,196,601 79	2,900	1,368,915 48	3,204	1,672,632 18	3,766
Peoples Savings Bank, Prov.	2,906,040 27	5,924	3,108,108 02	6,081	3,345,392 07	6,168	3,663,967 04	6,363
Peoples Savings Bank, Woon-								
socket.	222,814 92	627	293,522 93	765	335,466 23	789	401,420 16	96
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.	206,050 52	608	235,622 42	651	267,194 99	683	302,069 54	62
Producers Savings Bank, Woon-								
socket.							173,019 22	361
Providence Inst. for Savings.	4,918,168 85	16,484	5,017,130 82	16,551	5,252,808 62	16,496	5,709,063 61	16,978
Providence Co. Savings Bank,								
Pawtucket.	1,666,496 70	3,874	1,826,787 95	3,657	2,228,854 64	3,966	2,765,569 04	4,749
R. I. Inst. for Savings, Prov.	306,794 22	548	410,935 22	711	550,374 19	937	687,707 77	1,222
Savings Bank of Newport, New-								
port.	1,940,027 04	3,638	2,175,504 99	3,905	2,387,741 57	4,084	2,733,591 39	4,365
Smithfield Savings Bank, Green-								
ville.								
Union Savings Bank, Prov.	391,976 96	546	547,424 00	761	806,577 35	1,105	1,073,749 27	1,470
Wakefield Institution for Sav'g,								
Wakefield.	152,477 11	494	168,047 46	527	202,320 16	574	237,408 35	600
Warwick Inst. for Savings, Cen.	876,761 52	2,086	963,314 90	2,118	1,050,302 44	2,304	1,198,218 59	2,428
Woonsocket Inst. for Savings.	1,580,573 07	4,610	1,818,652 63	4,963	2,048,536 09	5,320	2,345,294 18	5,968
Warren Inst. for Savings.	183,687 37	704	223,343 71	812	295,256 85	938	391,625 29	1,061
Westerly Savings Bank.	426,730 49	1,486	522,738 74	1,736	650,223 64	1,915	743,050 73	1,967
Wickford Savings Bank.	306,712 73	909	343,029 29	987	378,182 43	1,014	392,192 19	1,000
	24,408,635 95	63,501	27,067,072 18	67,228	30,708,501 38	72,891	36,222,703 11	79,676



PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 5.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

OF

RHODE ISLAND,

1877.

OFFICE, 104 NORTH MAIN STREET, (ROOM NO. 10,) PROVIDENCE.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Names of past members in small capitals, of present members in *italics*. * Deceased.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF RE-APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF RESIGNATION.	END OF TERM.
JONATHAN BRAYTON.....	Warwick.....	May Session, 1869		March 18, 1871.	
THOMAS A. DOYLE, Chairman.....	Providence.....	May Session, 1869		April 11, 1871.	
JAMES M. PENDLETON.....	Westerly.....	May Session, 1869		April 19, 1871.	
HENRY H. FAY.....	Newport.....	May Session, 1869	June 1, 1870	April 20, 1871.	
* HENRY W. LOTHROP.....	Providence.....	May Session, 1869		May 11, 1874.	
EDWIN M. SNOW, Secretary.....	Providence.....	June 1, 1869		November 20, 1872.	
EDWARD D. PEARCE, Chairman.....	East Providence.....	May Session, 1871.			June 1, 1874.
HORACE BABCOCK.....	Westerly.....	May Session, 1871.	June 1, 1872	May, 1876	
SAMUEL W. CHURCH.....	Bristol.....	May Session, 1869	June 1, 1871.		June 1, 1877.
Job Kenyon.....	Warwick.....	May Session, 1871.	June 1, 1873		June 1, 1879.
Thomas Coggeshall.....	Newport.....	May Session, 1871.	June 1, 1876		June 1, 1882.
William H. Hopkins.....	Providence.....	May Session, 1874.	June 1, 1875		June 1, 1881.
George I. Chase, Chairman.....	Providence.....	May Session, 1874.			June 1, 1880.
James M. Pendleton.....	Westerly.....	May Session, 1876			June 1, 1878.
Stephen B. Weedon.....	Providence.....	May Session, 1877.			June 5, 1880.
Allen C. Mathewson.....	Barrington.....	May Session, 1877.			June 5, 1882.
Alfred B. Chalmers.....	Wickford.....	May Session, 1877.			June 5, 1883.
William W. Chapin, Secretary.....	Providence.....	January 1, 1878.			

The Secretary is appointed by the Board, and in *ex-officio* a member thereof. His term of office has no specified limit, depending upon the pleasure of the Board.

Board of State Charities and Corrections

OF

RHODE ISLAND.

CHAIRMAN:

GEORGE I. CHACE.

SECRETARY:

WILLIAM W. CHAPIN.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:

ALLEN C. MATHEWSON, BARRINGTON.....Term expires June 5, 1883.
ALFRED B. CHADSEY, WICKFORD.....Term expires June 5, 1883.
THOMAS COGGESHALL, NEWPORT.....Term expires June 1, 1882.
WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, PROVIDENCE.....Term expires June 1, 1881.
GEORGE I. CHACE, PROVIDENCE.....Term expires June 1, 1880.
STEPHEN R. WEEDEN, PROVIDENCE.....Term expires June 5, 1880.
JOB KENYON, WARWICK.....Term expires June 1, 1879.
JAMES M. PENDLETON, WESTERLY.....Term expires June 1, 1878.
WILLIAM W. CHAPIN, PROVIDENCE.....

Agent of State Charities and Corrections:

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN, PROVIDENCE.

Superintendent of the State Institutions in Cranston:

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL.

Warden of the State Prison:

NELSON VIALI.

Deputy Warden, State Prison:

T. PAIGE DODGE.

Chaplain, State Prison:

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Physician, State Prison:

GEORGE W. CARR.

Deputy Superintendent, Workhouse and House of Correction:

* * * * *

Deputy Superintendent, Insane Asylum:

FREDERICK W. PERRY.

Deputy Superintendent, Almshouse:

WILLIAM G. WARD.

Chaplain, State Farm:

JAMES PIERCE ROOT.

Physician, State Farm:

GEORGE T. PERRY.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first and third Fridays of each month.

Office of the Board, No. 104 North Main street, Room No. 10, Providence. Office hours from 9

A. M. to 2 P. M.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of State Charities and Corrections.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, etc.,
at its January Session, 1878 :*

The Board of State Charities and Corrections respectfully present their report for the year ending December 31, 1877, as required by the Public Laws, (Chap. 603, Sec. 13.)

At the January session, 1877, was passed "An act providing for the government and control of the State institutions in the town of Cranston." This act forms Chapter 603 of the Public Laws; and may be found in the schedule of the January session, pages 121-131, and in the appendix at the end of this report. It went into effect June 5, 1877.

By the provisions of the act the Board of State Charities and Corrections is re-constituted. The former members retain their positions for the terms for which they were appointed; and two members, namely, one from the county of Providence, and one from the State at large, are added to the Board; making the number, at present, nine.

The act also provides (Sec. 6,) that "the oversight, management and control of the State prison and Providence County jail, shall be vested in the Board of State Charities and Corrections," in addition to their former duties.

The title of Superintendent of State Charities and Corrections is changed to Agent of State Charities and Corrections; and that of Superintendent of the State Farm is changed to Superintendent of the State Institutions in Cranston, (Sec. 9.)

The other portions of the new law relate, mainly, to details of management.

At the May session, His Excellency Governor Van Zandt appointed Mr. Stephen R. Weeden, of Providence, the additional member from the county of Providence, for three years; and Mr. Alfred B. Chadsey, of Wickford, from the State at large, for six years.

Mr. Samuel W. Church, of Bristol, whose term expired June 1, positively declined a reappointment; and Mr. Allen C. Mathewson, of Barrington, was appointed by the Governor, in his place, for six years. At a meeting of the board, held June 1, the following resolutions, offered by the chairman, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Hon. Samuel W. Church, who has been a member of this board during the entire period of its existence, has signified his purpose of retiring from it; and, whereas, our earnest wishes, repeatedly expressed, have been insufficient to induce him to change that purpose, therefore,

Resolved, That, in leaving us, he carries with him our warm regards and our best wishes for his continued prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That, while we shall miss his kindly and genial presence, his wise counsels, and his accustomed companionship in all our labors, it shall be our aim to emulate the example of fidelity and devotion to our common trust, which he has so constantly set before us.

Resolved, That it is our earnest hope that his interest in these institutions, for which he has so long and so efficiently labored, may remain unabated; and that he will find it convenient, hereafter, to be frequently with us, to encourage and cheer us in our work; sure, at all times, of a hearty welcome.

At a meeting held June 15, Prof. George I. Chace, Chairman of the Board under the former organization, after calling to order, spoke as follows:

"The Board of State Charities and Corrections enters to-day on a new era in its history; an era of greater responsibilities, of increased labor, of higher trusts. Another institution has been added to those heretofore under its charge. I hold in my hand a communication

from the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison, which, with your permission, I will read:

PROVIDENCE, June 5, 1877.

PROF. GEORGE I. CHACE,

Chairman of the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison, and in their behalf, to transfer, through you, to the Board of State Charities and Corrections, the custody and charge of the State Prison and the Providence County Jail, with all the property appertaining thereto. * * * * *

I am, dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours,

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY.

For the Inspectors of the R. I. State Prison.

“We are fortunate in receiving this added institution in so excellent condition from the hands of gentlemen, who have understood so well its needs, and have so carefully and faithfully attended to them. We are also fortunate in having, with this increased responsibility, a large accession of strength. One of our number, who has been in Europe during the past year, and upon whose clear judgment and sound practical sense we have been accustomed to rely with so great confidence, is to-day with us. Of the new members, now for the first time present, one brings to us the experience and wisdom, gathered from more than a decade of devoted and faithful service on the Board of Prison Inspectors. Others come, not only with large intelligence and ability in the management of affairs, but with special qualifications of a high order for particular departments of service. While we realize, therefore, the extent and magnitude of the work before us, —a work that will tax the best energies of every one of us, I think we may look forward with cheerfulness and hope to its successful performance.

Our first business, this morning, will be to organize under the new act; by choosing a chairman and secretary, appointing standing committees, and adopting rules and regulations for the guidance of the board in the transaction of business.”

Prof. George I. Chace was then reelected Chairman, and William W. Chapin, Secretary.

The following Rules and Regulations, relating to the organization of the Board and the duties of its members, were adopted:

The Board of State Charities and Corrections shall be organized as follows:

1. There shall be a Chairman, a Secretary and seven standing committees; namely, a Committee on the Farm; a Committee on Supplies; a Committee on Buildings and Repairs; a Committee on Labor and Discipline; a Committee on Finance and Accounts; a Committee on Hygiene; and a Committee on Schools and on Moral and Religious Instruction.

2. The Board shall meet at the State Farm, on the first Friday, and at the office in the city of Providence, on the third Friday, of each month; unless otherwise ordered by vote. Special meetings may be ordered by vote; or, in cases of emergency, by the Chairman; or by the Secretary in the absence of the Chairman. A majority of all the members shall constitute a quorum at any regular meeting.

3. The Chairman shall be elected by the Board, and shall preside at their meetings; but shall not vote except in case of a tie. He shall appoint the standing committees, of which he shall be *ex-officio* a member; and may be present at their meetings, and shall have a vote in the committees.

4. The Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board, shall keep the records of the meetings of the Board and of the meetings of committees, when so requested; and an account of all moneys received and expended. He shall keep such books of account, in such manner, and according to such system, as shall be directed by the Committee on Finance and Accounts. He shall collect all moneys due, giving receipts therefor, and shall pay such moneys into the State treasury, as required by law.

He shall, under the direction of the appropriate Committees, make all the purchases of supplies and material for the institutions and for the farm; but, by consent of the appropriate committee, may delegate the authority to a member or employé of the Board.

He shall, as soon as practicable, after the end of each quarter of the year, make to the Board a classified statement of the amounts of money received and expended, the amount of indebtedness, and the balance of resources available for the use of the Board.

He shall receive and report at each meeting all applications and communications to the Board; including reports of the Superintendent of the State Institutions, the Agent of State Charities and Corrections, and the Warden of the State Prison, and all other matters to be acted upon.

He shall prepare an annual report to the Board, and also the report of the Board to the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Board.

5. The Committee on the Farm shall have charge of all matters relating to the cultivation of the land and the raising of crops; the making of drains and the utilization of sewage; the planting of fruit and ornamental trees, and the purchase of live stock, teams and farm implements.

6. The Committee on Supplies shall have charge of all matters relating to the purchase and use of supplies; and it shall be their duty to look after the physical comfort of the inmates so far as food, clothing and bedding, and the condition of the dormitories and cells are concerned.

7. The Committee on Buildings and Repairs shall have charge of the plans and construction of such new buildings as may be ordered by the Board; the removal or destruction of such as may become useless; the repairs and alterations which may be needed; and, in general, of everything that appertains to construction and repairs.

8. The Committee on Labor and Discipline shall have charge of all matters connected with the labor of the inmates, not working upon the land; including the making of contracts for the same authorized by the Board, the duties and obligations of contractors, and the hours of labor; and of everything relating to correction and punishment.

It shall be their duty to see that the inmates of the institutions are treated with kindness, and that no unnecessary or excessive punishments are inflicted in the prison, and in the workhouse and house of correction.

9. The Committee on Finance and Accounts shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the Board; the accounts of the Secretary and of all the employés of the Board; the business of the Board with cities, towns and individuals, regarding the board and clothing of both sane and insane paupers; and shall, in their discretion by one of their number, examine and approve all the bills of expenditure of the Board, which shall be presented by the Secretary before being sent to the State Auditor for payment.

10. The Committee on Hygiene shall have charge of all matters relating to the health of the inmates and the treatment of those diseased, and to the ventilation, drainage and cleanliness of the buildings. It shall be their duty, conjointly with the Committee on Supplies, to examine the food of the inmates as regards both the material thereof, and the manner of cooking it.

11. The Committee on Schools and on Moral and Religious Instruction, shall have charge of all matters connected with the religious services on Sunday; with the schools that may be established at the different institutions, and the instruction of the children in the almshouse; and with the selection of suitable books and other reading matter, and the care of the books.

It shall be their duty to watch over the moral welfare of the inmates; to recommend and direct the employment of every feasible means for their improvement; to do all in their power to elevate their minds; and especially to use their utmost efforts to reform the characters of the inmates of the prison and of the workhouse and house of correction.

12. The several committees,—acting as committees, and not as individuals,—shall have authority to confer with and direct the executive officers employed by the Board in all matters appertaining to their respective duties; but all important measures, outside of the usual routine business of the different departments, shall come before the Board at a regular meeting.

13. In compliance with a portion of Section 17, Chapter 603, of the public laws, which is as follows: "One or more members of said Board shall, at

least twice a month, visit the prison, examine into the condition of the prisoners, hear any complaints that they may make, and see that the rules and regulations of the prison are strictly observed; and the person or persons so visiting shall keep a particular record of such visits and the complaints made to them by the prisoners, whether well or ill-founded, in a book kept for that purpose, open to the inspection of the whole Board, and to be filed with the records of said Board," it shall be the duty of each member in turn—excepting the Chairman and Secretary—to visit the prison, as by law prescribed; but the Chairman or Secretary may take the place of a member at his request, or one member may take the place of another.

This rule shall be extended to the other institutions at the State Farm.

14. The order of business at the regular meetings shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the record of the preceding meeting.
2. Reports of executive officers.
3. Reading and hearing petitions for release.
4. Reports of standing and of special committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

15. These rules may be changed by vote, at any regular meeting of the Board, notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting.

The Standing Committees were appointed by the Chairman, as follows:

Committee on the Farm—Messrs. CHADSEY, HOPKINS and MATHEWSON.

Committee on Supplies—Messrs. HOPKINS and CHAPIN.

Committee on Buildings and Repairs—Messrs. PENDLETON and KENYON.

Committee on Labor and Discipline—Messrs. COGGESHALL and CHAPIN.

Committee on Hygiene—Messrs. KENYON and WEEDEN.

Committee on Schools and on Moral and Religious Instruction—Messrs. WEEDEN and CHADSEY.

Committee on Finance and Accounts—Messrs. MATHEWSON, COGGESHALL and PENDLETON.

The following officers were reappointed by the Board:

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Superintendent of the State Institutions in Cranston.

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN, Agent of State Charities and Corrections.

NELSON VIALI, Warden of the State Prison.

JAMES PIERCE ROOT, Chaplain of the State Institutions in Cranston.

GEORGE T. PERRY, Physician of the State Institutions in Cranston.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Chaplain of the State Prison (until its removal to State Farm.)

GEORGE W. CARR, Physician of the State Prison (until its removal to State Farm.)

FREDERICK W. PERRY, Deputy Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane.

WILLIAM G. WARD, Deputy Superintendent of the Almshouse.

TIMOTHY PAIGE DODGE, Deputy Warden of the State Prison.

The office of Deputy Superintendent of the Workhouse and House of Correction has been vacant since April 1, and that of Farmer during the year. The duties of both of these offices have been performed by the Superintendent of the State Institutions, in addition to his own.

CONSTRUCTION.

Addition to the Cottage for Excited Patients at the Asylum for the Insane.

This building is of wood, with tinned roof; and is 40 feet long by 30 feet wide. It contains two dining-rooms, one for men and one for women; with pantries attached, in which are sinks, closets, &c. Formerly the inmates of the cottage were obliged to go, in all weathers, to the pavilions for their meals.

The work was done, mostly, by contract. The steam-heating apparatus and plumbing, however, were put in, and the foundations laid by inmates of the Workhouse; and the closets, sinks, tables, &c., were made, and the painting done, by inmates of the Asylum. The cost of the building was \$1,089.84.

Piggery.—A building, in which swine could be comfortably sheltered and conveniently cared for, has long been needed. One has been constructed during the year, which fulfils these requirements very satisfactorily. It is complete with the exception of plastering. The building is connected with the barn, standing at a right angle with the wing on the south side; and is 102 feet in length by 32 feet in width. It is built of the same material as the barn, the walls being of stone, and the covering of the roof slate. The interior is divided into twenty pens, ten feet by ten feet; with a central alley, eight feet wide, running the whole length of the building. Before cementing the floor of the alley, joists were laid upon which rails may be placed; so that a feeding car can be used, if required. On the outside of the building, on either side, are yards, one for each pen; and doors, which can be lifted by means of cords by a person standing in the central alley, enable the animals to pass in and out. Eighteen windows on the sides and two ventilators on the roof, easily opened and closed at pleasure, afford ample means of ventilation.

Shed and Carriage-House.—On the north side of the wing of the barn, a shed has been built of sufficient capacity to protect from the weather all the farm wagons, implements and tools of every description. It is in the form of an L; and, with the barn, encloses a yard $81\frac{1}{2}$ by 76 feet. Its length, measured midway between front and rear, is $191\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its width 34 feet; the area covered being 6,511 square feet. This measurement includes the carriage-house, which is made by enclosing 39 feet of the length of the shed at the end; thus giving 1,326 square feet for carriages. The rear of the shed is formed by a stone wall, laid in mortar, 13 feet high and about two feet in thickness; and the front is supported on posts $15\frac{1}{4}$ feet in height. The roof is tinned in the best manner.

In building both the piggery, and the shed and carriage-house, a large part of the carpenters' work was done by inmates, only a master builder having been hired; and the painting was done entirely by them. As far as possible the material from the old barns, which have been torn down, was used in the construction of these buildings.

The barn has been plastered on the inside and outside, with the exception of a portion of the basement, which was not in condition to work upon. The area of wall plastered is 4,672 $\frac{3}{4}$ square yards.

The outlay for the piggery, shed and carriage-house, and for plastering the barn was \$3,901.99.

A wall without mortar has been built, entirely by inmates, under the old basket-shop roof; which was moved last year to the rear of the new barn.

To complete the barn, the following items of work remain to be done: namely, plastering the shed wall, piggery, and a portion of the basement; cementing the cellar of the main barn and the floor of the carriage-house. The cost of these items will be but a few hundreds of dollars.

Plastering the Workhouse Yard Wall and Storehouse.—The cost of plastering the former, which was built in 1874 and 1875, was \$545.60; and the area of wall plastered, 3898 $\frac{3}{4}$ square yards. The cost of plastering the storehouse, built in 1875, was \$119.82.

A second oven has been built in the bakery; and two ventilators have been placed upon the roof of the cookhouse, one over the cook-room and one over the bakery. The cost of these improvements was \$255.24.

In July a telephone was attached to the telegraph wire running from the office in Providence to the office at the State Farm. It works admirably, and has proved to be exceedingly useful in communicating between the Farm and the city.

WORK FOR THE NEW STATE PRISON.

The Board has continued to furnish, during the working season, the stone for the Prison, Workshop, Warden's House, &c. In the agreement entered into between the Prison Commission and this Board, no price per cubic yard of stone was named; but men and teams were to be furnished at prices agreed upon. Teams with drivers, for hoisting and moving material, &c., at the Prison, and derricks, have also been provided by this Board as heretofore.

The total amount received from the Prison Commission during the year was \$10,107.90, of which the sum of \$400.00 was for stone quarried in 1876.

The amounts received in 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877 were as follows:

1874. For furnishing stone for foundation of yard walls,	\$ 2,123 94
1875. For excavating cellars and moving soil.....	\$ 1,714 72
1875. For furnishing stone, and building yard wall and foundation of prison, including all material except granite.....	28,943 75— 30,658 47
1876. For moving soil, &c.....	796 00
1876. For furnishing stone for prison building, and for teams at prison, &c.....	9,502 06— 10,298 06
1877. For furnishing stone for buildings, and for teams at prison, &c.....	10,107 90
Total.....	\$53,188 37

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Total.
For hired labor.....	\$800 83	\$19,720 77	\$2,268 84	\$1,165 71	\$23,956 15
For labor of teams.....	908 61	3,859 55	4,160 96	4,521 69	13,450 81
For labor of inmates.....	414 50	1,572 42	2,591 45	3,737 21	8,315 58
For material bought, use of derricks, &c.....		5,505 73	1,276 81	683 29	7,465 83
Total.....	\$2,123 94	\$30,658 47	\$10,298 06	\$10,107 90	\$53,188 37

During the coming year the Board will grade the grounds in front of the prison, build the roads leading to it, lay out paths, &c., &c., under an agreement recently made with the Prison Commission.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF LAND.

Early in the year the Board learned that a strip of land adjoining the State Farm, and containing about eleven acres, was for sale. As early as 1873 negotiations had been entered into with a view to the purchase of this strip, as it was deemed desirable to obtain possession of it; but the price then asked was thought too high. In March, 1877, the chairman was authorized to purchase this land, at a cost not

to exceed \$1,500.00; and in May a deed of it was obtained for that sum.

The considerations which induced the Board to make this purchase were these: First, a portion of the land was flowed by the pond at the Water Works; second, the lot is quite near the new Prison,—within five hundred feet of the yard wall, and might have fallen into the hands of persons who would use it for objectionable purposes; and third, it was thought that a portion of it might be exchanged for another piece of land still nearer to the Prison, which was needed for an entrance to the Prison grounds.

The land was bought under authority granted to the Board in 1869, to purchase additional land for the State Farm, (See Schedule of May Session, 1869, page 21,) the amount to be expended not to exceed \$10,500. Of this sum, \$7,000 were paid in 1869 for the “Brayton Farm;” \$800, in 1872, for the “Pardon Williams lot,” a piece of land containing about three and one-half acres, enclosed within the territory of the State Farm, and quite near to the present Almshouse; and \$1,500 for the strip mentioned above—in all \$9,300; leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,200.

As was anticipated, by gaining possession of this land, the Board was enabled to procure a triangular lot which the Prison Commission was desirous of obtaining, for the purpose of enlarging the grounds in front of the Prison, and making a proper entrance thereto. Acting under authority granted at the May Session, 1877, (See Appendix,) the Board agreed to exchange with Samuel Burlingame about four and three-quarter acres of the land recently purchased, for an equal area adjoining the Prison grounds. A deed of the land was received from Mr. Burlingame in November, and the General Treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, made a conveyance on the part of the State.

PONTIAC AVENUE.

At the May Session, 1877, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly (See Appendix to this report,) directing the Board “to re-

pair and improve the road leading to the State Farm from the line of the city of Providence."

It had been known by the Board that the town of Cranston desired the State to assist in improving the "Pontiac, or Middle road," now called "Pontiac Avenue." It was also known that a considerable amount of grading would be necessary in front of the new Prison, including the lowering of the grade of the road at this point; but, until the passage of the above resolution, it was not known to what extent the Board would be called upon to aid in these improvements.

The purpose of the resolution was carefully considered, and the conclusion reached, that the appropriation should be expended along the line of the State Farm, which extends nearly a mile upon this road.

Nothing could be done, however, to carry out the provisions of the resolution, until the Prison Commission had decided upon a new grade in front of the Prison, and until the authorities of Cranston had established the grade and the new lines of the road. Several interviews were had with the Town Council of Cranston; and, about the first of November, the new grade was definitely fixed, and a Commission appointed by the town to establish the new lines of the road. The season was then too far advanced to accomplish much before winter. Work was at once begun, however, in front of the Superintendent's house, upon a part of the road which has always been in a bad condition in wet seasons, on account of the springiness of the land. The grade was lowered here, and the material taken out was used, so far as it would go, to fill up the depression in the road where the unfinished Pontiac Branch Railroad crosses it; a stone drain was laid to carry off the water, and the road bed filled with stone and gravelled.

The Board has drawn \$816.37 from the appropriation for the work, and returned the same to the Treasury. This sum, which was for the use of oxen, carts, tools, &c., was thought sufficient to reimburse the Board for the additional expense incurred in making the improvement. Nothing was charged for the work of the inmates, and no labor was hired.

The Board believe that it is due to the town of Cranston, that the State should assist generously in improving Pontiac Avenue. The town has already expended a considerable sum upon the road, from which great benefit will accrue to the State, as the Avenue must always be largely used in the transportation of material to the institutions at the State Farm.

In order to widen and straighten the Avenue, a narrow strip of land, about 1,200 feet in length, containing about one-third of an acre, will need to be taken from the State Farm. Authority will be asked for, to enable the Board to convey, in the usual form, to the town of Cranston, the land required for this purpose.

WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Under the personal direction of the Superintendent, the Workhouse has been admirably managed during the past year. The discipline has been excellent; the strictest economy has been practised; a large amount of work has been done; and may we not believe that steady labor, the lessons of the school, fervent Christian appeals, and, above all, the example of earnestness of purpose and fidelity to every duty, which the inmates have had before them, have produced some lasting moral results?

The number of commitments to the Workhouse in 1877 is less than in any year since 1871, as will be seen by referring to the following table:

Committed in 1869, (July 1 to Dec. 31),	155
“ “ 1870.	340
“ “ 1871.	361
“ “ 1872.	415
“ “ 1873.	566
“ “ 1874.	515
“ “ 1875.	562
“ “ 1876.	545
“ “ 1877.	377
Total.	3,836

The ratios of commitments for drunkenness and for vagrancy to

the whole number, are about the same as in 1876; that for prostitution is somewhat larger; but, on the whole, the variations in the relative number of commitments for the larger classes of offences for the two years, are very small.

The Board has no theory to offer to explain the decrease in the number of commitments the past year. Possibly, strict discipline and plenty of work have had something to do with it.

The following tables show the number of days the inmates have worked, and the kinds of labor upon which they have been employed:

<i>Labor of Men.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Farming.....	4,868
Clearing land and building farm walls.....	3,582
Breaking stone for roads.....	3,938
Basket making.....	2,378
Driving and working with teams.....	3,479
Barn work.....	1,552
Grading Howard Avenue and the road to barn.....	840
Building wall on Oaklawn road.....	909
Grading Pontiac Avenue.....	806
Taking care of Workhouse.....	3,228
Blacksmithing.....	827
Carpentering.....	729
Painting.....	347
Tailoring.....	660
Repairing shoes.....	158
Taking care of boilers.....	730
Storehouse work.....	104
Tending gate.....	147
Whitewashing.....	254
Butchering.....	20
Cutting and packing ice.....	84
Barber's work.....	51
Work for Prison Commission.....	3,552
Miscellaneous work.....	1,864
Total.....	35,107

<i>Labor of Women.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Sewing and knitting.....	4,098
Work in the laundry.....	4,016
Work in the cook-house.....	3,021
Household and miscellaneous work.....	2,147
Total.....	13,277

The statistics of the Workhouse are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1877.....	201.....	57.....	258
“ committed during the year.....	243.....	108.....	351
“ of escaped inmates recommitted.....	26.....	—.....	26
“ discharged during the year.....	287.....	97.....	384
“ escaped “ “.....	53.....	1.....	54
“ died “ “.....	1.....	—.....	1
“ of inmates January 1, 1878.....	129.....	67.....	196

The average numbers in the Workhouse, taken from the monthly reports, were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1872.....	108.....	48.....	156
1873.....	146.....	62.....	208
1874.....	139.....	69.....	208
1875.....	159.....	64.....	223
1876.....	166.....	66.....	232
1877.....	146.....	56.....	202

The number of escapes (54) was still less in 1877 than in 1876. The number returned was not so great as in the previous year.

	<i>Escaped.</i>	<i>Returned.</i>
1874.....	83.....	87
1875.....	81.....	72
1876.....	57.....	45
1877.....	54.....	26

The health of the inmates has been maintained at the high standard of previous years. Only one death is reported, that of a man who committed suicide by hanging himself from a cell door. Of the 3,836 persons committed to the institution, only nineteen have died in it.

Religious services are held on Sunday, and, during the winter months, there is a school for both sexes in the chapel. Mr. James P. Root, who continues to perform faithfully the duties of Chaplain, speaks quite fully on these subjects in his report.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

The history of the afflicted persons who find a home in this insti-

tution, is much the same one year as another, and, as the time comes round to speak of them again, we find but little to say that has not been said in previous reports.

Under the kindly care of the Deputy and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Perry, they have been made as comfortable as their condition will permit. Some have worked in the garden; some, during their seasons of quiet, have done the repairs of the buildings, and have made and mended the bedding and clothing; others, so far demented, or so feeble of body, as to be incapable of labor, have passed their time according to their bent, sitting under the trees or basking in the sun in summer, and enjoying the warmth of the stoves in winter; and a small number have remained in confinement or under restraint.

The addition to the cottage for excited patients, described under the head of Construction, has done much to increase the comfort of the inmates of this building. They now have roomy dining halls, where they take their meals.

The statistics for the year are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1877.....	105.....	91.....	196
“ received during the year.....	28.....	30.....	58
“ discharged “ “	13.....	9.....	22
“ died “ “	7.....	14.....	21
“ escaped “ “	2.....	—.....	2
“ remaining January 1, 1878.....	111.....	98.....	209

The average numbers were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1872.....	70.....	78.....	148
1873.....	78.....	84.....	162
1874.....	84.....	82.....	166
1875.....	86.....	84.....	170
1876.....	101.....	87.....	188
1877.....	110.....	94.....	204

It is apparent not only in this, but also in other asylums, that the rate of increase of the number of the insane has been, of late years, greater than that of the general population. It has sometimes been

thought, that this increased number is due to the fact, that during the past few years the insane have been brought out from the places where they had been hidden. Public opinion has required that they should no longer be kept in private families and in town poor-houses, and has forced them into asylums, where they may have special care,—and where, too, they can be counted. So far as this is true, the increase is apparent rather than real. But the physicians of many of our curative hospitals assert that there is a real increase. It was so stated by Dr. Nathan Allen, one of the highest authorities, at the conference of charities, at Saratoga, in 1876; and at the same meeting Dr. Edward C. Mann, Medical Superintendent of the State Emigrant Asylum, Ward's Island, New York, made the following remarks, noting the increase, and giving the causes which produce it:

“Insanity is, in the middle states, as in the other states, increasing disproportionately to the increase of population; and it also seems to be appearing at an earlier age than formerly, which latter fact is probably due to hereditary influences, which have gradually become intensified by violation of physical laws in early life, want of proper training, or too high pressure in education. Next to hereditary predisposition, which is the first and great predisposing cause of insanity, comes the great mental activity and strain upon the nervous system, that appertains to the present age and state of civilization. This feverish haste and unrest, which characterize us as a people, and the want of proper recreation and sleep, tend to a rapid decay of the nervous system, and to insanity, as a necessary sequence. It is much to be deplored that intemperance is operating more and more, each succeeding year, as a formidable cause in the production of insanity. It is not too much to say that twenty-five per cent. of all cases of insanity admitted into the asylums of our middle states is due, either proximately or remotely, to intemperance, which has produced a permanently diseased state of the brain.”

In this State, as in most of the New England States, the ratio of the insane to the population is larger than in the United States, taken as a whole. Our State census of 1875, shows that one person in every 609 of the population is insane, and that one in every 459 is either

insane or idiotic. In the United States, in 1875, the ratio was one in 953, and in Massachusetts, in the same year, one in 455. In Europe the ratio is still higher than with us; being in England, one in 403; in Ireland, one in 302; in Scotland, one in 336; and in France, one in 600.

When, in January, 1875, the Board, in their report, said that additional accommodation was needed at the Asylum, the number of inmates was 172. The number is now 209; thirty-seven more now than then. Twenty-eight rooms were added to the cottage for excited patients in 1875. The institution has again reached the limit of its capacity for providing for its inmates. Should the steady increase in the number of the insane be maintained, a further enlargement of the institution will become necessary. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings and Repairs, the sum of \$4,000 is included in the estimate of expenditures for the coming year; to be used, if it shall appear to the Board that additional accommodation is positively required.

In their report of last year the Board called attention to the necessity of moving back the old farm wall and fence, along the line of Howard Avenue, in front of the Asylum for the insane, and said that they thought it desirable, instead of replacing them, to begin the building of a high stone wall, to enclose the entire Asylum grounds. "This work," to quote from the report of 1876, "which will occupy several years, can doubtless be done mostly by the inmates, and can be carried forward to completion as time and opportunity allow. But a small outlay will be needed for material." Owing to the demands for the workhouse labor and for the teams for other purposes, —largely for the new prison, it has been impracticable, as yet, to begin the work. As Howard Avenue has been graded along the line of the proposed new wall, the work will probably be undertaken during the coming season.

STATE ALMSHOUSE.

The Board deem it their duty to call the attention of your honorable body, from year to year, to the unfitness of the buildings of this

institution for the purpose for which they are used. The question has been raised, whether it is not desirable to begin to build at once a new Almshouse. It was thought wiser, however, to defer action in the matter until more prosperous times.

The institution remains under the care of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ward, who do all in their power to make the well comfortable and to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

The large number of deaths reported each year, is evidence that those received here are mostly of the aged and the diseased. Many are brought here but to die. The Almshouse is the only provision the State makes for its poor; there is no system of State out-door relief. Therefore, it depends almost entirely upon the humanity of the town overseer of the poor, whether State paupers, discovered in a dying condition within their jurisdiction, shall be cared for on the spot, at the expense of a few dollars to the town treasury, or shall be transported miles, it may be from the furthest corner of the State, to the Almshouse; there to linger a few days, perhaps but a few hours, and die. Several cases of persons brought to the Almshouse on the point of death, and suffering pitifully from the want of care and medical attendance, have occurred during the year. Still the evil is, perhaps, not yet of sufficient magnitude to make it desirable to establish, as has been done in Massachusetts, a system of out-door relief for the State poor. Should this be done, however, the burden of the cost of such a system, would, through State taxation, be distributed among the cities and towns. Is it not less expensive for each town to care for the few cases of this kind that may be found, than to aid in making a system of out-door relief necessary, and then share in the expense of maintaining it? But, laying aside the question of self-interest, do not Christianity and our civilization demand the exercise on the part of the dispensers of our public charities the broadest humanity, and are such acts humane?

Attention has thus been called to what has seemed, at times, to the Board, to indicate a want of true charity on the part of a small number of those to whom the care of the poor and suffering is entrusted, in the hope that this may meet their eye, and awaken them to a true ap-

preciation of their duties; and also for the purpose of setting before your honorable body one of the many troubles that are encountered by those who undertake the care of the dependent classes.

The statistics are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number remaining January 1, 1877.....	68.....	60.....	6.....	8.....	143
“ received during the year.....	102.....	78.....	30.....	22.....	232
“ born during the year.....	.....	.....	8.....	7.....	15
Total.....	170	138	44	37	389
Number discharged during the year....	85.....	60.....	33.....	29.....	207
“ died during the year.....	24.....	12.....	2.....	4.....	42
Total.....	109	72	35	33	249
Number remaining January 1, 1878....	61	66	9	4	140

The average numbers were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1875.....	46.....	55.....	17.....	14.....	132
“ 1876.....	55.....	66.....	13.....	12.....	146
“ 1877.....	60.....	65.....	10.....	9.....	144

Your attention is again called to the children of the Almshouse. During the year, fifty-two have been admitted to the institution, and fifteen have been born there; making a total, since its organization, of 225 admitted, and forty-nine born; or 274 in all. These children are all paupers,—many of them offspring of paupers, or of worse than paupers. Once more we say that some effort should be made to lift them out of their present position, educate them, and give them a chance to become respectable members of society. The importance of making some distinct provision for this class was fully shown in the report of last year; and it is needless to repeat the facts and arguments therein set forth. The Board will gladly do all in their power to further any plan that the State may adopt. It sincerely hopes that something in this direction will be done.

FARM.

By referring to the statement of what the farm produced in 1877, (which can be found in another place,) it will be seen that some of the more important crops were raised in largely increased quantities.

The increase in the yield of hay and fodder was over one hundred per cent.; of potatoes, twenty per cent.; of corn, about three hundred per cent.; and, in the production of milk, sixty-six per cent. In order to test the value of different kinds of fertilizers upon the land of the State Farm, the following experiment was made.

A field, of uniform character and well fitted for such an experiment, was carefully measured and divided into six plots;—five having an area of one acre each, and one, an area of forty-eight one-hundredths of an acre. The soil is heavy and cold,—with a hard, clayey subsoil, and is wanting in vegetable matter. Previous to 1876, it had been in meadow for a number of years, and needed breaking up and manuring. In June, 1876, the field was plowed, manured,—one-half with Stockbridge fertilizer for millet, two formulas to the acre, and one-half with Darling's animal fertilizer, 800 pounds to the acre, and sowed with millet. The crop—about the same in quantity from each half of the field—was very light, on account of the excessive drought of that season.

In May, 1877, the field was again plowed, manured with five different kinds of fertilizers,—including barn-yard manure, and planted with Early Rose potatoes. The plot containing a fraction of an acre was left without manure, for the purpose of ascertaining what the land would yield unaided. The kinds of manure, the quantity of each used, the value of each, and the results, are shown in the following table:

	Area.	Quantity.	Cost.	Crop.	Gain by use of manure.	Cost of manure per bush. gained.
Barn-yard manure.....	1 acre	4 cords	\$40.00	187 bush.	87 bush.	\$.46
Guano.....	1 "	1,087 lbs.	32.00	105¾ "	55¾ "	.55
Darling's animal fertilizer.....	1 "	2,000 "	37.00	106¾ "	58¾ "	.62
Ground bone } Muriate of potash }	1 "	2,102 " 200 "	45.00	108 "	58 "	.77
Stockbridge fertilizer.....	1 "	3 formulas	37.00	75¾ "	25¾ "	1.43
No manure.....	48-100 "			24 "	(Equal to 50 bush-els per acre.)	

The guano used was of the kind known as "Lobos Island," which is said to contain a comparatively large percentage of potash, an element of great value to the potato crop.

In the cost of the fertilizers is included cartage in the city and freight to Oaklawn; but nothing is added for cartage from Oaklawn, distant about one mile, to the field. The barn-yard manure is estimated at \$6.00 per cord in the city, with \$4.00 added for cartage, seven miles, to the State Farm.

The sewage from the Workhouse and House of Correction, including the laundry, and from the Almshouse, is carried in an underground pipe to the brow of the declivity in the rear of the latter institution. From the terminus of the pipe it is conducted in open channels along the crest of the hill, on either side, and allowed to trickle down the hillside, at several points, upon the grass. Wherever it has touched the growing crop, it has produced very marked results; but it has been found impracticable, in the present condition of the surface of the land, and with present means, to effect a uniform distribution. Not satisfied with the results obtained, and believing that a large amount of fertilizing matter was being wasted, the Board requested the Committee on the Farm to ascertain whether some more economical method of distribution could not be devised. The Committee consulted a number of persons; among them Mr. J. Herbert Shedd and another civil engineer. Both of these gentlemen advised the preparation of a plot of ground, with carriers, gates, &c., upon different portions of which the sewage could be turned at pleasure. From Mr. Shedd was received a proposition, to furnish a plan for utilizing the sewage, which was so generous, coming from a gentleman of his high attainments, that, upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Board at once voted unanimously to accept it. Mr. Shedd, in his communication to the Board, says: "I am willing to give to the State my own services for the work, as I should like to see executed an economical irrigation-field for sewage." This offer does not include, of course, the cost of making the necessary surveys and working plans. A small outlay for these, and for pipe, is all that will

be required, as it is proposed to do the work with the labor of the inmates.

STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.

These institutions continue under the very able direction of General Nelson Viall, who for more than ten years has been at their head. At the meeting of the Board for organization, June 15, 1877, it was voted to authorize the warden to conduct the general management of the prison and jail, in the same manner as when they were under the charge of the board of Inspectors. No important change has occurred in any department since June 5, the date at which the new law went into effect.

Owing to the thorough organization of the business of the prison by the Board of Inspectors, and the efficient administration of its affairs by the Warden, the results of its operations for the past seven months, as well as for the entire year, are exceedingly gratifying.

The contracts for labor remain nearly the same, as when the Inspectors made their last report; from which we quote as follows, noting the changes:

“Contract with Messrs. F. D. Bigelow and J. T. White, for fifty men, employed in shoe making, at the rate of forty cents per day, expires May 21, 1878, with privilege of renewal.”

“Contract with Providence Cotton Tie Co., for at least fifteen men, employed in the manufacture and preparation of cotton ties, at the rate of forty cents per day, expires May 1, 1878.”

The company discontinued work under this contract Oct. 16, on account of litigation about an alleged infringement of a patent right. They are looking for a decision in their favor at an early date, when they will at once continue the work.

“Contract with Robert E. Budlong, for at least twelve men, employed in the preparation of shoddy, at the rate of forty cents per day, expires May 1, 1878.”

“Contract with George Campbell, for at least six men, employed in the manufacture of wire goods, at the rate of eighty cents per day.”

This contract was renewed, for four men, at the rate of fifty cents per day, and four, at forty cents, as Mr. Campbell declined, on account of the depression in trade, to continue at the old rate.

The chairs and tables for the cells, and the chairs for the chapel at the new prison, also six hundred chairs for the new court house, have been made at the prison. These chairs are so strong, of such excellent workmanship, and so tasteful in appearance,—being of the East-lake pattern, that the Warden has received quite a number of orders for them,—among others, orders for the new college dormitory and for the new chapel of the First Congregational Church, from persons who had seen them at the court house, and elsewhere.

A number of convicts are now engaged making the cell bedsteads, and dining-room stools, for the new prison.

Cane seating and picking over hair have also given occupation to a portion of the convicts, particularly to the inmates of the jail.

In the summer typhoid fever threatened to become epidemic in the prison, several cases occurring simultaneously. Upon searching for the cause, it was discovered that a large quantity of sand, washed down from the neighboring hill, had, on account of the raising of the level of the water in the Cove, accumulated in the sewer in Gaspee street, into which the prison drain empties; and that the sewage from the prison, having no means of discharging itself, was retained in the drain. By request of the Board, the Water Commissioners of the City of Providence courteously caused the obstruction to be removed, and the sewer and drain flushed with water. The fever at once abated. In order, however, to remove every possible source of danger, the drains in the prison yard were tapped,—a measure which had not been necessary when the tide ebbed and flowed in the drain, and a communication made between them and the workshop chimney, to take off any possible accumulation of sewer gases.

In order to preserve the continuity of the yearly reports, which have succeeded one another for so long a period, the Warden has made his report, both as regards statistics and finances, for the entire year. It was thought wiser to do this, than to have two fragmentary reports of the year's work.

The statistics of the prison and Providence county jail, gathered from the Warden's report, are as follows:

Number of convicts in Prison, January 1, 1877.....	86
“ “ “ committed during the year.....	51
“ “ “ discharged “ “	88
“ “ “ pardoned “ “	3
“ “ “ died “ “	4
“ “ “ in Prison December 31, 1877.....	92
Number of prisoners in Jail, January 1, 1877.....	161
“ “ “ committed during the year.....	2456
“ “ “ discharged “ “	2434
“ “ “ in Jail, December 31, 1877.....	183
Average number during the year.....	1551 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number committed from the city of Providence.....	1300

The report of the Warden shows a surplus of earnings over expenses, amounting to \$174.51, for the year; account having been taken of the decrease in the value of the property on hand,—including a reduction of \$100 in the estimated value of the building on Gaspee street,—and also, of the sums due the Prison for labor, &c., and of the amount of its indebtedness.

From June 5, 1877, to January 1, 1878, there has been received from the Warden the sum of \$14,439.85, which has been paid into the Treasury and added to the appropriation of \$10,000, made at the January Session, 1877, for the support of the Prison. During the same time there has been paid from this appropriation the sum of \$13,925.59; leaving a balance to the credit of the Prison, January 1, 1878, of \$10,514.26. Adding the receipts of December, \$3,232.50, and deducting the payments for the December bills, \$2,366.14, we have a balance of \$11,380.62 to the credit of the Prison. Adding, again, the balance—\$995.67—of sums due the Prison, for labor, &c., above the amount it owes, and its resources are \$12,376.29.

But, at the end of the State fiscal year, April 30, 1878, this appropriation for the support of the State Prison, with whatever may have been added to it, will expire.

Should the success which has marked the financial management of the Prison continue, it would only be necessary for your honorable

body to authorize, as has been done the past two years, the Board to draw from the Treasury the amount it pays to it; were it not that the same reasons exist now, as last year, for making an appropriation for the support of the Prison; namely, the additional expense which will be incurred in moving the institution to the State Farm, and the diminution of income which will be caused by the interruption of the work at that time.

On this account, the sum of \$10,000 will be included in the estimate of appropriation required for the Prison for the coming year in addition to its receipts.

COUNTY JAILS.

At the January Session, 1877, Section 9, of Chapter 240, was amended, so as to read as follows (Chap. 602, Sect. 2.):

“The board of State charities and corrections shall appoint one of their number to inspect the jail in each county except the county of Providence, at least twice in each year, and to inquire into the state thereof as respects security, treatment and condition of the prisoners therein, and said member shall have power to direct the sheriff to take such precautions as the board shall deem necessary, against escape and infection, and the board shall make report annually to the general assembly of the condition of the several jails, in the same manner as they are required by law to make report of the condition of the jail in Providence county.”

At the first meeting of the Board after this amendment went into effect, the following appointments were made: namely, Job Kenyon, to inspect the Kent County Jail; James M. Pendleton, to inspect the Washington County Jail; Thomas Coggeshall, to inspect the Newport County Jail; and Allen C. Mathewson, to inspect the Jail of Bristol county.

The following reports have been received. The statistics of the jails, given therein, are less full than we would desire to have them. Hereafter we will, doubtless, be able to obtain more complete statements from the jailers regarding the prisoners.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

The undersigned, appointed by you a Committee to inspect the Washington County Jail, and to inquire into the state thereof, as respects security, treatment and condition of the prisoners therein, reports as follows:

On the 17th of July, I visited the jail and learned that three prisoners had escaped a short time before.

The gratings of the jail windows are made of upright iron rods, which are held in place by pairs of horizontal iron bars, bent so as to clasp the rods,—one on either side—brought together between the rods, and there riveted. The prisoners first picked the locks of the cell doors, and then, by inserting a thin saw between a pair of the horizontal bars, cut through the rivets. The rivets gone, the bars were separated, the upright rods spread apart, and an aperture made sufficiently large for escape.

I suggested to the Sheriff, first, to place "Yale" locks on the cell doors; second, to have the horizontal bars, which hold the upright rods in place, planed to a smooth surface, so that, when riveted together, a saw could not reach the rivets without cutting nearly the whole length of the joint; third, as the male prisoners are kept on the first floor, where they could talk with, and receive articles through the windows from, persons without the jail, to place wire screens over the windows, on the inside of the gratings and between them and the sash. The iron screens, unless first cut through, would also prevent the prisoners working upon the gratings; and any injury to the screen would be readily detected.

On the first Monday in November, I again visited the jail, and found that the Sheriff had carried out my suggestions. The prisoners, as I believe, are now securely kept, and, as far as I can learn, they receive proper treatment.

Number in Jail, January 1, 1877.....	4
" committed during the year.....	40
Total.....	44
Number discharged during the year.....	43
" remaining January 1, 1878.....	1

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. PENDLETON.

WESTERLY, January, 1878.

KENT COUNTY JAIL.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

The undersigned, a committee appointed to inspect, &c., the jail in Kent County, begs leave to report that he has performed the duty assigned to him.

The jail is old, and its condition is not what is demanded in this age of im-

provement. The cells are, perhaps, sufficiently strong to retain persons during short periods, especially those who are incarcerated for minor offences. Persons committed for gross crimes, and those whose escape is for any reason apprehended, are now sent to the Providence County Jail.

The construction of the cells is such that proper sanitary measures cannot be carried out. To make the alterations, which seem to be required for the comfort and safe-keeping of the prisoners, would necessitate extensive repairs, and a radical change in the plan of the building. This work your committee was not empowered to undertake. If the present system of county jails is continued, however, a thorough renovation of this jail will before long be required; but it appears to your committee that it would be more economical to use the county jails solely for the detention of persons during the sessions of the courts, and that in a small State, like ours, one prison would be sufficient for all sentenced persons and those awaiting trial.

A grated door, to be placed inside of the present one, was asked for by the Sheriff, as a protection to the jailer when entering the cell corridor. Your committee recommended that one be procured.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number in Jail, January 1, 1877.....	0.....	0.....	0
Committed during the year.....	39.....	2.....	41
Total.....	39.....	2.....	41
Discharged during the year.....	35.....	2.....	37
Escaped " ".....	1.....	0.....	1
Total.....	36.....	2.....	38
Remaining January 1, 1878....	3.....	0.....	3

Respectfully submitted,

JOB KENYON.

WARWICK, January, 1878.

NEWPORT COUNTY JAIL.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

The jail in Newport gives evidence of scrupulous neatness and diligent attention. The jailer, Mr. E. D. Jones, and his wife, are particularly adapted to the trust committed to them.

After the escape of two prisoners, I recommended placing iron screens outside the corridor windows. The sheriff caused this to be done. Water will be distributed through Newport early in March. Its need in the jail is apparent, water being brought from the yard nearly one hundred feet. A frequent distribution of water through the cells and corridors will improve the condition of prisoners. As a defence against fire on the premises, and from adjacent buildings, a supply of water may be invaluable. I estimate the outlay, with needed hose, at two hundred dollars, and respectfully ask for special appropriation to be made therefor by the General Assembly.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in Jail, January 1, 1877.....	1.....	0.....	1
Committed during the year.....	102.....	4.....	106
Total.....	103.....	4.....	107
Discharged during the year.....	98.....	4.....	102
Died " ".....	1.....	0.....	1
Total.....	99.....	4.....	103
In Jail January 1, 1878.....	4.....	0.....	4

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>
Drunkenness..... 33	Sentenced to State Workhouse... 18
Manslaughter..... 1	" Prov. Reform School .. 11
Assault..... 16	" " County Jail 15
Larceny..... 29	" State Prison..... 2
Breaking and entering..... 6	" Newport County Jail... 12
Non-support of family..... 5	Released on bail..... 18
Vagrancy..... 8	Escaped..... 2
Rape..... 1	Died..... 1
Evading fare..... 2	No complaint..... 2
Witnesses in criminal cases..... 2	Fined by Justice Court..... 32
103	108

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS COGGESHALL.

BRISTOL COUNTY JAIL.

We have no report from Mr. Mathewson, on account of his serious illness at the first of the year. Mr. Louis T. Fisher, Sheriff of Bristol County, has kindly furnished the following statistics of the jail:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number in Jail, January 1, 1877.....	1.....	0.....	1
Committed during the year.....	66.....	2.....	68
Total.....	67.....	2.....	69
Discharged during the year.....	66.....	2.....	68
Remaining, January 1, 1878.....	1.....	0.....	1

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>	
Drunkenness.....	42	Fined by Justice Court.....	44
Assault.....	12	Sentenced to State Workhouse...	9
Larceny.....	3	" to Prov. County Jail..	1
Breaking and entering.....	3	" to State Prison.....	1
Neglect to support family.....	1	Released on bail.....	10
Malicious mischief.....	1	No complaint made.....	3
Vagrancy.....	5		
Bigamy.....	1	Total.....	68
Total.....	68		

Mr. Fisher says: "I believe the jail to be in excellent condition. I have, during the past year, had the building whitewashed on the outside, and the wood work painted; and have made such other repairs as appeared to be necessary for the health and safe-keeping of the prisoners. I think the jail is second to none in the State."

NEEDED LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

The Board desire to call the attention of your honorable body to certain features in the practical working of the correctional legislation of the State,—more especially that part of it which supplies the Providence County Jail with three-fourths of its inmates. The laws reaching the large class of offenders, who find their way to the State Workhouse and House of Correction, are all that could be desired. They need only to be properly administered and faithfully carried out, in all their wise and humane provisions, to accomplish the best results to the individual and to the community. It is mainly owing to the enforcement of these wholesome laws, that our State has been comparatively free from the nuisance of tramps, whose depredations and crimes have been so frequent and alarming in other parts of the country. Were the path leading to the Workhouse widened, so that a considerable portion of those now going to the county jails should find their way thither, the Board believe the change would be in all respects an advantageous one.

To illustrate what is here meant, they beg leave to present a few statistics from the Providence County Jail. They are taken from the

report of the jailer for 1876, as the report for 1877 was received too late for this purpose.

It appears from this document, that there were, during the year, 2,547 commitments to the Providence County Jail. Of these, 802 were by the State; 214 by the different towns in the county of Providence, under the authority of the State; 1,480 by the city of Providence, under like authority; and 16 by the United States.

Of the 802 commitments by the State, 450 were for the want of bail, and 35 for debt. Of the remaining 352, 219 were for the non-payment of fines imposed by the courts,—these fines varying in amount from one dollar to one hundred dollars, the most frequent sum being five dollars. One hundred and thirty-three of the commitments by the State, were on sentences of imprisonment, for terms ranging from ten days to ten months,—the largest number being for thirty days, and the next largest number for three months. The crimes, which led to these last commitments, were theft, assault, defacing buildings, evading fare, malicious mischief, and a few other offences of much rarer occurrence.

Of the 214 commitments by the different towns of the county, 186 were for the non-payment of fines imposed by the justice courts, the fine being, in a large majority of cases, two dollars. The remaining twenty-eight commitments by the towns were on sentences of imprisonment; in twenty-seven instances, for ten days, and, in one instance, for thirty days. The offences, with two or three exceptions, were drunkenness and revelling.

Of the 1,480 commitments by the city of Providence to the County Jail, thirty-five were for the want of bail. All the remaining 1,445, with two exceptions, were for drunkenness and revelling. In six instances the commitments were on sentences of imprisonment for ten days. In all the other cases the commitments were for the non-payment of fines,—most frequently in the sum of two dollars, imposed by the city courts. By the thirteenth section of an Act,—passed October, 1833,—authorizing the city of Providence to establish a House of Correction, the city is precluded from keeping its prisoners

in the County Jail for more than ten days, for any single offence. After a time, varying from one to ten days,—according as friends do, or do not, appear, to pay the fines and costs,—the doors of the jail are opened, and these 1,445 inmates are returned to society, with impaired self-respect and diminished power of resisting the solicitations of a diseased appetite, only whetted by temporary abstinence. In the words of one of the Justices of the Police Court, “They do not remain in confinement long enough to begin to think about amendment.”

To hope for any benefit from such treatment, either to the individual or to the community, is worse than idle. The only real purpose subserved by these ten-day imprisonments, is to enable the city to extract, in about half the cases,—and at how great a cost in pauperism?—from the wretched families of the inebriates, these imposed fines and costs.

The true policy, as it seems to the Board, dictated alike by humanity and by common sense, is to withhold all punishment,—especially punishment tending to disgrace and to humiliate, from the unfortunate victim of his appetite, so long as he is harmless and of use to his family; and, when this limit is passed, to send him to a house of correction, where he may remain long enough, not merely to become sober, but to acquire habits of sobriety. The county jail is in no way a suitable place for him.

The Board believe the present to be a favorable time for making such changes in the correctional legislation of the State, and city of Providence, as may be required for the more perfect accomplishment of its ends. It is probable that, during the coming summer, the State Prison, and the jail connected with it, will be removed to Cranston, some seven miles from Providence. If the existing statutes and ordinances continue unchanged, not less than 2,500 persons must, during the year, be conveyed there, and, after remaining for a few days, be brought back to the city,—an average of eight persons every week-day in the year. The expense of this continual transportation of prisoners, to and from the jail, will be considerable,—suffi-

cient, it is believed, to make it for the interest of the city to join with the State in effecting the needed legislative changes. It is not improbable that the municipal authorities will, of their own accord, move in this direction, during the present winter.

There is another objection—and no slight one—to these ten-day sentences. It is impossible to keep cells, occupied by so rapid a succession of tenants, in a cleanly and proper condition. In the State Prison and State Workhouse, every new-comer is first subjected to a thorough ablution, and then provided with clean garments belonging to the State. The clothes which he wore there, after being properly cleansed and repaired, if necessary, are put away and kept for him till the time of his discharge. For those committed on short sentences to the County Jail, there is no such provision. The clothes in which they came there, often very much soiled, and infested with vermin, they continue to wear till they leave. The cells allotted to these temporary occupants have been for many years the opprobrium of the institution. It would be a pity for any part of the new Prison to acquire a like character.

The same defect of short sentences, though to a less extent, has characterized the legislation of Boston and New York. But the authorities of those cities are now fully awake to the evil, and are considering how it may be remedied.

It may be fairly questioned, the board think, whether men are not too readily incarcerated for minor violations of the laws of the State. It would seem that an offence, for which a fine of one dollar is deemed an adequate penalty, should hardly send a man to the County Jail; and yet, during the year 1876, there were nine such imprisonments. Frequent and light punishments only harden the wrong doer in crime, and make him insensible to the disgrace of it. When the transgressor has reached such a point, that punishment becomes necessary for the protection of society, let it be sharp, and let it be certain. Both its deterrent, and its reformatory effect will depend much upon its possessing these qualities. It is never wise to play at punishing.

The following cases, taken from the records of the Providence County Jail are instructive, as showing the uselessness of frequent and short sentences for the reformation of character, or for any other good purpose. The list might be extended indefinitely:

M—— C——, was born in Ireland, July 1, 1843. She came to this country, when twelve years of age, with her mother and brothers. She lived in Boston till March, 1859, when she was brought by a man to this city and kept in a house of ill-fame. Three months later, she was arrested and sent to the Providence Reform School. She remained here till she was nineteen, when she was returned to her friends in Boston. A few months afterwards she came back to Providence, to open a house of prostitution. Her name appears, for the first time, on the books of the jail, in June, 1863. Her record is as follows:

<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>	<i>Discharge.</i>
June 6, 1863....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$3 and costs ...	August 7, 1863
Oct. 25, 1863....	Revelling.....	Fine \$1 and costs ...	Nov. 11, 1863
May 6, 1864....	Vagrancy.....	30 days and costs ...	June 5, 1863
June 30, 1864....	Vagrancy.....	90 days and costs ...	October 1, 1864
Nov. 26, 1864....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$5 and costs ...	Nov. 29, 1864
April 7, 1865....	Being a common prostitute.....	90 days and costs ...	July 7, 1865
June 3, 1867....	Disorderly conduct..	90 days and costs ...	Dec. 21, 1867
Jan. 5, 1868....	Communicating with prisoners.....	30 days and costs ...	January 16, 1868
Jan. 19, 1868....	Communicating with prisoners.....	90 days and costs ...	April 21, 1868
May 2, 1868....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$5 and costs ...	May 12, 1868
June 5, 1868....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$5 and costs ...	June 15, 1868
June 23, 1868....	Being a common prostitute.....	60 days and costs ...	October 5, 1868
Oct. 13, 1868....	Communicating with prisoners.....	90 days and costs ...	Feb. 1, 1869
March 17, 1869....	Drunkenness.....	90 days and costs ...	June 12, 1869
June 15, 1869....	Vagrancy.....	10 days and costs ...	August 9, 1869
Nov. 5, 1875....	Being a common drunkard.....	Delivered to Court..	Nov. 7, 1875
March 3, 1877....	Selling liquor.....	.....	Released on bail.
March 16, 1877....	Selling liquor.....	10 days, fine \$20 and costs.....	July 3, 1877

She is now serving out her sixth sentence to the Workhouse. She has a kindly nature, and, with a better start, might have been a useful and respectable member of society.

M—— M——, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States, with older brothers and sisters, but without parents, at the age of nine. The first two years she lived with a family in the country, and took care of children. At the age of eleven, she was taken by a family in the city for like service, where she remained until she was cruelly wronged, it is said, by one of its members. This was the

starting point of her course in evil. Her first appearance in the Providence County Jail was in 1849. The following is the record of her connection with that institution:

<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>
April 17, 1849....	Assault.....	1 day and costs ...	April 20, 1849
June 14, 1851....	Assault.....	Fine \$3 and costs ...	July 4, 1851
Nov. 17, 1853....	Theft.....	Fine \$20 and costs ...	Feb. 27, 1854
April 16, 1855....	Drunkenness.....	30 days and costs ...	Sept. 18, 1855
Feb. 4, 1856....	Being indecently drunk.....	Fine \$20 and costs ...	April 24, 1856
June 14, 1859....	Habitual drunkenness.....	90 days and costs ...	October 23, 1859
June 6, 1860....	Vagrancy.....	30 days and costs ...	August 16, 1860
Aug. 20, 1860....	Being a common prostitute.....	90 days and costs ...	Nov. 8, 1860
Oct. 7, 1861....	Vagrancy.....	90 days and costs ...	Feb. 11, 1862
Sept. 25, 1862....	Vagrancy.....	30 days and costs ...	Dec. 2, 1862
Feb. 18, 1864....	Vagrancy.....	30 days and costs ...	April 18, 1864
May 27, 1862....	Defacing building...	Fine \$1 and costs ...	July 10, 1862
July 3, 1863....	Assault.....	Fine \$20 and costs ...	October 21, 1863
June 8, 1864....	Larceny.....	.....	Released on bail June 10, 1864
April 7, 1865....	Larceny.....	30 days and costs ...	June 22, 1865
April 11, 1866....	Larceny.....	11 months.....	April 29, 1867
Aug. 16, 1868....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$3 and costs ...	August 29, 1868
March 14, 1869....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$2 and costs ...	March 24, 1869
April 26, 1870....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$2 and costs ...	May 6, 1870
Sept. 26, 1873....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$2 and costs ...	October 29, 1873
May 23, 1874....	Being a lewd, wanton, &c.....	.....	Deliv'd to court May 27, 1874

She is at present, for the seventh time, at the Workhouse in Cranston. She has spent one winter in the State Almshouse. She has grown old and grey-headed in crime, and yet, she has not a wholly bad nature;

nor has she, through all her hard experiences, lost her sensibility to acts and words of kindness. To the enquiry of one who took an interest in her, as to how she first got into the wrong path, she replied, the tears coursing down her furrowed cheeks, "It was the same old story."

D——— M. F———, was born in Providence. He has no remembrance of his father. With only the care of a mother, he early fell into bad associations. When scarcely of the required age, he enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, and served during the last two years of the war. After his discharge, he returned to his old associations. His first appearance at the County Jail was in 1860. He was sent there, as he states, for a blow dealt to a man who had insulted his sister. His record, taken from the books of that institution, is as follows:

<i>Committed.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>
Sept. 19, 1860....	Assault.....		Released on bail.
Nov. 28, 1860....	Revelling.....	Fine \$5 and costs ...	Dec. 11, 1860
March 30, 1861....	Revelling.....	Fine \$20 and costs ..	July 23, 1861
March 27, 1863....	Malicious mischief..	3 months.....	October 3, 1863
Oct. 26, 1867....	Larceny.....	90 days.....	March 2, 1868
Aug. 28, 1868....	Drunkenness.....	Fine \$3 and costs ...	Sept. 8, 1868
Sept. 8, 1868....	Malicious mischief..	Fine \$10 and costs ..	Nov. 11, 1868
Nov. 14, 1868....	Larceny.....	60 days.....	Feb. 22, 1869
July 10, 1869....	Larceny.....	30 days.....	Sept. 15, 1869
March 16, 1871....	Malicious mischief..	4 months.....	July 13, 1871
April 15, 1873....	Larceny.....	3 months.....	July 19, 1873
Feb. 25, 1874....	Larceny.....	3 months.....	June 15, 1874
June 25, 1874....	Larceny.....	2 months.....	Sept. 12, 1874
April 22, 1876....	Escaping from State Workhouse.....		Released on bail.

For some years past he has alternated between the County Jail and the Workhouse in Cranston. His sentences to the latter institution cover periods amounting to seven years, nearly one of which he has yet to serve out. He is at present employed in the barn. For the past seven months he has been a "trusted man," going to and from his work, early and late, with every opportunity of escaping. The officer overseeing him, when asked a short time since what sort of a man he was, said, "He is a dreadful good fellow; I should be very sorry to lose him. He is kind, obedient, and faithful; and the best man to work that I ever saw."

Is society in no way responsible for this wrecking of humanity? Can any thoughtful man turn to one of those lost brothers or lost sisters and say? "My skirts are clear. See thou to that." How many neglected and exposed children,—the offspring of poor, shiftless and vicious parents, are growing up to repeat with variations the above sad histories; unless snatched by the State from their threatened destiny and placed in a suitable home, where they may be trained to habits of industry and virtue, and made respectable members of society? Such a home, wherever located, is the crying want of this community.

The Board are aware that the proper treatment of the unfortunate, erring and vicious classes, is a subject environed by great difficulties; taxing to the utmost the combined resources of the statesman and the philanthropist. They are also aware that it is far easier to point out defects in existing methods, than to show how those defects may be remedied. But nothing is gained without effort. Should it be the pleasure of your honorable body to refer this part of their report to a committee, they will be glad to appear before that committee, and present their views more at length on some of the topics herein considered.

FINANCES.

On the first of January, 1877, the balance to the credit of the ap- propriation for the State Farm, was.....	\$18,740 78
Appropriation for the State Farm, made at January Session, 1877....	64,000 00
Balance of appropriation for purchase of land, May session, 1869,...	2,700 00
Appropriation for repair of Pontiac Avenue, May session, 1877.....	2,000 00
Receipts for board of the insane and persons in Almshouse.....	17,678 72
" from Prison commission.....	10,107 90
" from other sources.....	1,753 99
	<u>\$116,976 39</u>

The amounts charged to the various expense accounts, to construction, &c., including indebtedness, (that is, these amounts include all purchases made and debts incurred) are as follows:

For purchase of land of Thomas Grace.....	\$1,500 00
" construction.....	5,912 49
" material and hired labor for Prison Commission.....	1,236 01
" removal of paupers, salary and expenses of office of Agent of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,726 12
" payment of indebtedness of 1876.....	2,476 14—\$12,850 76

For current expenses, as follows:

For expenses of the farm, purchase of stock, farm im- plements, &c.....	\$10,876 02
" subsistence.....	20,458 15
" salaries, exclusive of Agent of State Charities and Corrections.....	15,460 58
" fuel.....	4,947 92
" furniture.....	1,060 09
" repairs and improvements.....	1,557 57
" clothing and bedding.....	5,048 09
" other expenses.....	2,233 22—\$61,641 64
	<u>\$74,402 40</u>

Balance to the credit of appropriation for State Farm on Treasury books, January 1, 1878.....	\$44,176 20
Less balance of book accounts (net indebtedness of Board of State Charities and Corrections).....	4,075 84

Available balance for State Farm....	40,100 36
Balance of appropriation for purchase of land.....	1,200 00
" " " repair of Pontiac road...	1,183 63

Total available balance after settling all accounts.....	\$42,483 99
	<u>\$116,976 39</u>

Following the methods of calculation of the two previous years, we find the gross amount of expenditure, for the current expenses of the State Farm, for the year 1877, to be.....\$61,641 64

Deducting receipts for labor, for farm produce, baskets, &c., that is for earnings, as follows: (See Secretary's report.)

From labor of men and teams.....	\$8,410 12	
“ sale of farm produce.....	400 64	
“ “ “ baskets.....	698 81	
“ sundries.....	154 07	\$9,663 64

We have a net expenditure of.....\$51,978 00

The average numbers in the institutions during the past three years were as follows:

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Workhouse and House of Correction.....	223.....	232.....	202
Asylum for the Insane.....	170.....	188.....	204
Almshouse.....	132.....	146.....	144
Total.....	525.....	566.....	550

Dividing the current expenses, as above, by 550, the average number of inmates, the result shows a cost of \$94.51 for each inmate for the year, which is at the rate of \$1.82 per week.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Gross expenditure for current expenses.....	\$83,275 90	\$79,149 29	\$61,641 64
Net “ “ “ “ “.....	71,689 24	70,024 91	51,978 00
Average number.....	525	566	550
Rate per week.....	\$2.62	\$2.38	\$1.82

The marked decrease in the expenses of the State Farm has been brought about, mainly, by the vigilant supervision of every department by the Superintendent. In the Secretary's report will be found, side by side, the items of current expenses, for 1876 and 1877. It will be seen that all of the items, except a few minor ones, have decreased during the year.

Attention is also called to the decrease of expenses in the department of the Agent of State Charities and Corrections; from \$2,436.41, in 1876, to \$1,726.12, in 1877.

Statements of the finances of the State Prison will be found under the head of State Prison in this report, and in the report of the Warden.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

STATE FARM.

Deducting the indebtedness of the Board from the amount due from the Treasury for the State Farm, there remains, Jan. 1, 1878, an available balance of about.....\$40,000 00
 Estimated receipts for board of the insane, to April 30, 1878, about.. 4,900 00
\$44,900 00

Estimated expenses from January 1, to April 30, 1878, including probable purchase of fuel for the year, about.....\$22,900 00

Undrawn balance remaining, when the appropriation expires, April 30, 1878, about.....\$22,000 00

For the fiscal year, ending April 30, 1879, the estimate of expenditures is as follows:

For current expenses.

For 560 inmates—we estimate upon an average of ten more than in 1877, because it is improbable that the number of commitments to the Workhouse will again be so small as in that year—at the same rate as in 1877, about.....\$53,000 00

For construction.

Additional accommodation at the Asylum for the Insane, if required.....\$4,000 00
 Completion of piggery and shed, &c..... 500 00—\$4 500 00

For removal of Paupers, about..... 2,000 00
\$59,500 00

Deduct estimated receipts for board of the insane, about..... 17,500 00
\$42,000 00

And the Board of State Charities and Corrections will require, for the State Farm, etc., for the fiscal year, ending April 30, 1879, an appropriation of \$42,000 00.

This estimate is based upon a continuance of the authority, given the past two years, of having the receipts of the Board added to the appropriation. Unless this is done, it will be necessary to add to the amount of appropriation required, the estimated amount of receipts, about \$30,000.

STATE PRISON.

The Board will also require an appropriation of \$10,000, in addition to the receipts, for the support of the State Prison; this is the same amount that was appropriated at the January Session, 1877, and not used. The reasons for asking for this appropriation are fully stated under the head of State Prison.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the board of State Charities and Corrections.

GEORGE I. CHACE,
WILLIAM H. HOPKINS.
JAMES M. PENDLETON,
THOMAS COGGESHALL,
ALFRED B. CHADSEY,
JOB KENYON,
STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,
WILLIAM W. CHAPIN.

HON. ALLEN C. MATHEWSON, who was seriously ill at the time the preceding pages were written, has since deceased.

At a special meeting of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, held February 23, 1878, on the announcement of his death by the Chairman, the following minute was adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the records of the Board:

Our late associate, ALLEN C. MATHEWSON, after an illness of several weeks, died at his residence, in Barrington, on the 21st of February, 1878, in the seventieth year of his age.

While he will be greatly missed in the community in which he has been for so many years a prominent actor, and will be mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, to us, who, in nearer relations, had just begun to know and appreciate his worth, the loss is especially great.

During the brief period of our official connection with him, we have been impressed with his genial and kindly disposition, with his clear, practical sense, and with his excellent judgment, sobered and trained, as it has been, by a large business experience. In the discharge of our common and high trusts, he was ever ready to take his full share of the responsibility, and to perform his full part of the labor. It was, probably, this unfailing devotion to the duties assumed by him in accepting a place on the Board, that induced the fatal illness by which he was taken from us.

In token of respect for their late associate, the Board resolved to attend in a body his funeral.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

The Secretary respectfully presents the following report:

Twenty-three regular, and three special meetings have been held during the year; of which, thirteen were before and thirteen after the reorganization of the Board in June; twelve were at the State Farm, and fourteen in the city of Providence.

The attendance of members of the Board was as follows:

George I. Chace.....	Present at 24 meetings.
Samuel W. Church, (term expired June 1,).....	" 13 "
Job Kenyon.....	" 13 "
Thomas Coggeshall.....	" 20 "
William H. Hopkins.....	" 13 "
James M. Pendleton.....	" 22 "
Allen C. Mathewson, (Appointed at May Session,).....	" 11 "
Stephen R. Weeden, " " ".....	" 18 "
Alfred B. Chadsey, " " ".....	" 12 "
William W. Chapin,.....	" 26 "

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 603, Section 5, of the public laws, the Secretary has given bond to the State, in the sum of Six Thousand Dollars, the amount required by the Board; with Prof. George I. Chace, and Ex-Gov. William W. Hoppin as sureties. The bond is in the hands of the General Treasurer.

FINANCES.

The amounts drawn from, and paid into the Treasury, and the amounts of appropriations made for the use of the Board, are shown in the following statement:

Rhode Island State Treasury in account with Board of State Charities and Corrections:

Appropriation for the support of the State Farm.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Balance of appropriation of 1876, undrawn Jan. 1, 1877.	\$18,740 78	
Appropriation, made at January Session, 1877.....	64,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury, during 1877.....	31,278 49	
Payments for the support of the State Farm.....		69,843 07
Balance available, January 1, 1878.....		44,176 20
	<u>\$114,019 27</u>	<u>\$114,019 27</u>

Appropriation for the support of the State Prison.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Appropriation made at January Session, 1877.....	\$10,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury, from June 5, to December 31, 1877.....	14,439 85	
Payments for Prison expenses, from June 5, to December 31, 1877.....		\$13,925 59
Balance available, January 1, 1878.....		10,514 26
	<u>\$24,439 85</u>	<u>\$24,439 85</u>

Appropriation for purchase of additional land.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Balance of appropriation made at May Session, 1869...	\$2,700 00	
Payment for purchase of land of Thomas Grace.....		\$1,500 00
Balance available, January 1, 1878.....		1,200 00
	<u>\$2,700 00</u>	<u>\$2,700 00</u>

Appropriation for repair of road from city of Providence to the State Farm, (Pontiac road.)

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Appropriation made at May Session, 1877.....	\$2,000 00	
Drawn from the appropriation.....		\$816 37
Balance available, January 1, 1878.....		1,183 63
	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 29, 1878.

I hereby certify that the books in this department verify the foregoing statements of accounts with appropriations, the balance to their credit being correctly given.

JOEL M. SPENCER,

State Auditor.

The sums collected and paid into the Treasury are, in detail, as follows:

Jan'y	1.	From Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	\$ 8 37
	8.	" Thomas J. Tilley, for beef.....	10 05
	23.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	2,552 01
	31.	" W. S. Fifield, for baskets.....	12 00
Feb'y	1.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	88 05
	6.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	301 02
	23.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,162 01
March	3.	" George Tucker, for beef, &c.....	985 79
	3.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	59 47
	7.	" Lincoln Man'f'g Co., for soap boxes.....	1 35
	8.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	48 90
	23.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	261 49
	28.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	206 98
April	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	28 50
	5.	" H. F. Perkins, for hides.....	83 81
	13.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,669 58
	18.	" George Bowen, Newport, for baskets.....	14 00
	21.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	690 64
	27.	" W. S. Fifield, for baskets.....	12 00
May	3.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	84 00
	5.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	671 53
	11.	" Pinnegar & Manchester, Newport, for baskets....	7 00
April	5.	" R. I. Hospital Trust Co., for interest.....	5 85
May	24.	" Prison Commission, for labor of men and teams..	1,069 02
	26.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of persons in Almshouse.....	39 00
	26.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	652 09
	28.	" G. & C. P. Hutchins, for baskets.....	28 00
June	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	81 00
	4.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	80 79
	4.	" George W. Wightman, collected for costs.....	12 00
	5.	" George M. Hazard, Newport, for baskets.....	7 50
	5.	" Carry Brothers, " "	35 00

June	5.	From W. J. Swinburne, Newport, for baskets.	21 00
	5.	" George B. Weaver, " "	10 00
	5.	" Brown & Hazard, " "	14 00
	5.	" Sherman & Crosby, " "	11 75
	5.	" John D. Dennis, " "	10 00
	5.	" Slocum & Bluck, " "	20 00
	5.	" Bateman & Gardiner, " "	60 00
	18.	" Walter S. Burgess, for pig.....	7 00
	29.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	860 33
July	3.	" Charles Spooner, Newport, for baskets.....	25 00
	3.	" William E. Dennis, " "	2 25
	3.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	56 63
	5.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	41 47
	11.	" Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	2,250 18
	13.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,094 01
	14.	" Hopkins & Pomroy, for baskets.....	24 50
	24.	" T. P. Shepard & Co., for old barrels.....	38 30
	24.	" Clapp & King, for fruit.....	15 57
	26.	" Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	680 90
	28.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	2,194 44
August	4.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	96 63
	10.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	243 78
	13.	" Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	2,199 19
	25.	" Calef Brothers, for pork.....	30 16
	27.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	480 39
	31.	" James Tucker, Jr., for baskets.....	17 00
Sept.	4.	" Wm. H. Dyer, for pigs.....	18 00
	4.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	23 91
	8.	" Rose & Walker, for hides.....	2 50
	18.	" Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	2,127 53
	20.	" Peter Lew, for costs.....	13 60
	22.	" Isaac Walker, for pigs, &c.....	16 50
	24.	" Prison Commission, for labor of men and teams..	3,242 19
	27.	" John H. Eddy & Co., for baskets.....	137 00
	29.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	150 35
	29.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of per- sons in Almshouse.....	29 09
	14.	" R. I. Hospital Trust Co., for interest.....	16 40
Oct.	1.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	12 33
	15.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	2,667 25

Oct.	18.	From Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	2,842 05
	15.	" Prison Commission, for labor of men and teams..	3,070 80
	20.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	777 69
	29.	" W. E. Barrett & Co., for baskets.....	60 00
	31.	" Michael Golrick, for teaming slate.....	80 50
Nov.	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm	66 88
	7.	" Sweet & Arnold, for vegetables.....	1 00
	5.	" R. I. Hospital Trust Co., for interest.....	6 25
	9.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	811 33
	16.	" Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	1,745 95
	16.	" Edward D. Pearce, for baskets.....	3 12
	17.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane	389 99
	17.	" Prison Commission, for labor of men and teams..	1,236 41
	26.	" Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	1,615 27
Dec.	1.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	42 83
	7.	" James Coggeshall, Newport, for baskets.....	11 00
	11.	" Dexter Asylum, for pig.....	20 00
	13.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	97 56
	15-19.	" William Elsbree, for board of men, &c..	47 29
	20.	" Nelson Viall, collected at State Prison.....	1,478 78
	26.	" G. & C. P. Hutchins, for baskets.....	51 50
	27.	" Calef Brothers, for veal.....	11 99
	28.	" Prison Commission, for labor of men and teams..	1,489 48
	29.	" F. J. Sheldon, for baskets.....	26 86
	29.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	87 52
	31.	" State Treasury, for work on Pontiac road.....	816 37
			\$45,718 34
Added to appropriation for support of State Farm.....			\$31,278 49
"	"	" " State Prison.....	14,439 85
			\$45,718 34

As the sums paid for the Board, and the names of the persons to whom the payments are made, are given by the State Auditor in his report, the statement of these items, which has been made in the report of the Secretary for several years past, is this year omitted.

The following is a classified statement of the resources and expenditures of the Board, for the year ending December 31, 1877, for the support of the State Farm:

RESOURCES.

Balance of appropriation due from the Treasury, January 1, 1877,	\$18,740 78
Appropriation, made at January Session, 1877.....	64,000 00
Balance of appropriation for purchase of land, May Session, 1869,	2,700 00
Appropriation for repairs of road from city of Providence.....	2,000 00
From board of the insane.....	17,605 63
“ “ of persons in Almshouse.....	68 09
“ interest.....	28 50
“ costs collected.....	193 10
“ sale of farm produce.....	400 64
“ rent.....	127 65
“ sale of baskets.....	698 81
“ Prison Commission, for hired labor, material, and use of derricks	\$1,849 00
From Prison Commission, for labor of inmates and teams.....	8,258 90 — 10,107 90
“ labor of inmates and teams on other work.....	151 22
“ sundries.....	154 07
	\$116,976 39

EXPENDITURES.

Construction.

Plastering Workhouse yard walls	\$545 60
“ Storehouse.....	119 82
Barn, plastering inside and outside, piggery, shed and carriage house.....	3,901 99
Insane Asylum, addition to.....	1,089 84
Cookhouse, additional oven, and ventilators.....	255 24 — \$5,912 49

Land.

Purchase of about twelve acres of Thomas Grace.....	1,500 00
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Current Expenses of the State Farm.

Subsistence,.....(In 1876, \$25,709 65)...	\$20,458 15
Farm Expenses. Live Stock.....	3,135 67
“ “ Vehicles, farm tools, etc....	617 70
“ “ Manure.....	1,573 33
“ “ Grain.....	3,505 60
“ “ Hay.....	1,438 18
“ “ Straw....	218 88
“ “ Seeds.....	162 94
“ “ Blacksmith's supplies and sundries.....	228 73
(In 1876, \$11,793 89)	\$10,876 02

Fuel, including fr't to Oaklawn...(In 1877	5,964 18)	4,947 92	
Furniture.....("	2,894 10)	1,060 09	
Repairs and improvements.....("	2,817 76)	1,557 57	
Clothing and bedding.....("	5,957 05)	5,048 09	
Salaries.....("	19,322 67)	15,460 58	
Lights.....("	548 06)	454 39	
Freight, exclusive of coal.....("	460 53)	327 03	
Medical supplies.....("	388 41)	247 53	
Transportation of inmates and offi- cers on duty.....("	224 42)	139 10	
Basket timber and supplies.....("	450 87)	264 03	
Stationery.....("	264 29)	147 51	
Rewards for returning escapes...("	141 60)	87 26	
Books, etc.....		74 19	
Postage and telegraphing.....(In 1876,	99 68)	74 16	
Travelling expenses of the Board..("	141 00)	152 63	
Miscellaneous expenses.....("	267 74)	265 39	\$61,641 64

Removal of Paupers.

Expenses of moving paupers from the State; including salary, and travelling and office expenses of Agent of State Charities and Corrections.....(In 1876, \$2,436 41)	1,726 12
Paid for labor and material for work for Prison Commission.....	1,236 01
Paid indebtedness of 1876.....	2,476 14
	\$74,492 40

Balance due from the Treasury.

Support of State Farm.....	\$44,176 20
Purchase of land.....	1,200 00
Pontiac road.....	1,183 63—\$46,559 83
Less balance of book accounts (net indebtedness).....	4,075 84
Available balance after settling all accounts.....	\$42,483 99
	\$116,976 39

In order to show the entire cost of the State Farm to the State, including the purchase of the land; the building of the Workhouse and House of Correction, Asylum for the Insane, Almshouse, Barn, Water Works, &c.; the outfit of the buildings and of the farm; and the support of the inmates, from the organization of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, June, 1869, to January, 1878,—but excluding the new State Prison,—the following table of appropriations, made by the General Assembly, is given:

		<i>Page of Schedule.</i>	
1869.	May Session. Purchase of Howard farm.....	7	\$ 22,500 00
	“ Payment of orders of B. of S. C. and C..	7	27,500 00
	“ Purchase of additional land.....	21	10,500 00
1870.	Jan. Session. Payment of orders of B. of S. C. and C..	112	35,000 00
	“ Purchase of books.....	202	200 00
	“ Payment of orders of B. of S. C. and C..	153	30,000 00
	May Session. Current expenses of State Farm.....	80	15,000 00
	“ Erection of House of Correction....	80	30,000 00
	“ Water Works	3	10,000 00
1871.	Jan. Session. Payment of orders of B. of S. C. and C..	152	66,000 00
	“ Payment of debts contracted by B. of S. C. and C.....	216	35,000 00
	“ Payment to Jona. Brayton, extra service,	234	500 00
1872.	“ Current expenses and erection of Work- house and H. of C.....	262	110,000 00
1873.	“ Current expenses and erection of Work- house and H. of C., &c.	266	78,000 00
1874.	“ Construction and current expenses.....	231	75,000 00
1874.	May Session. Erection of barn.....	104	10,000 00
1875.	Jan. Session. Construction and current expenses.....	318	82,000 00
	“ Erection of barn.....	318	5,000 00
1876.	“ Support of the State Farm.....	188	70,000 00
1877.	“ Support of the State Farm.....	207	64,000 00
1877.	May Session. Repair, &c., of Pontiac road.....	45	2,000 00
	Total		<u>\$778,200 00</u>

Drawn to January 1, 1878.....\$731,640 17

Balance of appropriation for State Farm, January Ses-
sion, 1877..... 44,176 20

Balance of appropriation for purchase of land, May
Session, 1869..... 1,200 00

Balance of appropriation for repair of Pontiac road,
May Session, 1877..... 1,183 63—\$778,200 00

In addition to what has been drawn from the Treasury, there has been received:

From the towns, for board of the insane.....	\$ 84,495 41
From individuals, for board of the insane.....	14,247 01
From insurance, for loss of building in 1872	7,333 47
From Prison Commission (See detailed statement in report of the Board,)... ..	53,188 37
From labor, interest, sales, rent, &c., &c., &c.....	26,726 47
	\$185,990 73
Appropriations.....	778,200 00
	\$964,190 73

Expended for land, about 433 acres.....	\$ 34,300 00
Expended for construction for about 700 persons.....	815,605 61
Expended for removal of paupers (not including 1869, 1870 and 1871,).	12,167 06
Expended for outfit of buildings, and of farm, and for maintenance of inmates during eight and one-half years, &c., &c.....	525,367 24
Expended for hiring labor and buying material for work done for Prison Commission.....	30,190 99
Balances of appropriations.....	46,559 83—\$964,190 78

SALARIES.

The names and salaries of persons appointed or employed by the Board of State Charities and Corrections, during the year, are as follows: (Chap. 603, Sec. 13.)

All under the heading, "State Farm, &c.," are furnished with board, lodging, and washing, excepting those against whose names an asterisk is placed.

The officers, &c., of the State Prison, excepting the Chaplain and the Physician, are furnished with lodging and washing, but not with board.

STATE FARM, &c.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Sam'l L. Blaisdell.	Supt. State Institu'ns	Per year..	1 year.....	\$2,500 00
G. W. Wightman,*	Agt. State C. and C..	Per year..	1 year.....	1,400 00
Jas. Pierce Root,*	Chaplain State Farm	Per year..		
		...\$200 00	6 months.....	100 02
Jas. Pierce Root,*	Chaplain State Farm	do. 300 00	6 months.....	150 00
Geo. T. Perry,*...	Physician.....	Per year..	1 year.....	300 00
Anna Inman,*....	Physician.....	do. 100 00	3 months.....	25 00
Benj. W. Davis...	Clerk.....	Per year..	1 year.....	540 00
C. G. A. Peterson..	Storekeeper.....	Per month		
		 35 00	3 mo. 6 days...	112 00
John S. Allen.....	Storekeeper.....	do. 35 00	6 mo. 29 days..	243 83
James Cook.....	Baker.....	do. 40 00	1 year.....	480 00
Richard Welsh....	Teamster.....	do. 20 00	9 mo. 16 days..	190 67
Thomas Hanley...	Engin'r Pump. Stat'n	do. 15 00	4 months.....	60 00
Thomas Hanley...	Engin'r Pump. Stat'n	do. 20 00	8 months.....	160 00
Henry B. Titus...	Instructor, basket			
	shop.....	do. 60 00	2 mo. 4½ days..	129 00
Hiram F. Gaines,*	Blacksmith.....	Per day ..		
		 2 75	45½ days.....	125 12
Wm. W. Chapin,*	Secretary B. of S. C.			
	and C.....	Per year..	1 year.....	1,650 00
I. B. Wilson & wife	Dep'y & housekeeper			
	W. H. & H. of C....	do. 750 00	3 months.....	187 50
Naomi Thompson.	Matron, do.....	do. 500 00	5 months.....	206 35
Naomi Thompson.	Matron, do.....	Per month		
		 35 00	7 months.....	245 00
Emma A. Gile....	Ass't Matron, do....	do. 35 00	1 year.....	420 00
May E. Tower....	Ass't Matron, do....	do. 35 00	1 year.....	420 00
Eliza A. Blake....	Housekeeper, do....	do. 25 00	3 mo. 9 days...	82 50
Grace Blaisdell....	Ass't Matron, do....	do. 35 00	8 months.....	280 00
Sarah J. Potter...	Ass't Matron, do....	do. 25 00	2 months.....	50 00
Sarah J. Potter...	Ass't Matron, do....	do. 30 00	1 month.....	30 00
George H. Grover.	Officer, do.....	do. 40 00	4 mo. 3¼ days..	164 67

STATE FARM, &c.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Anson M. Grover..	Officer, do.....	do. 40 00	10 mo. 8 days...	410 67
George J. Ripley..	Officer, do.....	do. 30 00	2 mo. 23 days..	83 00
George J. Ripley..	Officer, do.....	do. 35 00	8 mo. 20 days..	308 34
Caleb B. Parker...	Officer, do.....	do. 40 00	7 mo. 4½ days..	286 00
Do., extra services	Officer, do.....	do. 10 00	3 mo. 4½ days..	33 00
John F. Mathewson	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	2 mo. 15 days..	62 50
Jonn F. Mathewson	Officer, do.....	do. 30 00	1 month.....	30 00
John F. Mathewson	Officer, do.....	do. 35 00	5 months.....	175 00
Alex. Forsythe....	Officer, do.....	do. 35 00	8 mo. 9½ days..	291 07
Asa W. Kent.....	Officer, do.....	do. 30 00	15 days.....	15 00
Asa W. Kent.....	Officer, do.....	do. 35 00	4 mo. 28 days..	172 67
Rufus P. Jackson..	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	2 months.....	50 00
Colonel S. Brown.	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	1 month.....	25 00
Virnum G. Spencer	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	1 mo. 8 days...	31 67
John W. Prout....	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	21 days.....	17 50
Wm. F. Hayden..	Officer, do.....	do. 40 00	2 mo. 4 days...	85 33
Oscar E. Reed....	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	1 mo. 25 days..	45 84
F. M. Hendricks..	Officer, do.....	do. 35 00	2 mo. 15½ days..	88 08
Benoni Lewis.....	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	1 month.....	25 00
Benoni Lewis.....	Officer, do.....	do. 30 00	19 days.....	19 00
Freeman A. Doty.	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	2 mo. 8 days...	56 67
John Ryan.....	Officer, do.....	do. 35 00	29 days.....	33 83
John C. Potter....	Officer, do.....	do. 25 00	1 mo. 1½ days..	26 25
Jas. S. Dowland*	Watchman.....	do. 40 00	6 mo. 19 days..	265 33
R. L. Hammond..	Watchman.....	do. 20 00	4 mo. 15 days..	90 00
Wm. A. Jack, Jr..	Watchman.....	do. 30 00	1 mo. 21 days..	51 00

STATE FARM, &c.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Edward S. Sweet..	Watchman.....	do. 20 00	2 mo. 8 days...	45 34
Lucian J. Arnold..	Watchman.....	do. 25 00	21 days.....	17 50
Charles A. Vaughn	Watchman.....	do. 25 00	14 days.. ..	11 67
F. W. Perry & wife	Deputy and Matron, Insane Asylum....	Per year..	1 year.....	1,000 00
Cleora V. Cross...	Asst. Matron, do....	Per month 25 00	6 months.....	150 00
Cleora V. Cross...	Asst. Matron, do....	do. 30 00	6 months.....	180 00
Judie M. Belden ..	Asst. Matron, do....	do. 25 00	4 months.....	100 00
Judie M. Belden ..	Asst. Matron, do....	do. 30 00	8 months.....	240 00
G. R. Wilcox.....	Assistant In. Asylum	do. 40 00	7 mo. 12 days..	296 00
Angus McDonald.	Assistant, do.....	do. 40 00	1 year.....	480 00
Joseph M. Wales..	Assistant, do.....	do. 25 00	19 days.....	15 83
Joseph M. Wales..	Assistant, do.....	do. 30 00	4 months.....	120 00
W. G. Ward & wife	Deputy and Matron, Alms-house.....	Per year..	1 year.....	750 00
F. F. Gimber.....	Asst. Matron, do....	Per month 35 00	8 mo. 7 days...	288 16
Dorothy O. Ring..	Asst. Matron, do....	do. 30 00	1 mo. 28 days..	58 00
Dorothy O. Ring..	Asst. Matron, do....	do. 35 00	1 month	35 00
Elizabeth S. Ward	Asst. Matron, do....	do. 25 00	1 mo. 26 days ..	46 67

STATE PRISON.

From June 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Nelson Viall.....	Warden.....	Per year..		
		..\$2500 00	7 mo.....	\$1,458 84
William Douglas..	Chaplain.....	do. 800 00	9 mo. (pd qr'ly).	225 00
George W. Carr...	Physician.....	do. 800 00	7 mo.....	175 00
Timothy P. Dodge	Deputy Warden....	do. 1200 00	7 mo.....	700 00
Frank C. Viall....	Clerk.....	Per day...		
		2 50	214 days.....	535 00
Charles W. Davis.	Steward.....	do. 2 50	200 days.....	500 00
Elijah R. Tefft....	Overseer.....	do. 2 25	199 days.....	447 75
Chester H. Blood..	Overseer.....	do. 2 25	209 3-5 days†....	471 60
Welcome U. Frye.	Overseer	do. 2 25	23 days.....	51 75
Welcome U. Frye.	Day Officer.....	do. 1 80	226½ days†.....	408 14
A. M. Rowe.....	Watchman.....	do. 1 80	30 days... ..	54 00
F. M. Batchelor...	Watchman.....	do. 1 80	44 days.....	79 20
Henry T. Skinner.	Watchman.....	do. 1 80	106 days†.....	190 80
Nathan H. Read..	Watchman.....	do. 1 80	175½ days†.....	315 90
J. W. Nickerson..	Watchman.....	do. 1 80	78 days.....	140 40
Edward J. Crane..	Relief Officer....	do. 1 80	56 days 5½ hours†	101 79
Fred. A. Daniels..	Hall Keeper.....	do. 1 80	201 days.....	361 80
Grace E. Viall....	Matron.....	do. 1 65	9 days.....	14 85
Mary J. Heath....	Matron.....	do. 1 65	30½ days†.....	49 73
E. L. Skinner.....	Matron.....	do. 1 65	105 days.....	173 25
Marilla Daniels...	Matron.....	do. 1 65	71 days.....	117 15

† Including extra hours of duty.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. CHAPIN, *Secretary.*

STATISTICS

OF THE

State Workhouse and House of Correction.

	1877.	Previously.	Total.
Committed.....	377	3459	3836
Discharged.....	384	2747	3131
Escaped.....	54	436	490
Died.....	1	18	19

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates, January 1, 1877.....	201	57	258
Committed during 1877.....	243	108	351
Escaped inmates recommitted during 1877.....	26	—	26
Total.....	470	165	635

Discharged during 1877.....	287	97	384
Escaped “ “.....	53	1	54
Died “ “.....	1	—	1
Total.....	341	98	439

Remaining January 1st, 1878.....	129	67	196
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STATISTICS OF PERSONS COMMITTED.

SEX.

	1877.	Previously.	Total.
Males.....	269	2525	2794
Females.....	108	934	1042
Total.....	377	3459	3836

RACE.

White.....	358	3306	3666
Colored.....	19	148	167
Indians.....	0	8	8
Total.....	377	3459	3836

BIRTH PLACE.

1877. Previously. Total.			1877. Previously. Total.		
United States.....	216...	1702...1918	Spain.....	0... 2..	2
Ireland.....	111...	1812...1428	South America.....	1... 0...	1
England.....	24... 288...	263	Italy.....	0... 2...	2
Scotland.....	10... 86...	96	Mexico.....	0... 1...	1
Canada.....	6... 80...	86	New Foundland....	0... 1...	1
Nova Scotia.....	4... 83...	86	St. Helena, Island of	0... 1...	1
New Brunswick....	0... 17...	17	Western Islands....	0... 1...	1
France.....	0... 7...	7	Calcutta.....	0... 1...	1
Germany.....	2... 11...	18	At sea.....	1... 1...	2
Sweden.....	0... 8...	8	Unknown.....	0... 5...	5
Switzerland.....	1... 0...	1			
Prussia.....	1... 3...	4			
East Indies.....	0... 8...	8			
			377	3459	3836

BIRTH PLACE OF PARENTS.

1877. Previously. Total.			1877. Previously. Total.		
United States....	99.... 879....	978	Switzerland.....	1.... 0....	1
Ireland.....	229 ... 2115....	2844	Italy.....	0... 2....	2
England.....	24.... 257....	281	East Indies.....	0.... 2....	2
Scotland.....	8.... 100....	108	West Indies.....	0.... 1....	1
France.....	0.... 11....	11	Mexico.....	0.... 1....	1
British America..	9.... 60....	69	South America... 1.... 1....	2	
Germany.....	2.... 18....	15	Unknown.....	3.... 11....	14
Prussia.....	1.... 3....	4			
Sweden.....	0.... 3....	3	Total.....	377.... 3459....	3836

AGE.

	1877.	Previously.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	19.....	207	226
From 20 to 30 years.....	144.....	1082	1176
“ 30 to 40 “	97.....	983	1080
“ 40 to 50 “	72.....	715	787
“ 50 to 60 “	81.....	358	384
“ 60 to 70 “	18.....	121	134
“ 70 to 80 “	1.....	40	41
Over 80 “	0.....	7	7
Unknown	0.....	1	1
Total.....	377.....	3459.....	3836

OCCUPATION.

1877. Previously. Total.			1877. Previously. Total.		
Bakers	1...	22... 23	Machinists	8...	105... 113
Barbers	1...	29... 30	Marble workers....	0...	5... 5
Basket maker	0...	1... 1	Masons	4...	74... 78
Bell hanger	0...	1... 1	Mend'r of china ware	0...	1... 1
Blacksmiths	7...	51... 58	Merchants	0...	3... 3
Bleachers	0...	5... 5	Mill hands	21...	55... 76
Boiler makers	0...	11... 11	Moulders	8...	41... 44
Bookkeepers	3...	15... 18	Musicians	1...	7... 8
Boot fitters	0...	2... 2	Music teachers	0...	2... 2
Box makers	0...	6... 6	Painters	10...	93... 103
Brakemen	6...	17... 23	Pedlers	2...	21... 23
Brass workers	0...	3... 3	Photographers	1...	4... 5
Brokers	1...	1... 2	Physicians	0...	3... 3
Butchers	0...	16... 16	Plumbers	0...	2... 2
Confectioner	0...	1... 1	Preacher	0...	1... 1
Cabinet makers	1...	12... 13	Printers	0...	19... 19
Carpenters	5...	104... 109	Quarrymen	1...	3... 4
Cigar makers	0...	8... 8	Sailors	2...	37... 39
Clerks	0...	25... 25	Saloon keepers	0...	2... 2
Clothes cleaner	0...	1... 1	Sail makers	1...	8... 9
Comb maker	0...	1... 1	School teachers	1...	2... 3
Cooks	3...	54... 57	Seamstresses	1...	19... 20
Coopers	0...	6... 6	Servants and waiters	33...	45... 78
Curriers	0...	5... 5	Ship carpenters	0...	6... 6
Cutler	0...	1... 1	Ship riggers	0...	3... 3
Draughtsmen	1...	4... 5	Shoemakers	2...	69... 71
Dress makers	9...	23... 32	Silver polishers	1...	6... 7
Dyers	0...	11... 11	Soldier	0...	1... 1
Engineers	2...	19... 21	Spinners	3...	49... 52
Farmers	5...	50... 55	Steam pipe workers	0...	2... 2
File cutters	0...	3... 3	Stonecutters	1...	12... 13
Firemen	0...	2... 2	Stucco worker	0...	1... 1
Gardeners	1...	12... 13	Tailors	3...	50... 53
Gas fitters	0...	11... 11	Tanner	0...	1... 1
Grocers	0...	2... 2	Teamsters	7...	74... 81
Hair drawer	0...	1... 1	Tinsmiths	1...	6... 7
Hair dresser	0...	1... 1	Traders	0...	2... 2
Harness makers	0...	11... 11	Washers and ironers	7...	31... 38
Hatter	0...	1... 1	Weavers	14...	64... 78
Hostlers	9...	83... 92	Wheelwrights	0...	2... 2
House servants	19...	242... 261	Whitewashers	0...	9... 9
Housewives	12...	153... 165	Wool sorters	0...	4... 4
Jewelers	5...	84... 89	Wool spinner	0...	1... 1
Laborers	157...	1365... 1522	Unknown	1...	35... 36
Lawyers	0...	2... 2			
Leather jannper	0...	1... 1	Total	377	3459 3836

TIME OF COMMITMENT.

	1877.	Previously.	Total.		1877.	Previously.	Total.
January.....	17....	219....	236	August.....	39....	394....	433
February.....	24....	154....	178	September.....	36....	375....	411
March.....	26....	229....	255	October.....	40....	334....	374
April.....	35....	182....	217	November.....	28....	297....	320
May.....	28....	287....	315	December.....	36....	285....	321
June.....	38....	334....	372				
July.....	35....	369....	404	Total.....	377....	3459	3836

OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

	1877.	Previously.	Total.
Being common drunkards.....	205.....	2212.....	2417
“ vagrants.....	84.....	625.....	709
“ common prostitutes.....	49.....	217.....	259
“ railers and brawlers.....	2.....	51.....	53
“ sturdy beggars.....	13.....	60.....	73
“ common cheats and swindlers.....	0.....	2.....	2
Neglect to support families.....	4.....	58.....	62
Larceny.....	0.....	14.....	14
House breaking.....	0.....	5.....	5
Revelling.....	0.....	4.....	4
Assault.....	1.....	4.....	5
Night walking.....	0.....	4.....	4
Obstructing officer.....	0.....	1.....	1
Maintaining common nuisance.....	0.....	1.....	1
Intent to commit rape.....	0.....	1.....	1
Transferred from Providence Reform School.....	0.....	1.....	1
Wilfully escaping.....	26.....	198.....	224
Malicious mischief.....	0.....	1.....	1
Total.....	377	3459	3836

PLACES FROM WHICH COMMITTED.

	1877.	Previously.	Total.		1877.	Previously.	Total.
Providence.....	263....	2250....	2513	Warren.....	5....	24....	29
North Providence.....	0....	271....	271	East Greenwich..	2....	10....	12
Pawtucket.....	17....	168....	185	West Greenwich.	0....	1....	1
Newport.....	19....	159....	178	South Kingstown	3....	26....	29
Woonsocket.....	13....	139....	152	North Kingstown	0....	5....	5
Johnston.....	3....	68....	71	Scituate.....	0....	5....	5
Bristol.....	9....	47....	56	Glocester.....	0....	2....	2
East Providence..	11....	61....	72	Tiverton.....	0....	2....	2
Cranston.....	3....	48....	51	Exeter.....	0....	2....	2
Lincoln.....	4....	46....	50	Barrington.....	0....	1....	1
Warwick.....	4....	27....	31	Foster.....	0....	1....	1
Burrillville.....	10....	31....	41	Richmond.....	0....	3....	3
Smithfield.....	4....	24....	28	Hopkinton.....	1....	0....	1
Westerly.....	4....	26....	30				
Coventry.....	2....	12....	14	Total.....	377	3459	3836

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

	1877.	Previously.	Total.
Three months.....	0.....	2.....	2
Six ".....	286.....	2578.....	2864
Eight ".....	0.....	109.....	109
Nine ".....	3.....	65.....	68
Ten ".....	1.....	50.....	51
Eleven ".....	0.....	1.....	1
Twelve ".....	63.....	532.....	595
Fifteen ".....	1.....	3.....	4
Sixteen ".....	0.....	1.....	1
Eighteen months.....	5.....	17.....	22
Two years.....	18.....	44.....	57
Two years, 5 months and six days.....	0.....	1.....	1
Two years and six months.....	0.....	1.....	1
Three years.....	5.....	54.....	59
Three years and six months.....	0.....	1.....	1
Total.....	377.....	3459.....	3836

RECOMMITMENTS.

Had been previously committed once.....	53
" " " twice.....	43
" " " three times.....	29
" " " four ".....	19
" " " five ".....	11
" " " six ".....	5
" " " seven ".....	5
" " " eight ".....	1
" " " nine ".....	2
" " " eleven ".....	2
Never before committed.....	207
Total.....	377

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Number of inmates who can read and write.....	239
" " " read only.....	49
" " " neither read nor write.....	89
Total.....	377

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married.....	151
Single.....	226
Total.....	377

RELIGION.

Protestant.....	141
Catholic.....	286
Total.....	377

CROPS.

Apples.....	40 bbls.	Hay, clover, second crop,	13½ tons.
Beef.....	5184 lbs.	Hides.....	574 lbs.
Barley, for fodder.....	6½ tons.	Melons.....	2,500
Beans, white.....	41½ bush.	Milk.....	13,612 gals.
“ shell.....	6 “	Millet.....	6½ tons.
Beets, sugar.....	475 “	Oats, for fodder.....	15 “
“ mangel wurtzel... 28½ tons.		Onions.....	339 bush.
Butter.....	701½ lbs.	Peas, green.....	18 “
Corn—field, in the ear... 1,000 bush.		Pigs—sold for \$385.50... 47	
“ sweet, “ ... 180 “		Potatoes... ..	2,018 bush.
“ green..... 18,484 ears.		Rye.....	125 “
“ fodder..... 15 tons.		Rye straw.....	4 tons.
Cabbage..... 10,000 lbs.		Tallow.....	402 lbs.
Carrots.....	485 bush.	Turkeys.....	108½ “
Chickens.....	199 lbs.	Tomatoes.....	200 bush.
Cucumbers.....	25 bush.	Turnips, round.....	1,087½ “
Eggs.....	178 doz.	“ French.....	495 “
Hay.....	70 tons.	Veal.. ..	609 lbs.

Report of the Chaplain of the State Farm.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

GENTLEMEN:—The sphere of work that you have committed to me, embracing the duties of Chaplain to the Workhouse and House of Correction, and to the Almshouse, furnishes abundant opportunity for the exercise of faith and patient endurance, in the endeavor to benefit the inmates.

The confirmed inebriates, the vicious and vagrant classes, in the former institution, and the infirm and diseased occupants of the latter, cannot be regarded as the most hopeful subjects for Christian effort. The direct moral or religious culture of the dangerous or unfortunate classes, must always be attended with serious difficulties. Men that have been gravitating downward from their earliest history, becoming tainted by evil associations, indulging in habits of idleness, intoxication and vice, breaking away from the wholesome restraints of home and friends, and, in many cases, leading the lives of outlaws and criminals, need all the combined influences of legal restraint, of healthful daily toil, of medical supervision, and of moral and religious instruction, to purify the springs of life and change the character.

The chapel services have been maintained with regularity, on Sundays, in the Workhouse. The quiet behavior and good attention manifested on these occasions, would indicate some desire to be benefited. If but a few are saved from the power of habits that have so strongly fortified themselves in their hearts and lives, we should not despair of reaching cases that may now seem hopeless.

Miss Grace Blaisdell has contributed valuable help in performing on the organ, thus aiding in a part of the services in which many of the inmates are well pleased to participate.

Measures, kindred to those used last year, for securing secular instruction in the common branches, have resulted in similar good. A number, who had grown up in ignorance, have acquired the first rudiments of education. The chapel has furnished sufficient accommodation for the various classes, and the officers, together with some of the inmates, have entered into the details of instruction with much interest. About one quarter of those committed here can neither read nor write. It is worthy of consideration, whether it is not due to the wel-

fare of this class, that all, or most of those, who remain during the winter months, should not be required to attend the school. As a result of the training and instruction afforded in this institution, some have gone forth to enter upon useful avocations, and are walking in safe paths.

The religious services in the Almshouse have been limited, mainly, to funeral occasions, which have been quite frequent during the year.

It has been a work of increasing pleasure to me to spend seasons of visitation among the inmates of this institution, distributing reading material,—kindly furnished through the Committee on Schools and Moral and Religious Instruction,—to these pensioners upon the public bounty, and conversing with those in trouble, sickness and suffering. It is highly creditable to our State, that such wise and ample provision is made for the comfort of the dependent classes.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy of the Superintendent and other officers of the different institutions, and to speak of the respectful consideration manifested by the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES PIERCE ROOT,

Chaplain.

Report of the Physician of the State Farm.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned respectfully submits the following report, for the year 1877:

The health of the inmates of the Workhouse and House of Correction has been remarkably good during the year, only one death having occurred—that of a man who committed suicide by hanging. Sixty-three persons have been under treatment for the following complaints:

Anæmia.....	1	Hemorrhoids.....	5
Abscess.....	1	Indigestion.....	2
Asthma.....	1	Leucorrhœa.....	3
Bronchitis.....	2	Lame back.....	2
Chills.....	2	Lame side.....	1
Consumption.....	1	Neuralgia.....	2
Delirium Tremens.....	3	Nervous Debility.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	2	Orchitis.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	Ophthalmia.....	1
Eczema.....	1	Otitis.....	1
Exostosis of Radius.....	1	Quinsy.....	1
Gonorrhœa.....	2	Rheumatism.....	4
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.....	2	Sore throat.....	3
Gravel.....	1	Syphilitic sore throat.....	2
General Debility.....	7	Syphilis.....	2
Gastritis, Chronic.....	1	Ulceration of the womb.....	1
Headache.....	1		—
Total.....			63

In the Asylum for the Insane, forty-seven patients have been treated, of whom twenty-one died. Their diseases were as follows:

<i>Recovered, or still under Treatment.</i>		<i>Died.</i>	
Anæmia.....	1	Consumption.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Concussion of the brain.....	1
Bronchitis, Chronic.....	1	Diarrhœa.....	6
Chills.....	1	Dysentery.....	3
Cancrum Oris.....	1	Epilepsy.....	2
Dropsy.....	1	General Debility.....	6
Diarrhœa.....	5	Jaundice.....	1
Eczema.....	1		—
Epilepsy.....	1	Total.....	21
General Debility.....	3		
Hemorrhoids.....	2		
Herpes.....	1		
Hæmaturia.....	1		
Indolent Ulcer.....	1		
Paralysis.....	2		
Rheumatism.....	1		
Syphilis.....	1		
	—		
Total.....	26		

In the Almshouse, I have had one hundred and twelve patients, whose diseases are given below. The number of deaths is forty-two:

<i>Recovered, Discharged, or still under Treatment.</i>		<i>Died.</i>	
Asthma.....	1	Asthma.....	1
Articular Rheumatism.....	6	Bronchitis, Chronic.....	1
Bronchitis, Chronic.....	4	Cholera Morbus.....	1
Chills.....	1	Congestion of the brain.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Consumption.....	6
Consumption.....	1	Diarrhœa.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	4	Diarrhœa, Chronic.....	3
Delirium Tremens.....	1	Dropsy.....	4
Facial Erysipelas.....	1	Epilepsy.....	2
Glossitis.....	1	Gastric Fever.....	1
General Debility.....	6	General Debility.....	2
Hemorrhage of the lungs.....	1	Hydrophobia.....	1
Hæmaturia.....	1	Heart Disease.....	2
Indolent Ulcer.....	6	Incontinence of urine.....	1
Nephritis.....	1	Marasmus.....	2
Neuralgia.....	2	Old age.....	4

Recovered, Discharged, etc.—Continued.

Ophthalmia.....	2
Orchitis.....	1
Palpitation of the heart.....	1
Scrofula.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Sprained ankle.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	25
	—
Total.....	70

Died—Continued.

Pyæmia.....	1
Paralysis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1
Rheumatism of the heart.....	1
Softening of the brain.....	4
	—
Total.....	42

Fifteen children have been born in the Almshouse during the year—nine boys and six girls.

GEORGE T. PERRY, M. D.

NATICK, R. I., January 1, 1878.

Report of the Warden of the State Prison.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

The undersigned, Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, and Keeper of the Providence County Jail, respectfully presents the following accounts of receipts and expenditures, for the year ending December 31, 1877:

PROPERTY ON HAND, AS PER INVENTORY, JAN. 1, 1877.

Books and stationery.....	\$ 30 00
Bedding and clothing.....	1,065 30
Building on Gaspee street.....	1,300 00
Fuel and lights.....	975 00
Furniture.....	1,248 57
Library.....	777 00
Miscellaneous.....	592 00
Provisions and groceries.....	884 36
Cash on library account.....	176 24
Cash on general account.....	3,431 20—\$9,979 67

PROPERTY ON HAND, AS PER INVENTORY, DEC. 31, 1877.

Books and stationery.....	\$ 30 00
Bedding and clothing....	1,029 00
Building on Gaspee street.....	1,200 00
Fuel and lights.....	848 50
Furniture.....	1,072 31
Library.....	867 00
Miscellaneous.....	814 95
New chair account.....	47 72
Provisions and groceries..	261 67
New furniture.....	340 23
New prison.....	1,766 52

Balance due from the Treasury on account of appropriation for support of State Prison, (in addition to \$10,000,) Jan. 1, 1878.....\$ 514 26

December receipts credited to account of same, after Jan. 1, 1878..... 3,232 50

\$3,746 76

December bills debited to account of same, after

Jan. 1, 1878..... 2,366 14— 1,380 62— 9,158 51

Balance of expense for the year..... \$831 16

EXPENSE AND INCOME, DEC. 31, 1877.

Dr.

Books and stationery.....	\$135 99	
Bedding and clothing.....	1,443 60	
Discharged convicts.....	200 00	
Expenses.....	1,098 63	
Furniture.....	176 26	
Fuel and lights..	1,305 98	
Library	190 75	
Provisions and groceries.....	8,378 55	
Repairs and improvements.....	4 51	
Salaries of officers.....	11,169 54	— \$24,003 81

Cr.

Building on Gaspee street.....	\$25 40	
Cotton tie shop.....	1,653 41	
Cane shop	2,490 11	
Fines and costs.....	1,410 34	
Jail board.....	6,810 96	
Jail fees.....	368 00	
Miscellaneous.....	310 15	
New chair account.....	63 10	
New furniture.....	784 45	
New Prison	1,610 48	
New Court house.....	867 31	
Shoe shop.....	3,461 00	
Visitors' fees.....	251 25	
Interest account.....	292 50	
Wire shop.....	1,668 69	
Waste shop.....	1,115 60	— \$23,182 65
Balance of expense as above.....		\$821 16

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1877.....	\$30 00	
Since purchased.....	135 99—	\$165 99
On hand December 31, 1877.....	30 00	
Balance being expense.....		\$135 99

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

On hand January 1, 1877.....	\$1,065 30	
Since purchased.....	1,407 30—	\$2,472 60
On hand December 31, 1877.....	1,029 00	
Balance being expense.....		\$1,443 60

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Cash and clothing for the same.....\$200 00

EXPENSES.

Cash paid for sundry expenses.....\$1,098 63

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Amount on hand January 1, 1877.....	\$975 00	
Since purchased.....	615 22—	\$1,590 22
Credited.....	35 74	
On hand December 31, 1877.....	348 50—	384 24
Balance being expense.....		\$1,205 98

FURNITURE.

Amount on hand January 1, 1877.....	\$1,248 57
“ “ December 31, 1877.....	1,072 31
Balance being expense.....	\$176 26

LIBRARY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1877... ..	777 00
Since purchased.....	280 75—\$1,057 75
On hand December 31, 1877.....	867 00
Balance being expense.	\$190 75

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Amount on hand January 1, 1877.....	\$ 384 36
Since purchased.....	8,410 76—\$8,795 12
Credited.....	154 90
On hand December 31, 1877.....	261 67— 416 57
Balance being expense.....	\$8,878 55

BUILDING ON GASPEE STREET.

Inventory December 31, 1877.....	\$1,200 00
Received rent.....	144 00—\$1,344 00
Inventory January 1, 1877	1,300 00
Insurance paid.....	18 60— 1,318 60
Balance being income.....	\$25 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

On hand December 31, 1877.....	\$314 95	
Credited.....	331 67—	\$1,146 62
On hand January 1, 1877.....	592 00	
Since purchased.....	244 47—	836 47
Balance being income.....		\$310 15

The expenses and income are divided between the State Prison and County Jail, as follows:

EXPENSES.

	<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Jail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Books and stationery.....	\$ 48 38	\$ 87 66	\$ 135 99
Bedding and clothing.....	518 13	980 47	1,443 60
Discharged convicts.....	200 00		200 00
Expenses.....	890 55	708 08	1,098 63
Fuel and lights....	428 76	777 23	1,205 98
Furniture.....	62 64	113 62	176 26
Library.....	190 75		190 75
Provisions and groceries.....	2,977 76	5,400 79	8,378 55
Repairs and improvements.....	2 99	1 52	4 51
Salaries of officers	3,969 62	7,199 92	11,169 54
	<u>\$8,784 53</u>	<u>\$15,219 28</u>	<u>\$24,003 81</u>

INCOME.

	<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Jail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Building on Gaspee street	\$ 9 08	\$ 16 87	\$ 25 40
Cane shop.....	884 93	1,605 18	2,490 11
Cotton tie shop.....	586 30	1,067 11	1,653 41
Fines and costs.....		1,410 84	1,410 84
Interest.....	108 97	188 53	292 50
Jail fees.....		362 00	362 00
Jail board.....	2,420 94	4,389 92	6,810 86
Miscellaneous.....	110 25	199 90	310 15
New chair account.....	22 46	40 64	63 10
New furniture.....	278 41	506 04	784 45
New Court House.....	308 12	559 19	867 31
New Prison.....	572 42	1,088 06	1,610 48
Shoe shop.....	1,280 16	2,230 84	3,461 00
Visitors' fees.....	89 69	161 56	251 25
Wire shop....	593 13	1,075 56	1,668 69
Waste shop.....	396 85	718 75	1,115 60
	<u>\$7,606 66</u>	<u>\$15,575 99</u>	<u>\$23,182 65</u>

BALANCE OF EXPENSE AND INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Prison expenses.....	\$1,177 87	
Jail income.....	356 71	
Balance of Prison expenses over Jail income.....		\$821 16

CURRENT EXPENSES, PER CAPITA, OF PRISONERS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

For salaries of officers.....	\$46 85	
" provisions and groceries.....	84 76	
" fuel and lights.....	8 04	
" bedding and clothing.....	5 99	
Miscellaneous....	7 49—	\$97 68

OUTSTANDING BILLS DUE THE INSTITUTION.

Outstanding bills for Jail board in 1877 are due from the town of Burrillville.....	\$174 29	
Due from the town of Johnston....	50 57	
Due from Mellish, Byfield & Co.....	90 20	
Due from Philander Derby.....	142 00	
Due from United States.....	851 72	
Due from Providence Cotton Tie Co.....	93 80	
Due from sales of new furniture.....	48 00—	\$1,445 67

Outstanding bills due various persons on account new State Prison....	450 00	
Balance due the institution.....	995 67	
Balance of expenses from ledger.....	821 16	
Actual balance over and above all expenses.....		\$174 51

Number of convicts in Prison, committed, discharged, escaped and returned, in each year, since the establishment of the institution in 1838.

YEAR.	In Prison.	Committed.	Dis- charged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Returned.
1838.....		5					
1839.....	5	6	2				
1840.....	9	9	3				
1841.....	15	13	2				
1842.....	26	7	6	2	1		
1843.....	24	13	10	3	1		
1844.....	23	6	5	2	2	1	
1845.....	19	8	5	2	1		
1846.....	19	8	5	3			
1847.....	19	11	5	3	1		
1848.....	21	8	2				
1849.....	27	14	4	5	2	3	3
1850.....	30	29	6	11			
1851.....	42	21	2	10	1	1	
1852.....	49	17	17	4			
1853.....	45	26	8	14			
1854.....	49	23	13	4	3		1
1855.....	52	27	13	2	1		
1856.....	63	14	20	2	1		
1857.....	54	34	19	2			
1858.....	67	26	20		3	1	1
1859.....	70	23	18	3	5		
1860.....	67	29	27	1	1		
1861.....	67	39	18	3			
1862.....	85	18	38	5			
1863.....	60	12	20	4	1		
1864.....	47	10	13	2	1		
1865.....	41	22	11	3	1	1	1
1866.....	48	40	9	7			
1867.....	72	25	27	9	2		
1868.....	59	26	20	6			
1869.....	59	42	16	3	2	1	1
1870.....	80	25	25	5			
1871.....	75	26	31	2	3		
1872.....	65	30	16	5	1	2	
1873.....	71	33	26	1			1
1874.....	77	24	29	3	2		
1875.....	67	24	29	3	3		
1876.....	56	56	22	4			
1877.....	86	51	38	3	4		
1878.....	92						

Ages, sexes, &c., of persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution in 1838:

Under 20 years of age.....	176	Males	856
From 20 to 30.....	439	Females	24
“ 30 to 40.....	156	Natives of United States.....	638
“ 40 to 50.....	74	Foreigners.....	242
“ 50 to 60.....	23	White.....	772
“ 60 to 70.....	11	Colored.....	108
Over 70	1		

Nativities of persons committed to the Rhode Island State Prison since its first institution in 1838:

Rhode Island.....	341	Texas	1
Maine.....	20	California.....	1
New Hampshire	9	Canada.....	17
Vermont.....	6	Nova Scotia.....	4
Massachusetts.....	107	New Brunswick.....	4
Connecticut.....	35	New Foundland.....	1
New York.....	54	Bermuda	1
New Jersey	7	Santa Cruz	1
Pennsylvania.....	14	Peru.....	1
Delaware	1	England.....	42
Maryland.....	3	Ireland.....	149
District of Columbia.....	7	Scotland....	3
Ohio.....	3	Wales.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Gibraltar	1
Kentucky.....	3	Germany	9
Wisconsin	2	France	6
Virginia	13	Italy.....	3
North Carolina	1	Sweden.....	4
Mississippi.....	1	Turkey	1
Louisiana.....	1		
Florida.....	1	Total.....	880

The crimes for which persons have been committed since 1838:

Assault and larceny.....	2	Fraudulently taking a letter from the post office.....	1
Assault and battery.....	9	House breaking.....	35
Assault with intent to kill.....	27	Horse stealing.....	2
Assault with a dangerous weapon.	27	Having and passing counterfeit money.....	35
Assault with intent to commit rape	28	Inciting another to commit larceny	1
Assault with intent to commit sod- omy.....	2	Inciting another to commit perjury	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	11	Incest.....	1
Assault on the Warden.....	2	Indecent exposure.....	1
Adultery.....	2	Larceny.....	214
Bigamy.....	9	Larceny from person.....	3
Burglary.....	62	Murder.....	28
Breaking and entering into a bank	5	Manslaughter.....	21
Breaking and entering into a church	2	Mingling poison with drink.....	2
Breaking and entering into a school house.....	1	Obstructing railroad.....	2
Breaking and entering into a vessel	4	Obtaining goods under false pre- tences.....	2
Breaking and entering into an en- gine house.....	1	Perjury.....	13
Breaking and entering into an office	2	Rape.....	8
Conspiracy.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Counterfeiting.....	2	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	1
Destroying a dam.....	1	Robbery.....	51
Embezzlement.....	5	Setting fire.....	27
Embezzlement of letters from the post office.....	1	Store breaking.....	188
Escaping from prison.....	2	Sodomy.....	1
False pretences.....	1	Treason.....	1
Forgery.....	29	Using the mail for obscene publica- tions.....	1
		Total.....	880

Average number of convicts in 1877.....85 $\frac{1}{2}$

There were in Prison December 31, 1877:

Males.....	90	White.....	79	Natives of U. S.....	74
Females.....	2	Colored.....	18	Foreigners.....	18
	<u>92</u>		<u>92</u>		<u>92</u>

NELSON VIALI, *Warden.*

Jailer's Report.

IN JAIL JANUARY 1, 1877.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by the State.....	103	8	111
“ “ city of Providence.....	28	4	32
“ “ town of Cumberland.....	2	.....	2
“ “ “ Johnston.....	1	1	2
“ “ “ Lincoln.....	3	.....	3
“ “ “ Pawtucket.....	.....	1	1
“ “ “ Woonsocket.....	5	.....	5
“ “ United States.....	2	.....	2
Debtors in Jail.....	3	.....	3
	147	14	161

COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By the State, sentenced.....	374	32	406
“ “ for want of bail.....	280	49	329
“ city of Providence, sentenced.....	1100	200	1300
“ “ for want of bail.....	24	.....	24
“ town of Cumberland.....	17	2	19
“ “ Woonsocket.....	30	3	33
“ “ Lincoln.....	49	7	56
“ “ Pawtucket.....	41	2	43
“ “ East Providence.....	34	4	38
“ “ Johnston.....	6	2	8
“ “ Burrillville.....	12	2	14
“ “ Smithfield.....	7	.....	7
“ “ Scituate.....	1	.....	1
“ “ Cranston.....	3	.....	3
“ “ Warwick.....	7	2	9
“ United States.....	17	.....	17
Debtors committed.....	145	4	149
	2147	309	2456
Total in Jail during the year.....	2294	323	2617

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By the State.....	610	80	690
“ “ sentenced to State Prison.....	35	.....	35
“ city of Providence.....	1128	196	1324
“ town of Cumberland.....	16	1	17
“ “ Woonsocket.....	32	3	35
“ “ Lincoln.....	51	7	58
“ “ Pawtucket.....	31	3	34
“ “ East Providence.....	33	4	37
“ “ Johnston.....	6	2	8
“ “ Burrillville.....	12	2	14
“ “ Smithfield.....	7	.....	7
“ “ Scituate.....	1	.....	1
“ “ Cranston.....	3	.....	3
“ “ Warwick.....	6	1	7
“ United States.....	17	.....	17
Debtors discharged.....	143	4	147
	2131	303	2434

LEAVING IN JAIL DECEMBER 31, 1877.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
. Committed by the State.....	110	11	121
“ “ city of Providence.....	26	6	32
“ “ town of Cumberland.....	3	1	4
“ “ “ Woonsocket.....	3	.....	3
“ “ “ Lincoln.....	1	.....	1
“ “ “ Pawtucket.....	10	.....	10
“ “ “ Johnston.....	1	1	2
“ “ “ Warwick.....	1	1	2
“ “ “ East Providence....	1	.....	1
“ “ United States.....	2	.....	2
Debtors in Jail.....	5	.....	5
	163	20	183

AVERAGE NUMBER IN JAIL IN 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the suit of the State.....	90 ¹¹¹	8 ¹¹¹	99 ¹¹¹
“ “ City of Providence.....	29 ¹¹¹	5 ¹¹¹	34 ¹¹¹
“ “ various Towns.....	14 ¹¹¹	1 ¹¹¹	15 ¹¹¹
“ “ United States.....	3 ¹¹¹	.....	3 ¹¹¹
Debtors in close jail.....	2 ¹¹¹	0 ¹¹¹	2 ¹¹¹
	140 ¹¹¹	14 ¹¹¹	155 ¹¹¹

COMMITTED ON SENTENCE BY THE STATE FOR:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault	90	5	95
Adultery.....	2	1	3
Breaking and entering.....	5	.....	5
Cruelty to animals.....	12	.....	12
Contempt of Court.....	1	.....	1
Defacing building.....	10	2	12
Evading fare.....	30	.....	30
Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1
Firing a gun.....	1	.....	1
False pretences.....	2	.....	2
Fornication.....	2	.....	2
Gambling.....	1	.....	1
Keeping a dog not licensed.....	1	.....	1
Keeping and maintaining nuisance.....	6	1	7
Larceny.....	5	.....	5
Malicious mischief.....	3	.....	3
Manslaughter.....	1	.....	1
Obstructing officer.....	4	.....	4
Peddling without license.....	1	.....	1
Selling liquor.....	15	3	18
Shop lifting.....	.....	1	1
Theft.....	175	19	194
Threats.....	4	.....	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	.....	2
	374	32	406

STATE SENTENCES.

<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Imprisonment.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$1.00....	20	2	22	10 days.....	8	.....	8
2.00....	22	2	24	15 ".....	3	.....	3
3.00....	17	2	19	20 ".....	4	.....	4
5.00....	69	2	71	30 ".....	43	1	44
10.00....	47	4	51	45 ".....	.....	1	1
15.00....	8	1	9	60 ".....	16	2	18
20.00....	42	6	48	90 ".....	11	1	12
25.00....	3	.....	3	3 months....	15	2	17
50.00....	2	.....	2	4 ".....	12	3	15
100.00....	4	.....	4	5 ".....	1	.....	1
Sureties to				6 ".....	17	2	19
keep the				8 ".....	3	1	4
peace....	5	.....	5	11 ".....	2	.....	2
				Total.....	374	32	406

COMMITTED ON SENTENCE BY THE CITY FOR:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Drunkenness.....	1005	193	1198
Revelling.....	91	7	98
Throwing stones.....	1	.....	1
Playing ball in street.....	1	.....	1
Night soil cart not tight.....	1	.....	1
Shop open Sunday.....	1	.....	1
	1100	200	1300

CITY SENTENCES.

<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$1.00....	7	2	9	\$10.00.....	11	1	12
2.00....	679	115	794	15.00.....	2	.....	2
3.00....	243	57	300	20.00.....	4	.....	4
5.00....	143	23	166	<i>Imprisonment.</i>			
				10 days....	11	2	13
				Total....	1100	200	1300

COMMITTED ON SENTENCE BY THE VARIOUS TOWNS FOR:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Drunkenness	153	20	173
Revelling.....	45	3	48
Shop open Sunday.....	1	.....	1
Awaiting trial	8	1	9
	207	24	231

SENTENCES BY THE TOWNS.

<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$1.00	27	4	31	\$20.00	5	.....	5
2.00	90	9	99	Imp. 10 days .	25	6	31
3.00	23	3	26	“ 15 “ .	4	.....	4
5.00	22	1	23	“ 30 “ .	1	.....	1
10.00	2	.....	2	Del'd to Court	8	1	9
				Total	207	24	231

THE NATIVITIES OF PERSONS COMMITTED ON SENTENCE.

Rhode Island.....	550	North Carolina.....	3
Maine.....	37	South Carolina.....	3
New Hampshire.....	16	Georgia.....	7
Vermont.....	26	Louisiana.....	5
Massachusetts.....	222	California.....	3
Connecticut.....	58	Canada.....	18
New York.....	124	Nova Scotia.....	25
New Jersey.....	10	South America.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	17	England.....	124
Delaware.....	7	Ireland.....	594
Maryland.....	10	Scotland.....	27
District of Columbia...	13	Germany.....	8
Ohio.....	4	Russia.....	1
Indiana	2	Austria.....	1
Michigan.....	1	Holland.....	1
Missouri.....	1	Sweden.....	3
Nebraska.....	1		
Tennessee.....	2		1937
Virginia.....	11		

AGES OF PERSONS COMMITTED ON SENTENCE.

Under 20 years of age	167
From 20 to 30	771
From 30 to 40	540
From 40 to 50	303
From 50 to 60	122
From 60 to 70	30
From 70 to 80	4

Total.....1937

Males.....1622	White 1718	Married..... 628
Females 315	Colored..... 219	Single.....1309
1937	1937	1937

Read and write.....	1422
Read, but not write.....	200
Neither read nor write	315

Total.....1937

Total number criminal commitments.....	2456
“ “ sentenced.....	1937

NELSON VIAL, *Jailer.*

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1877.

Number.	NAME.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
252	Shubael Baker	30	Massachusetts.	Murder	March 31, 1856	Life.	May 1, 1877	Pardoned.
385	Lydia Phetteplace	68	Rhode Island.	"	March 30, 1861	Life.		
519	Robert Crowe, U. S.	36	Ireland.	"	March 1, 1867	Life.		
525	John White	46	Ireland.	"	April 20, 1867	Life.		
532	Charles Hoxie	31	Connecticut.	"	August 21, 1867	Life.		
581	David W. Peters	30	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to commit rape	March 17, 1869	15 years.		
594	John Cannally	26	Rhode Island.	Robbery	October 19, 1869	10 "		
638	John W. Andrews.	25	Massachusetts.	Larceny	Feb'y 9, 1871	1 year.		
	Same.			Mingling poison with drink.	Sept. 9, 1871	8 years ad.		
645	Elisha E. Peck	27	Connecticut.	Robbery	May 2, 1873	15 "	June 1, 1877	Died.
671	Thomas Wilkinson	45	Pennsylvania.	Burglary	April 8, 1873	7 "		
680	Henry Thomas	25	Virginia	"	Sept. 12, 1873	10 "	April 16, 1877	Died.
684	James Gilcese	54	Ireland.	Manlaughter	Dec. 2, 1873	5 "	May 30, 1877	187 days deducted.
689	Henry Johnson	29	Connecticut.	Burglary	Dec. 2, 1873	5 "	August 28, 1877	110 "
697	Francis Hughes	42	Ireland.	"	Dec. 2, 1873	5 "		
698	Patrick H. Denny	30	Connecticut.	Murder	April 29, 1873	Life.		
704	Joseph Perry, U. S.	70	Connecticut.	"	May 1, 1873	Life.		
731	John Ryan	37	Connecticut.	Perjury	June 24, 1873	4 years.	January 8, 1877	168 days deducted.
732	James W. Arnold	31	Rhode Island.	Burglary	May 11, 1874	5 "		
733	Ellis B. Manchester	30	Massachusetts.	Robbery	May 12, 1874	5 "		
740	James M. O'Brien	38	Connecticut.	"	May 12, 1874	5 "		
748	John Malbone	22	Connecticut.	Burglary	Nov. 20, 1874	5 "		
755	Henry A. Steere	26	Rhode Island.	Rape	Dec. 17, 1874	15 "		
	Same.			Forgery	Feb'y 5, 1875	3 "		
761	Stephen Northrop	26	Rhode Island.	Larceny	March 15, 1875	3 "		
762	James Smith	30	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking	June 28, 1875	6 "	May 5, 1877	38 days deducted.
763	Edward O. Cole	27	Massachusetts.	Burglary	June 28, 1875	6 "		
768	Robert L. Casey	43	New Jersey	"	June 29, 1875	5 "		
770	John Cogens	25	Massachusetts.	Murder	October 1, 1875	Life.	August 31, 1877	32 days deducted.
770	Geo. E. Butterworth, U. S.	23	Rhode Island.	Breaking and entering money	Nov. 15, 1875	5 "		
772	John McCarty	24	Rhode Island.	Passing counterfeit money	Dec. 21, 1875	5 "	Nov. 29, 1877	30 days deducted.
774	William Grimes	31	Virginia	Shop breaking	January 3, 1876	3 "	Dec. 30, 1877	30 "
775	Terrence Prior	21	Massachusetts.	"	January 4, 1876	3 "	Nov. 22, 1877	44 "
776	Thomas Collins	25	New York	"	January 4, 1876	3 "	Dec. 24, 1877	12 "
777	Philip McLaughlin	32	Ireland.	Manlaughter	January 11, 1876	1 year.	January 1, 1877	11 "
778	Henry M. Jastram	39	Rhode Island.	Embezzlement	January 20, 1876	1 1/2 years.	July 5, 1877	25 "
779	Edward S. Jordan	26	Rhode Island.	Assault and larceny	Feb'y 25, 1876	3 years.		
780	Albert Wright	22	Rhode Island.	"	Feb'y 25, 1876	3 "		

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1877.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
781	John Robinson.	25	Rhode Island.	House breaking.	March 11, 1876	15 months.	June 12, 1877	Expiration of sentence.
782	Patrick Verdon.	20	Rhode Island.	"	March 11, 1876	1 year.	March 9, 1877	3 days deducted.
783	John Falven.	18	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	March 11, 1876	1½ years.	August 26, 1877	18 "
784	Carrington P. Slade.	32	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	March 11, 1876	1 year.	March 4, 1877	"
785	William T. Hackett.	19	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	March 11, 1876	2 years.	March 21, 1877	Pardoned.
786	Oscar Reynolds.	46	Vermont.	Larceny.	March 12, 1876	1 year.	March 6, 1877	8 days deducted.
787	Thomas Burns.	33	New York.	House breaking.	March 12, 1876	1½ years.	Sept. 4, 1877	10 "
788	Theophilus Medbury.	40	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	March 15, 1876	2 years.	July 10, 1877	7 days deducted.
789	John Fleming.	25	Rhode Island.	House breaking.	March 16, 1876	16 months.	March 13, 1877	9 "
790	Mary Hancock.	34	Ireland.	Larceny from person.	March 21, 1876	1 year.		
791	Clark E. Lillibridge.	23	New Hampshire.	Robbery.	May 10, 1876	5 years.		
792	James Ennis.	44	Ireland.	Shop breaking.	May 10, 1876	8 "		
793	Jesse D. Mitchell.	23	Rhode Island.	Assault and robbery.	June 8, 1876	20 "		
794	Edwin Westgate.	23	Rhode Island.	Burglary.	June 16, 1876	5 "		
795	Peter Gardner.	24	Canada.	"	June 19, 1876	5 "		
796	Eliza Jones.	20	Washington, D.C.	"	June 19, 1876	5 "		
797	James Adams.	24	Massachusetts.	Larceny.	June 19, 1876	1 year.		
798	James Kenney.	19	Rhode Island.	Uttering forged policies of insurance.	June 24, 1876	3 years.	June 20, 1877	Expiration of sentence.
799	William F. Potter.	31	Rhode Island.	Forgery.	June 24, 1876	8 "	June 1, 1877	Pardoned.
800	Fred. H. Angell.	30	Rhode Island.	Assault and battery.	June 26, 1876	1 year.	June 27, 1877	Expiration of sentence.
801	John Smith.	22	Wisconsin.	Shop breaking.	June 26, 1876	2 years.		
802	Thomas Bresnahan.	17	New York.	Forgery.	June 26, 1876	2 "		
803	David M. Johnson.	49	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	June 26, 1876	1½ "		
804	Mayo Linn.	36	Massachusetts.	Shop breaking.	June 26, 1876	1½ "		
805	Thomas Cogen.	20	Ireland.	Larceny.	June 26, 1876	2 "	Dec. 2, 1877	17 days deducted.
806	Albert W. Farum.	26	Rhode Island.	"	June 26, 1876	2 "	Dec. 2, 1877	26 "
807	Ellen McGowan.	23	Ireland.	Uttering forged policies of insurance.	June 27, 1876	1 year.		
808	Clifford H. Pease.	27	Massachusetts.	Shop breaking.	June 27, 1876	1 year.	June 28, 1877	Expiration of sentence.
809	William Bender.	26	Germany.	Larceny.	August 31, 1876	1 "	August 22, 1877	"
810	William Arnold.	34	Maine.	Shop breaking.	Sept. 15, 1876	15 months.	Sept. 16, 1877	"
811	George Foster.	20	England.	"	Sept. 15, 1876	15 "	October 16, 1877	"
812	Andrew E. Bowers.	22	Massachusetts.	Larceny.	Sept. 19, 1876	1 year.	Dec. 16, 1877	"
813	Frank Fletcher.	22	England.	"	Sept. 19, 1876	1 "	Sept. 30, 1877	"
814	William Turner.	20	New York.	Larceny.	Sept. 19, 1876	1 "	Sept. 30, 1877	"
815	Archibald Wood.	22	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	Sept. 19, 1876	1 "	Sept. 30, 1877	"
816	James Collins.	22	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Sept. 19, 1876	1 "	Sept. 30, 1877	"
817	Frank Mason.	25	Canada.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Sept. 28, 1876	1 "	Sept. 31, 1877	7 days deducted.
818	Patrick J. Donald.	26	Ireland.	"	Sept. 27, 1876	1 "	Sept. 31, 1877	"

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1877.—Continued.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS.

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Number.	NAME.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
819	James O'Donald.	30	Rhode Island.	Burning barn.	Sept. 30, 1876	3 years		
820	Clinton Smith.	37	Canada.	Manslaughter.	October 30, 1876	8 "		
821	Cesare Pacini.	28	Italy.	Murder.	Nov. 1, 1876	Life.	Febru'y 13, 1877	Hung himself.
822	Merchant H. Weedon.	37	Rhode Island.		Nov. 2, 1876	Life.		
823	Emily F. Roberts, U. S.	30	Massachusetts.	Fraudulently taking letters from Providence Post Office.	Dec. 19, 1876	1 year	Dec.	Expiration of sentence.
824	Moses Burling.	25	Canada.	Shop breaking.	Dec. 21, 1876	1 "	Dec.	"
825	George M. Bose.	30	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Dec. 21, 1876	1 "	Dec.	9 days deducted.
826	Thomas Robinson.	19	Rhode Island.	Burglary, two cases.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 years	Dec.	
827	Henry Allen.	20	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 "		
828	Frank Smith.	23	Ohio.	Burglary.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 "		
829	Michael Dwyer.	19	England.	Setting fire.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 "		
830	John McKenna.	19	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	Dec. 30, 1876	15 months.		
831	James Berrigan.	21	New York.	Shop breaking.	January 13, 1877	3 years		
832	William Grumley.	21	New York.	Larceny.	January 13, 1877	3 "		
833	Same.	18	Rhode Island.	"	January 13, 1877	3 "		
834	George Wilkinson.	56	Massachusetts.	Horse stealing.	May 13, 1877	1 year	May	
835	George E. Weaver.	25	New York.	Shop breaking.	Feb'y 21, 1877	3 years	Feb'y	
836	James Kelly.	19	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Feb'y 21, 1877	2 "	Feb'y	
837	Luther Holmes.	14	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to rape.	Feb'y 28, 1877	1 year	Feb'y	
838	Frank Boydock.	25	Canada.	Shop breaking.	March 10, 1877	1 "	March	Died.
839	Joshua C. Prentice.	30	Philadelphia.	Assault with dangerous weapon.	March 10, 1877	1 "	March	
840	John Cummings.	22	New York.	Breaking and entering.	March 10, 1877	1 "	March	
841	Joseph Plamondon.	35	Canada.	"	March 13, 1877	1 "	March	
842	Willard Hall.	31	Connecticut.	Assault.	March 13, 1877	1 "	March	
843	Calvin Cady.	34	Rhode Island.	Attempted rape.	April 26, 1877	2 years	April	
844	Timothy Sullivan.	30	Rhode Island.	Sodomy.	May 9, 1877	1 year	May	
845	Charles Haskell.	30	Massachusetts.	Embezzlement of letters.	May 14, 1877	3 years	May	
846	Wm. H. Broadbent, U. S.	34	England.	Shop breaking.	June 16, 1877	3 "	June	
847	Nathan Froot.	24	Pennsylvania.	Assault and battery.	June 16, 1877	1 year	June	
848	Henry Ranson.	31	Virginia.	Breaking and entering.	June 19, 1877	1 "	June	
849	Cornelius Cox.	21	England.	"	June 19, 1877	1 "	June	
850	Nelson Davis.	32	Maine.	Making and passing counterfeit cent pieces.	June 22, 1877	5 years and \$5.00 fine	June	
851	John Lundbourg, U. S.	46	Sweden.	Same offence.	July 11, 1877	21 mo. \$3 fine	July	
852	Wm. R. Goldsmith, U. S.	48	Connecticut.	Same offence.	July 11, 1877	21 mo. \$3 fine	July	

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1877.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
853	Virgil M. Polsey	33	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Sept. 8, 1877	1 year.		
854	Orin Vronan.	39	New York.	Robbery	Sept. 8, 1877	10 years.		
855	Charles F. Northrop.	34	Rhode Island.	"	Sept. 8, 1877	5 "		
856	Henry Thaxter.	35	Massachusetts.	Horse stealing.	Sept. 8, 1877	2 "		
857	Frank Holt.	31	Massachusetts.	Larceny from person.	Sept. 8, 1877	1 year.		
858	Peter Ro.	22	Rhode Island.	"	Sept. 17, 1877	1 "		
859	William Coten.	32	Maryland.	Breaking into dwelling house.	Sept. 19, 1877	2 years.		
860	Thomas H. Reynolds.	25	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Sept. 20, 1877	3 yrs. 3 mos.		
861	Richard Dillen.	23	Massachusetts.	"	Sept. 20, 1877	3 years.		
862	Frederick Eldridge.	31	Massachusetts.	Perjury.	Sept. 20, 1877	1 year.		
863	Amos E. Whitford.	19	Rhode Island.	Robbery	Sept. 28, 1877	5 years.		
864	John Cogins.	27	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	October 30, 1877	5 "		
865	John Collins.	25	England.	Larceny.	Nov. 10, 1877	4 "		
866	Darius Manchester.	50	Rhode Island.	Manslaughter	Nov. 27, 1877	1 year.		
867	Timothy P. Ide.	19	Rhode Island.	Sending obscene literature through the U. S. mails.	Dec. 4, 1877	2 years.		
868	James Sweeney	17	Rhode Island.	Breaking and entering.	Dec. 11, 1877	1 year.		
869	Thomas Burns.	22	Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	Dec. 11, 1877	1 "		
870	Albert H. Briggs.	22	Massachusetts.	Larceny	Dec. 11, 1877	1 "		
871	George McKenna.	19	New Brunswick	Breaking and entering.	Dec. 11, 1877	15 months.		
872	George St. Aubyn.	59	Rhode Island.	"	Dec. 11, 1877	3 years.		
873	William DeMass.	20	Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Dec. 15, 1877	15 months.		
	Same.			"	Dec. 15, 1877	15 "		
	Same.			"	Dec. 15, 1877	1 year.		
874	James Larney	35	New York.	"	Dec. 15, 1877	20 months.		
	Same.			"	Dec. 15, 1877	18 "		
	Same.			"	Dec. 15, 1877	1 year.		
875	Daniel Murphy	35	Connecticut.	Forgery.	Dec. 18, 1877	2 years.		
876	William Burbank	20	Rhode Island.	Mingling poison with drink.	Dec. 20, 1877	5 "		
877	William Kiernan.	26	Massachusetts.	Larceny from person.	Dec. 24, 1877	18 months.		
878	Eugene McCarty.	25	Maine.	Assault with intent to rape.	Dec. 26, 1877	1 year.		
879	James Lang.	37	New York.	Larceny from person.	Dec. 28, 1877	1 "		
880	Moses H. Duplessis.	40	Canada.	Forgery.	Dec. 28, 1877	2 years.		

NELSON VIALI, Warden.

PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1878.

Report of the Chaplain of the State Prison.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

The undersigned, Chaplain of the State Prison, begs leave to present the following report of the religious and moral condition of the State Prison and County Jail:

During the year past nothing of very especial interest has transpired. We still continue to labor for the intellectual, moral and spiritual improvement of those committed to our care. This is done by Sunday School instruction and preaching the Gospel. There are, connected with our Sunday School, thirty-three teachers, male and female, well instructed and judicious persons, some of whom have been at their post for more than fifteen years. From their long and tried experience, they have become acquainted with the condition and character of their pupils, and, being truly interested for them, wisely adapt instruction to their wants, and, in most cases, gain their attention and good will. Many of the teachers follow the prisoner, after his liberation, with their counsel and aid, and, in not a few instances, find employment for him. We still continue the use of the International Sunday School Lessons. We also continue our Sunday School concerts, with increasing interest.

At the close of our Sunday School, we have a religious service, when a plain and practical discourse is delivered. At this service all the inmates who are in health are present. They give earnest and respectful attention to the instructions imparted; their countenances

indicating a deep and solemn interest in the truths presented. In an assembly composed of such varied characters, it is not easy always to reach the case of each individual. Many of them are persons of depraved appetites and perverse dispositions, distinguished for cunning and falsehood, turbulent and violent in temper; hence, it requires, on the part of those who would permanently benefit or reform them, great practical wisdom, as well as strong faith, patience and forbearance.

We still continue our Friday evening prayer meeting. Many of the Sunday School teachers attend. All those prisoners who desire it are permitted by the Warden to be present. Quite a number avail themselves of this privilege. The influence for good, on those who attend, is felt greatly in the government of the prison, as General Viall has frequently stated.

Our choir is led and trained by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin leads the singing, and Mrs. Goodwin acts as organist. Their services for years have been very valuable to us in this portion of our worship. In this part of the service many of the congregation join with enthusiasm.

Our conference meetings, held on the first Sunday of the month, are seasons of interest to all. At these meetings, many of the inmates speak, with deep feelings of regret, of the course they have pursued, and, oft-times, manifest deep emotion, as, in their own way and language, they refer to the miseries and privations of their past lives, and the many resolutions of amendment they have made. The liberty granted them on these occasions, as well as the indulgence of the holidays, are highly appreciated by them; and the liberty is seldom abused.

The Evening School is still a means of good and improvement to those who attend. They maintain an unabated interest in it. Many of the scholars make rapid and commendable progress. Some, who did not know their letters when committed, now read quite intelligently, and write a fair, legible hand. So far as I am able to judge, the school has had a beneficial influence on the character and discipline of the prisoners.

The Library is in a good condition and very generally used. A number of valuable volumes have been added during the past year. The books are well kept and carefully and punctually distributed, and exert a healthful and elevating influence on the minds and habits of the convicts.

At no time since my connection with the prison as a religious teacher, which has extended over a period of very nearly forty years, has the institution, in my opinion, been in a better condition than at the present to accomplish the design of its establishment,—the protection of society and the reformation of offenders.

I am under renewed obligations to General Viall, and his subordinate officers, for the efficient aid and coöperation they have rendered me in benefiting the persons committed to my charge.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Chaplain.*

PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1878.

Report of the Physician of the State Prison.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

The undersigned, Physician of the Rhode Island State Prison, presents the following annual report:

As in former years, the inmates of the Prison have enjoyed a fair degree of health. Few cases of acute disease have occurred; and these have been, mostly, of a mild type. The only cases of grave acute disease, were two, of typhoid fever, and two, of pneumonia. Chronic disease, in its various forms, has, as usual, required the chief attention of the attending physician. Chief among these may be mentioned, venereal disease, consumption, scrofula, and dyspepsia. These diseases prevail with especial frequency among the criminal classes; and the inmates of the Rhode Island State Prison are no exception to the rule. The sick have been kindly and faithfully treated, and have received such extra diet as circumstances would allow.

There have been four deaths of "State prisoners" during the year. These cases were all manifestly incurable when first placed under treatment:

Cæsar Pacini hanged himself in his cell, on February 13, 1877.

Henry Thomas died of consumption, April 16.

Elisha Peck died of uremia, the result of chronic disease, June 1.

Luther Holmes died of enteric fever, complicated with tuberculosis, August 26.

There have been eight hundred and ninety-three applications for medical and surgical treatment during the year.

The following is a list of diseases treated during the year, with the corresponding number of applications:

Scrofula.....	62	Odontalgia.....	8
Dyspepsia.....	61	Dysuria.....	8
Phthisis.....	58	Incised wounds.....	8
Constipation.....	58	Ascarides.....	8
Syphilis.....	53	Influenza.....	7
Bronchitis.....	50	Leucorrhœa.....	7
Rheumatism.....	50	Pleurodynia.....	7
Diarrhœa.....	40	Lumbago.....	7
Stricture.....	40	Sciatica.....	7
Heart disease.....	20	Gastric catarrh.....	7
Ulcers.....	20	Gastralgia.....	7
Epilepsy.....	15	Nervousness.....	7
Headache.....	15	Hæmoptysis.....	6
Pyrosis.....	14	Pharyngitis.....	6
Gonorrhœa.....	14	Insanity.....	6
Orchitis.....	10	Myalgia.....	6
Palpitation.....	10	Onychia.....	6
Hemorrhoids.....	10	Abscess.....	5
Synovitis.....	10	Tumor.....	5
Enteric fever.....	10	Amenorrhœa.....	5
Emissions.....	10	Acne.....	5
Contusions.....	10	Asthma.....	5
Catarrh.....	9	Enuresis.....	5
Hepatitis.....	9	Sprains.....	4
Chills.....	9	Frost bite.....	4
Urethretis.....	9	Fracture.....	4
Eczema.....	9	Tonsillitis.....	4
Otitis.....	9	Other diseases.....	8
Conjunctivitis.....	9		
Keratitis.....	9	Total.....	893
Laryngitis.....	9		

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CARR, M. D.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 1, 1878.

REPORT

OF THE

Agent of State Charities and Corrections.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE CHARITIES
AND CORRECTIONS,
PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1878. }

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, in accordance with the regulations of the Board, submits the annual report of his department, for 1877:

THE STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1877.....	105....	91....	196
Received during the year.....	28....	30....	58
Total.....	133	121	254
Discharged during the year.....	13....	9....	22
Escaped “ “	2 ...	0....	2
Died “ “	7....	14 ...	21
Total.....	22....	23....	45
Remaining January 1, 1878.....	111....	98....	209

The sum of \$17,605.63, (\$1,845.95 more than in 1876,) has been collected from the towns, etc., for the board, care, and medical attendance of the insane, as follows:

Providence.....	\$4,026	37	Cranston ..	555	18
Newport	1,217	24	East Greenwich	338	61
Pawtucket.....	870	36	Lincoln.....	523	78
Foster.....	621	87	East Providence.....	169	08
Coventry.....	818	90	Tiverton.....	174	58
Johnston.....	850	15	Woonsocket ..	119	71
Warwick.....	663	77	Westerly.....	116	23
Bristol.....	712	88	West Greenwich.....	283	75
Glocester.....	588	93	Barrington.....	223	22
Jamestown.....	536	94	Smithfield.....	85	97
Exeter.....	334	44	Scituate	193	60
South Kingstown.....	247	72	Richmond.....	25	50
Portsmouth.....	590	38	Hopkinton.....	44	34
Cumberland.....	679	69	Sundry persons.....	1,511	67
North Kingstown	480	77			
					\$17,605 63

The receipts quarterly were as follows:

For the quarter ending December 31, 1876.....	\$4,532	41
“ “ “ March 31, 1877.....	4,129	96
“ “ “ June 30, 1877.....	4,199	44
“ “ “ September 30, 1877.....	4,743	82
		\$17,605 63

The amount now due for the quarter, ending December 31, 1877, is \$4,908.75. In addition to this, the sum of \$235.85 is due from one of the towns, the payment of which has been delayed on account of a question, recently decided, regarding the settlement of a person, whose bill for board, etc., amounts to \$106.74.

Of the 209 inmates of the Asylum, January 1, 1878, the board of 119 is paid as follows:

Four.....	at \$4 00	the week.
Seventy.....	at 3 00	“
Forty-five.....	at 2 00	“

Ninety are supported by the State, the same as last year.

STATE ALMSHOUSE.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1877.....	68..	60..	6..	8..	142
Received during the year.....	102..	78..	30..	22..	232
Born “ “	—	—	8..	7..	15
Total.....	170..	138..	44..	37..	389
Discharged during the year.....	85..	60..	33..	29..	207
Died “ “	24..	12..	2..	4..	42
Total ..	109..	72..	35..	33..	249
Remaining January 1, 1878	61..	66..	9..	4..	140

The numbers received from the cities, towns, etc., were as follows:

From Providence.....	116	From East Providence.....	1
“ Woonsocket.....	18	“ Cumberland.....	3
“ Pawtucket..	18	“ Coventry.....	5
“ Lincoln.....	11	“ North Providence	1
“ Newport.....	13	“ Charlestown.....	1
“ Bristol	1	“ Foster.....	1
“ Warwick.....	5	“ Cranston.....	2
“ Scituate	2	“ North Kingstown.	1
“ Smithfield....	10	“ Reform School	2
“ North Smithfield....	1	“ Massachusetts	1
“ Burrillville....	7	“ Workhouse and House	
“ Warren.....	1	of Correction.....	9
“ Johnston	1		—
“ Westerly	1	Total.....	232

The nine received from the Workhouse and House of Correction were committed from the following places:

Providence.....	4	Newport.....	1
Woonsocket.....	2	South Kingstown.....	1
Lincoln.....	1		—
Total.....			9

The sum of \$68.09 was collected during the year for the board of sundry inmates.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.

Notwithstanding the continued pressure of the "hard times," the number of inmates in the Almshouse was two less at the close than at the beginning of the year, and the admissions for the year were forty-seven less than in 1876. The policy of removing dependents to their places of settlement, has tended to keep down their number, and to reduce materially the burden of supporting them, both for the towns and for the State. The number of persons removed from the State during the year was 330, of whom nineteen were inmates of the Almshouse, and four of the Workhouse. Included in this number—330—were twenty insane persons, five of whom were from the State Asylum, three from the Butler Hospital, and two from the Almshouse; the others were removed before entering any institution.

	1877.	1876.	Previously.	Total.
Number of sane paupers removed.....	310	428	1,138	1876
Number of insane " "	20	28	149	197
Total.....	330	456	1,287	2,073

I am happy to note a decrease, during the year, of the number of insane persons and paupers committed to the Workhouse for vagrancy. The policy of treating the afflicted as criminals is to be deprecated, and should be discouraged.

COMPLAINTS UNDER THE BASTARDY ACT.

During the year, eighteen complaints have been made under the bastardy act; they have been disposed of as follows:

Settled by marriage.....	14
Settled by paying a specified sum of money.....	2
Defendant not arrested.....	1
Still pending.....	1

BUTLER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

As required by law, I have frequently visited the Butler Hospital, and have always found the inmates there well cared for. It gives me much pleasure to bear witness to the ability with which this institution is managed, and to the great good it is doing for the unfortunate class for which it was founded.

Remaining January 1, 1877.....	29
Admitted during the year.....	40—69
Discharged “ “	38
Died “ “	1—39
Remaining January 1, 1878.....	30

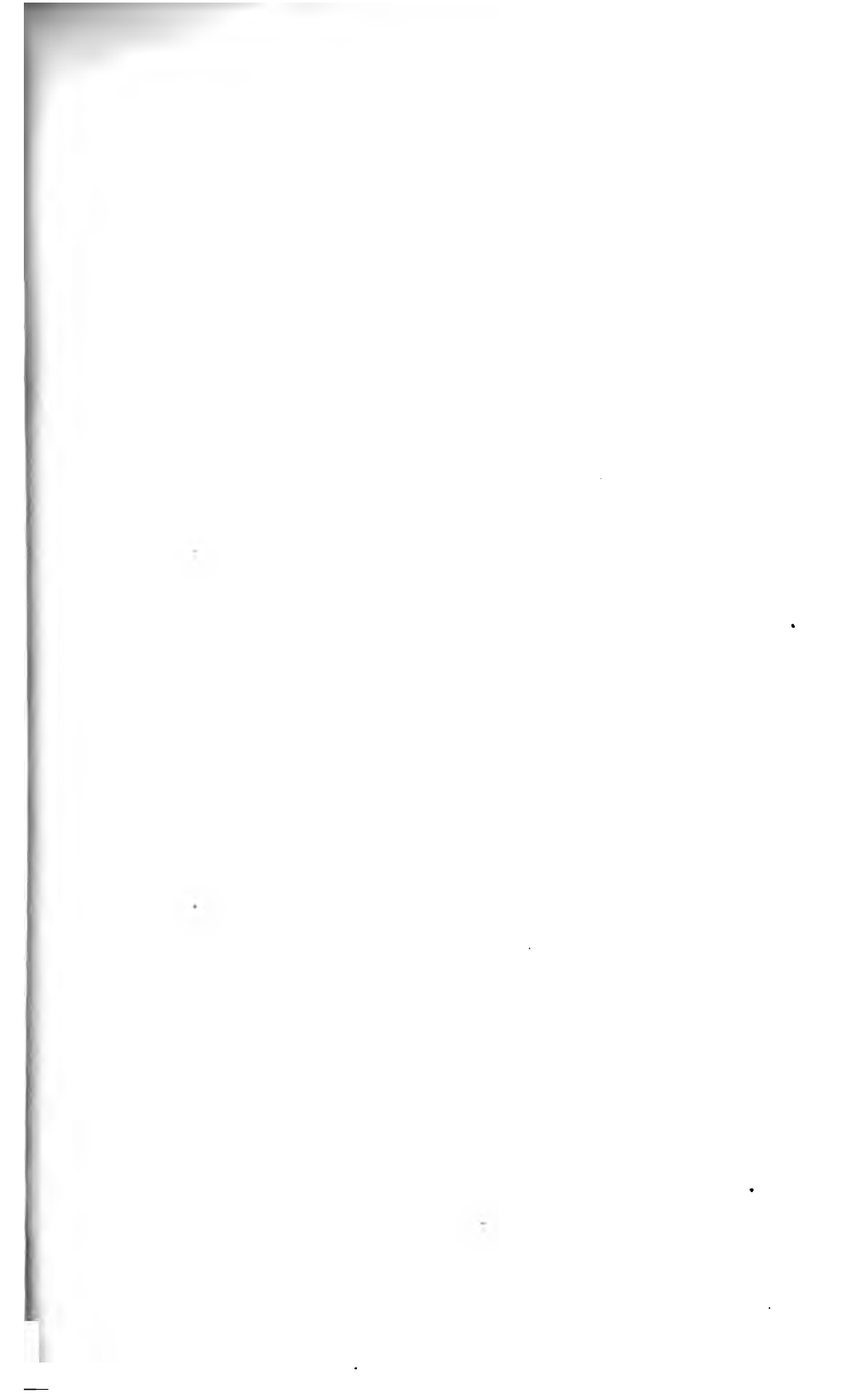
Of the thirty-eight discharged, twenty-three had recovered, eight had improved, and seven had not improved; twelve were transferred to the State Asylum.

The expenditure for board and clothing was.....	\$7,700 00
Of which the towns paid.....	\$4,291 51
And the State.....	3,408 49—\$7,700 00

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN,

Agent of State Charities and Corrections.





A P P E N D I X .

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PASSED AT
THE JANUARY AND MAY SESSIONS, 1877, RELATING TO
THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, ITS OFFICERS,
THE STATE FARM, AND THE STATE PRISON
AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.

CHAPTER 586.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 208 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF AP-
PEALS FROM JUSTICE COURTS IN CRIMINAL CASES "

(Passed February 28, 1877.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The word "jail" as used in Chapter 208 of the General Statutes, shall be construed to include the state workhouse and house of correction and the Providence reform school.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 595.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 494, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED
"AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XII, CHAPTER 68, OF THE GENERAL
STATUTES, 'OF THE RESTRAINT AND CURE OF THE INSANE.' "

(Passed March 21, 1877.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 494 of the Public Laws is amended so as to read as follows:

"On the petition of the agent of State charities and corrections, or of the clerk of the supreme court or court of common pleas in any county of the State other than the county of Providence, setting forth that any person awaiting trial and imprisoned is insane, any judge of the supreme court shall have power to make such an examination of said person as in his discretion he shall deem proper."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the fifth day of June, 1877.

CHAPTER 602.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 240 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF JAILS AND THE CARE AND DISCIPLINE OF JAILS."

(Passed March 27, 1877.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 1, of Chapter 240, of the General Statutes, is amended so as to read as follows :

"The jail in the county of Providence shall be the building adjoining the State prison in the city of Providence, built for the keeper's house, and such portions of the State prison and buildings on the prison lot as are now used for 'the purpose of a jail together with such portions of the building on the State farm in Cranston, erected by the commissioners appointed for the building a new prison for the State,' under a resolution of the general assembly, passed at the May session, 1874, as shall be designated for the purposes of a jail by the board of State charities and corrections, and the several towns in Providence county, including the city of Providence, may continue the use of the Providence county jail upon the same terms and conditions, and to the extent, as they are now authorized by law to use the same."

SEC. 2. Section 9 is amended so as to read as follows:

"The board of State charities and corrections shall appoint one of their number to inspect the jail in each county except the county of Providence, at least twice in each year, and to inquire into the state thereof as respects security, treatment and condition of the prisoners therein, and said member shall have power to direct the sheriff to take such precautions as the board shall deem necessary, against escape and infection, and the board shall make report annually to the general assembly of the condition of the several jails, in the same manner as they are required by law to make report of the condition of the jail in Providence county."

SEC. 3. No law of this State shall be so construed as to give any town a claim upon the State for the labor or services of any person committed to jail under authority thereof.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the fifth day of June, 1877.

CHAPTER 603.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND CONTROL OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE TOWN OF CRANSTON.

(Passed March 27, 1877.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of State charities and corrections shall consist of nine persons, three from the county of Providence, one from each of the other counties, and one from the State at large, together with such person as may be appointed secretary of the board.

SEC. 2. The members of the present board shall respectively hold their offices for the terms for which they were appointed unless sooner removed.

SEC. 3. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one person from the county of Providence and one person from the state at large to be members of said board, who shall hold their offices respectively, one for the term of three years, and one for the term of six years, from the fifth day of June, A. D. 1877.

SEC. 4. He shall in like manner annually at the May session of the general assembly, upon the expiration of the term of office of any one of the said board, appoint a person to such office, and every such person hereafter so appointed shall hold his office for six years unless sooner removed. Every appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 5. Such board may appoint a secretary, who shall, by virtue of his office, be a member thereof; he shall hold his office during the pleasure of said board; he shall give bond to the State in such sum as the board may require for the faithful performance of his duties; he shall keep a record of all the doings of the board, and perform such other duties as may be by them required.

SEC. 6. The oversight, management and control of the State farm in Cranston, of the State workhouse and house of correction, State asylum for the incurable insane and State almshouse thereon, together with the State prison and Providence county jail, shall be vested in the board of State charities and corrections, and they shall have, in addition, all the powers and duties heretofore vested by law in the board of inspectors of the State prison.

SEC. 7. No member of the board except the secretary shall receive any compensation for his services as such, but every member shall be paid out of the State treasury his necessary travelling expenses, and shall be exempted from military and jury duty.

SEC. 8. The board shall appoint an agent of State charities and corrections, who shall hold his office during their pleasure. He shall, under their direction, have the general charge of the examination of paupers and lunatics for the purpose of ascertaining their place of settlement and means of support, and who may be responsible therefor; and also attend to their removal to their homes or places of settlement, or to the State almshouse or to the asylum for the incurable insane, and shall have like power and authority in respect thereto as is conferred upon the overseers of the poor, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the board.

SEC. 9. The board shall appoint a superintendent of the State institutions in Cranston, who shall hold office during their pleasure. Such officer shall, under their direction, have the control and management of the State farm and of the State workhouse and house of correction, State asylum for the incurable insane and State almshouse thereon, and he shall have the general oversight of the State prison and Providence county jail, and report to the board from time to time upon their condition and management. The said board shall, upon the nomination of the superintendent of the State institutions, appoint a deputy superintendent of the State workhouse and house of correction, a deputy superintendent of the State Asylum for the incurable insane, and a deputy superintendent of the State almshouse, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board. Said superintendent shall appoint all the assistants to the deputy superintendents, and such other persons employed upon said State farm as the board shall deem necessary, and shall discharge the same at his

pleasure. The board shall fix the compensation of their secretary and of the superintendent of the State institutions, the agent of State charities and corrections, the deputy superintendents and their assistants, the warden and deputy warden of the State's prison and their assistants, and all other persons employed in any manner upon said State farm, and the institutions thereon, adopt all needful rules and regulations for the government of the institutions upon said farm, and make contracts for the labor of the inmates thereof.

SEC. 10. The board may bind out any pauper child who is an inmate of the State almshouse in like manner and with like effect as overseers of the poor may bind out children under their charge, and may at any time discharge any of the inmates of the State workhouse and house of correction, State asylum for the incurable insane and State almshouse.

SEC. 11. Such board may cause any inmate of the Providence reform school, who shall be deemed incorrigible or an unfit person to remain therein by the trustees thereof, upon their application, to be removed, with the mittimus committing him thereto, to the State workhouse, there to remain until the expiration of the term of the sentence stated in the mittimus. Said board may cause any person sentenced to the jail in the county of Providence, whenever in their opinion it shall be for the interest of the State and of such sentenced person, to be removed, with the mittimus committing him thereto, to the State workhouse, there to remain until the expiration of the term of the sentence stated in the mittimus. And every person sentenced to such workhouse, or removed thereto in the manner above provided, who shall escape or attempt to escape therefrom, may be returned thereto, and shall on conviction of such escape or attempt to escape, be imprisoned in such workhouse not less than six months nor more than twelve months, in addition to the previous sentence. The board may cause any inmate of the State workhouse and house of correction, who shall be by them deemed to be a dangerous or unfit person to remain therein, to be removed, with the mittimus committing him thereto, to the jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until the expiration of the term of the commitment stated in the mittimus.

SEC. 12. The board shall direct as they may think proper, all purchases for use on the State farm, and in any of the public institutions thereon, and also in the State prison and jail in Providence; they shall in their discretion, sell the products of said farm and institutions; they shall make such contracts respecting the labor of the inmates of the several institutions as they may think proper, and they shall cause full accounts thereof to be kept.

SEC. 13. The members of the board of State charities and corrections shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to the faithful performance thereof, and said board shall make a full report of their doings, including a statement of the names and salaries of all persons appointed or employed by them, annually to the general assembly, on or before the second week of the January session in Providence.

SEC. 14. The oversight, management and control of the State prison, shall be vested in the board of State charities and corrections and all the duties and powers heretofore vested in the inspectors of the State prison are hereby vested in the said board, excepting only as hereinafter in this act provided; and the words "inspectors of the State prison," wherever they occur or are referred to

in the General Statutes and public laws, shall be construed to mean board of State charities and corrections.

SEC. 15. Said board shall appoint and may remove at pleasure the warden, physician and religious instructor, and shall, upon the nomination of the warden, appoint a deputy warden. The warden shall appoint the other officers and assistants of the prison, who shall be removable at his pleasure; and said warden, officers and assistants, shall, before entering upon their duties be sworn to the faithful performance thereof, and to the observance of the rules of the prison. The religious instructor shall conduct the religious services on Sunday, at the prison and other institutions on the State farm, and perform such other duties in connection therewith as the board may prescribe, and act as agent for procuring employment for prisoners after their discharge. Said religious instructor shall reside at or near the State farm and shall receive such compensation for his services as the board may designate.

SEC. 16. Upon the death, resignation or removal of the warden, they shall immediately give notice thereof to the sheriff of the county of Providence, and proceed as early as possible to the election of another warden.

SEC. 17. They shall make all lawful and necessary rules and regulations for the internal police of the prison, for the mode of employing the convicts imprisoned therein, and the place of such employment within the limits of the prison yard, or within any of the buildings on the prison lot or on any portion of the State farm, and shall determine the uniform to be worn by the prisoners. Such rules and regulations shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and a copy thereof given to the warden and other officers of the prison. One or more members of said board shall at least twice a month visit the prison, examine into the condition of the prisoners, hear any complaints that they may make, and see that the rules and regulations of the prison are strictly observed; and the person or persons so visiting shall keep a particular record of such visits and the complaints made to them by prisoners, whether well or ill-founded, in a book kept for that purpose, open to the inspection of the whole board and to be filed with the records of said board.

SEC. 18. They shall have full power and authority over all convicts who are now or hereafter may be committed to the prison; may enlarge their confinement and regulate their labor and exercise within the limits of the prison yard or of any building on the prison lot or any part of the State farm; may confine, in their discretion, females sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison, in the Providence county jail; may admit such communication to and from prisoners and their friends and between prisoners themselves, and such books and other articles to be given to them as they may deem expedient, the same being consistent with the safe keeping of the prisoners.

SEC. 19. Each member of said board may administer oaths as to all matters connected with the prison.

SEC. 20. The warden of the State prison shall before entering upon his office, give bond to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties to the satisfaction of the board, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 21. He shall reside at the prison, and shall not absent himself therefrom for a night without the written permission of two of the board.

SEC. 22. He shall see that the rules of the prison are strictly obeyed, that

the convicts regularly receive their allowance of food and clothes; that they are cleanly in their dress and cells, and actively engaged in the work prescribed them; and he shall enforce obedience to the prison rules, by such punishments as are prescribed therein; but whipping shall not be permitted under any circumstances, nor shall any other corporal punishment be inflicted except under the direction of at least two of the board.

SEC. 23. The warden of the State prison shall receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed thereto under the authority of any court of the United States held within this State, until such prisoner shall be discharged by the course of law of the United States, under the like penalties and liabilities as in case of prisoners committed by the authority of this State.

SEC. 24. He shall report in writing once a month, at such time as the board may determine, and oftener if they require, every case of punishment inflicted in the prison, and the mode and degree of the same, together with the cause thereof.

SEC. 25. He may in his discretion, and without a permit from one of the board, admit visitors to the state prison, under such restrictions and on payment of such fees, as the board may from time to time prescribe, to be applied as the board may direct.

SEC. 26. He shall not receive from any one confined in the State prison, nor from any one in behalf of any such prisoner, any gift or reward, or the promise of any, for any services, or supplies or as a gratuity, under the penalty of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 27. He shall keep a journal in which he shall regularly enter the reception, discharge, death, pardon, or escape of every convict, all punishments by him inflicted for breach of prison discipline, and the visits of members of the board and physicians.

SEC. 28. He shall keep correct accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and as far as may be, separate accounts of all expenses incurred by him for the prison and the jail; taking vouchers for all payments that he may make, specifying the articles furnished, and the labor performed for each; and as often as required by them make report and present his account to the board. He shall also, as often as required by them, present to said board a written report which shall contain the number of persons in confinement in such prison and jail, the sex, age, place of nativity, time of commitment, crime, and term of imprisonment of each; noting also what convicts have left the prison or jail during the preceding year, and under what circumstances.

SEC. 29. In case of vacancy in the office of warden, by death, resignation or removal, and until the bond of the new warden is given as by law required, the sheriff of the county of Providence shall be, *ex-officio*, warden of the State prison, and shall be entitled to receive such compensation as belongs to said office.

SEC. 30. The warden of the state prison shall keep a record of the conduct of each convict, and for each month that a convict (except convicts under sentence to imprisonment for life) appears by such record to have faithfully observed all the rules and requirements of the prison, and not to have been subjected to punishment, there shall with the consent of the governor, upon the recommendation to him of a majority of the board, be deducted from the term

or terms of sentence of such convict, the same number of days that there are years in the said term of his sentence; provided, that when the sentence is for a longer term than five years, only five days shall be deducted for one month's good behavior; and provided further, that for every day a convict shall be shut up, or otherwise punished, for bad conduct, there shall be deducted one day from the time he shall have gained for good conduct.

SEC. 31. One under-keeper or assistant shall every day inspect the cell of each prisoner, shall see that his meals are regularly furnished, that his cell and all its contents are in good order, and shall report in writing to the warden, and to the board when required, all deficiencies in these respects.

SEC. 32. No under-keeper or assistant shall absent himself from the prison without the leave of the warden; nor receive from any convict confined in the State prison, nor for any one in his behalf, any reward or gift, or promise of any, either for services or supplies, or as a gratuity, under the penalty of imprisonment for thirty days. He shall also be immediately dismissed, and shall not afterward be employed in the prison.

SEC. 33. The under-keepers and assistants shall have no conversation with the convicts, other than is necessary for understanding and supplying their wants, and enforcing industry and obedience to the rules of the prison.

SEC. 34. The buildings erected and built, and to be built, for the purpose of a State prison, on a portion of the State farm, in the town of Cranston, by the commissioners appointed under a resolution of the general assembly, passed at the May session, 1874, "for the purpose of building a new prison for the State," are hereby declared to be and are a portion of the State prison of the State of Rhode Island.

SEC. 35. Every convict shall, immediately on his commitment to the State prison, be examined by the warden and other officers, and his name, height, apparent and alleged age, place of nativity, complexion, color of hair and eyes, length of foot, and trade or occupation, as near as may be, ascertained and entered in a book provided for that purpose, together with such natural and accidental marks as may serve as a means of identifying his person.

SEC. 36. All the effects on the person of the convict, as well as his clothes, shall be taken from him; an inventory of which shall be entered under the description of his person, in his presence; after which he shall be thoroughly cleansed, conducted to the cell assigned him, clothed in the uniform of the prison, informed of the rules of the prison and set to labor as soon as conveniently may be. The effects and clothes of each convict shall be carefully kept by the warden, and restored to him on his discharge, unless the warden shall in his discretion deem it advisable to sell them, in which case the convict shall receive the proceeds thereof on his discharge.

SEC. 37. A change of under-clothing shall be furnished to each prisoner at least once a week.

SEC. 38. No convict shall receive anything but the prison allowance, unless by order of the physicians.

SEC. 39. No person shall deliver to, or receive from any convict, any letter or message whatever, not authorized by the rules and regulations adopted by the board, or supply any convict with any article of any kind, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 40. No prisoner shall be dismissed from the State prison while laboring under dangerous or contagious disease, although entitled to his discharge.

SEC. 41. When a convict shall be discharged he shall be decently clothed, and the board may in their discretion pay to him a sum of money not exceeding one-tenth of his actual earnings while confined in said prison; provided however that in case of sickness of any convict by which he shall have been incapacitated for labor, he shall in the discretion of the board be paid a sum not exceeding one-tenth of the average compensation of convict labor in said prison during the time of his sickness; provided, moreover, that the board shall have the privilege of paying said amount at any time during the imprisonment of the convicts to the families or near relatives of such convicts, who may be in circumstances of indigence or want, instead of paying it to the convicts themselves, at their discharge, and further provided that in no case shall the sum paid such convict at his discharge be less than five dollars.

SEC. 42. No person not an official visitor shall be allowed to visit the prison without the permission of the warden as aforesaid, or a written permit from one of the board; nor shall any person other than an official visitor have any conversation or communication with any convict except as provided for in the general rules established for the prison. This rule may be dispensed with in favor of any person visiting the prison from without the state, for the purposes of general information, by a written permit from two of the board.

SEC. 43. The governor and lieutenant-governor of the state, the speaker of the house of representatives, the secretary of state, the attorney general, and justices of the supreme court, shall *ex-officio* be official visitors of the prison.

SEC. 44. The words "superintendent of State charities and corrections," wherever they occur, or are referred to in the General Statutes and public laws, shall be construed to mean agent of State charities and corrections.

SEC. 45. The governor may with the consent of the senate for mal-feasance or non-feasance, during the sitting of the general assembly remove from office any member of the board of State charities and corrections, and when the general assembly is not in session, may suspend such member.

SEC. 46. Chapters 242 and 243 of the General Statutes, and chapters 304, 327, 350 and 440 of the public laws and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 47. This act shall take effect on the fifth day of June, 1877.

CHAPTER 632.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1878.

Passed March 30, 1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1878, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the State auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from

time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

* * * * *

For the support of the State prison, ten thousand dollars.

* * * * *

RESOLUTION empowering the Warden of the State prison and keeper of the jail in the county of Providence to remove convicts and prisoners.

Resolved, That whenever the board of State charities and corrections shall notify the warden of the State prison and keeper of the jail, in the county of Providence, that the new buildings on the State farm, erected for the purposes of a State prison and jail, and declared by act of the general assembly, to be a portion of the State prison and jail for the county of Providence, are ready and suitable for occupancy, the said warden is hereby authorized and empowered to remove the inmates of the State prison from that portion of said prison in the city of Providence, to that portion of the State prison situated on the State farm; and as the keeper of the said jail he is hereby authorized and empowered to remove the inmates of the said jail from that portion thereof situated in the city of Providence, to that portion thereof situated on the State farm.

RESOLUTION relative to moneys received by the board of State charities and corrections.

Resolved, That the board of State charities and corrections shall cause to be paid into the State treasury, as provided in section 14, chapter 25 of the general statutes, all moneys received by them for board of inmates, labor and materials, and from all other sources; which sums, so paid into the treasury, shall be added to the appropriation already made or to be made for the use of said board for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1878.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the State Farm for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1878.

Resolved, That the sum of sixty-four thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the use of the board of State charities and corrections for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1878, for the State farm, and the State auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers; provided however, that no part of this sum shall be used for the erection of a school-house or building for children.

RESOLUTION to settle claims of Job Wilbur against the State.

Resolved, That the board of State charities and corrections be and they hereby are directed to proceed, and without unnecessary delay, to erect so much of the stone wall as has not been built between land of Job Wilbur, and the highway

in Cranston, and to reset the wall on the north side of the said highway as agreed with the said Wilbur, and to fulfil the contract of the State with the said Wilbur in all respects in reference to said walls, and that the sum of four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby ordered to be paid to the said Job Wilbur, from the general treasury upon the order of the State auditor, provided that upon the receipt thereof the said Job Wilbur shall execute a release to the State of all claims and demands which he may have against the State for or on account of any non-fulfilment of the agreement of the State to erect said walls according to its contract.

CHAPTER 646.

AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF TRAMPS.

Passed June 1, 1877.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every able-bodied man who shall go from house to house, or from place to place, begging, or who shall otherwise seek the means of subsistence by begging, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any justice court, shall be sentenced by such court to hard labor upon the public highways, or other public work of the town in which he shall have been convicted, for a term not exceeding ten days; such labor to be performed by such offender in the custody and under the direction of any surveyor of highways, or officer discharging the duty of surveyor of highways, or such other public officer or contractor as may have charge of any public work for such town.

SEC. 2. Every able-bodied person who shall apply to any overseer of the poor of any town for relief or support, may, by such overseer of the poor, be provided with work upon the highways or upon some other public work of the town where such application shall be made, and (*such overseer of the poor may) put such applicant at work for a term not exceeding ten days, under the direction of the surveyor of highways, or the officer discharging the duty of such surveyor, or such overseer of the poor may put such applicant to work upon some other public work of such town under the direction of the officer or contractor having control of the same, for a term not exceeding ten days; and such applicant, and any person convicted under the preceding section of this act, shall be supported and relieved by such overseer of the poor while such person is employed and faithfully labors upon such highway or public work, or is in the execution of a sentence imposed under the preceding section hereof; and if any person neglects or refuses to perform the work assigned him under the provisions of this section of this act, he shall be deemed to have committed the misdemeanor described in the first section of this act, and may be convicted and sentenced for such offense as is in the said preceding section provided.

SEC. 3. Any surveyor of highways, or officer having charge of any public work to whose custody any person convicted of violating any provision of this

* The words in parentheses are not in the official copy of the act.

act shall have been sentenced, may employ any means to compel such sentenced person to work, authorized to be employed by the superintendent of the State workhouse and house of correction to compel the inmates of that institution to labor, or he may use such means to make such sentenced person labor, as may be employed by any keeper of the asylum for the poor in the town where such sentenced person shall have been convicted.

SEC. 4. Every person convicted for a second time of violating the provisions of this act, shall be sentenced to the state workhouse and house of correction for thirty days.

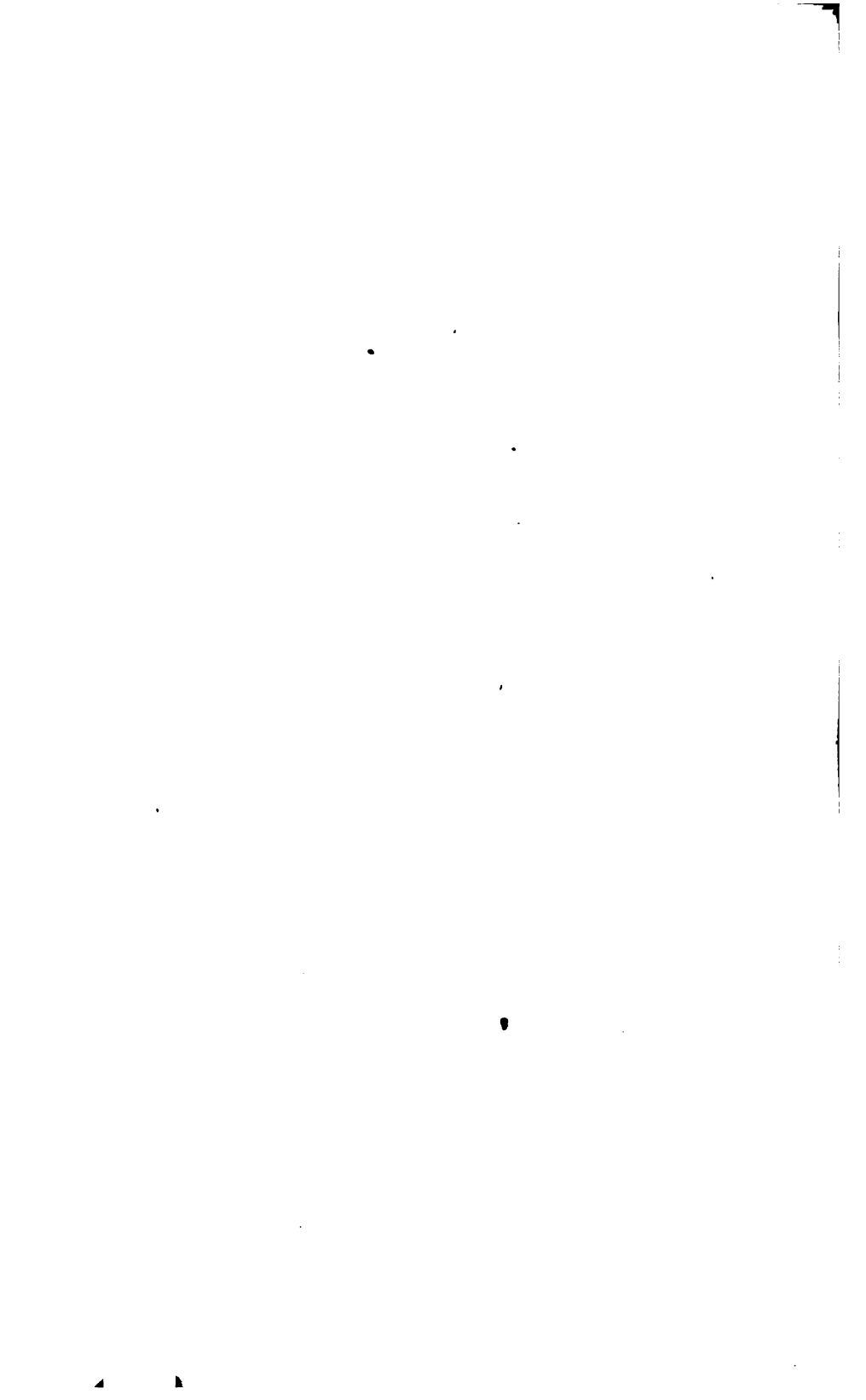
SEC. 5. The overseer of the poor for any town adjoining another State shall cause a copy of this act to be posted in some conspicuous place, on or near every highway leading from an adjoining State into such town.

RESOLUTION to authorize the board of State charities and corrections to exchange land of the State farm for adjacent land.

Resolved, That the board of State charities and corrections are hereby authorized to exchange land of the State farm, adjacent to or near the land of Samuel Burlingame, for land of said Burlingame, for the purpose of providing a better entrance to the grounds of the new State prison, and a more advantageous distribution of the sewage therefrom; and that the general treasurer is hereby authorized to make and execute a deed of such land as the board of State charities and corrections may have agreed to exchange.

RESOLUTION for the repair of the road leading to the State farm and making an appropriation therefor.

Resolved, That the board of State charities and corrections be and they are hereby authorized and directed to repair and improve the road leading to the State farm from the line of the city of Providence, using the labor of the inmates of said institution as far as practicable therefor, and the gravel in front of the new State prison for the purpose of filling up such portions of said road as may require it, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such purpose; and the State auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for such portions of said sum as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.



REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

TO SELECT A SUITABLE LOCATION FOR THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(Presented January 30, 1878.)

To the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island :

The joint special committee appointed to select a suitable location for the State Industrial School, respectfully report, that soon after their appointment they organized by the choice of A. O. Bourn as chairman and S. P. Colt as secretary. Notice of a public hearing was then given, in pursuance of which they met in the Senate chamber, and were addressed by General A. E. Burnside, Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence; Hon. Jonathan Chace, of Lincoln; Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, of Providence; Rev. Mr. Rugg, of Providence; Mr. Martin L. Elldridge, Superintendent of the Providence Reform School; Mrs. E. B. Chace, of Lincoln; and many others, all of whom

heartily concurred in the expediency of the proposed institution. There was some diversity of opinion as to how it should be established and conducted, but all agreed that it should under no circumstances be located on the State Farm, or be connected by its management with that institution. The committee advertised in several newspapers in different sections of the State for a suitable location. In response, many localities were offered, most of which were visited and carefully examined.

Mr. Whipple, of Georgiaville, who has taken a great interest in the establishment of the school, generously proposed to give to the State several acres of land for that purpose. While the committee fully appreciated the liberality of Mr. Whipple, they felt obliged to decline the offer, as the location was not such as, in their opinion, was best adapted for the school. Some places were rejected on account of the quality of the land, but most of them on account of their inaccessibility. Among the latter class were the Lapham Institute in Scituate, the Mount Hope and the Poppasquash Point farms in Bristol. The Lapham Institute would be a very cheap purchase, taking the first cost only into account; but its great distance from any railroad station prevented the committee from recommending it favorably. The Mount Hope farm, of 170 acres, valuable for its historical associations, its admirable location and the richness of its soil, and the Poppasquash Point farm, of 160 acres, which the committee unanimously agreed to be most beautifully situated, and precisely adapted to the wants of the school, were also rejected, only on account of their distance from the railroad centre of the State.

The land which the committee recommend to the Legislature for the State Industrial School, is situated mostly in the tenth ward of the city of Providence, near Fruit Hill, and comprises the estates owned by

Mrs. George W. Chapin, 45 acres.....	\$24,000
Hon. D. T. Lyman, 19 acres, about.....	3,500

\$27,500

in all seventy-four acres. The land is all of good quality. The Chapin farm is under the highest possible state of cultivation, is thoroughly drained in every part by porous tiles, under the direction of one of our most skillful engineers, has a pond with a good supply of water, a large stone house, two very good cottages, a large barn, extensive green-houses, hot-beds, and all the appointments for suc-

cessful market gardening. The other nineteen acres of land is woodland, well covered with wood, and is high and dry. Thirty acres of land adjoining the Chapin estate can be bought for fifteen thousand dollars, but the committee think the price more than the value of the land.

A map of the lands and of the adjoining estates has been prepared, from which the situation may be easily seen. The price for which the whole can be purchased is twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, which the committee think a very reasonable sum as compared with the price charged for other farms at a great distance from Providence. (This price includes the furniture in the stone house on the Chapin farm.) They are also of the opinion that the purchase would be advantageous as an investment. They are informed that there has been expended on the Chapin farm, since its purchase by the present owner, nearly three times the amount for which it is now offered. The farm is two and a half miles from the bridge at Market Square, three-fourths of a mile from the horse car route on Chalkstone avenue, and about a mile and a quarter from the Smith street route. It cannot, however, be many years before the cars will pass the entrance to the farm.

When the committee were appointed they were not united as to the kind of a location desirable for such an institution. Some were in favor of its location on the Brayton farm, a part of the State farm in Cranston; some on a farm in the country at a distance from any city, and some on a farm near the city of Providence. But, after carefully examining all the places proposed, and considering the probable wants of the school, and the unmistakable unanimity of sentiment on the part of all who were at the public hearing, as well as of many other friends of the project, that the school could not, with a due regard to its success, be located on the State farm, they have finally unanimously agreed to recommend the lands before mentioned, believing that they are well adapted to the wants of the school.

From their investigations the committee are convinced that there is a general desire and expectation of a speedy establishment of the Industrial School, on the part of the public as well as of members of the Legislature. They are also aware of the diversity of opinions as to where the school should be located, how established, and how conducted. It became necessary, therefore, for the members to sink their individual preferences and to unite on some locality which in their judgment would be most acceptable to the public and to the Legislature. They would therefore respectfully appeal to those who

may entertain the various opinions as to the location, establishing and conducting the school, to waive something of their preferences and to endeavor to unite on some common basis, so that this great charity may not be indefinitely postponed through the dissensions of its friends rather than by the opposition of the few who may oppose its principle.

The committee would respectfully ask leave to present the accompanying resolution:

RESOLVED, That the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the location for the State Industrial School, situated partly in the city of Providence and partly in the town of North Providence, as recommended by the joint special committee appointed at the May Session of the present Legislature, for that purpose; said sum to be expended under the direction of —; and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for said amount, as — may direct, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided, that the title to the said estates be approved by the Attorney General before the payment of any money therefor.

A. O. BOURN,
DEXTER CLARK,
SAMUEL P. COLT,
ALLEN GREENE,
A. O. MILES.

Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

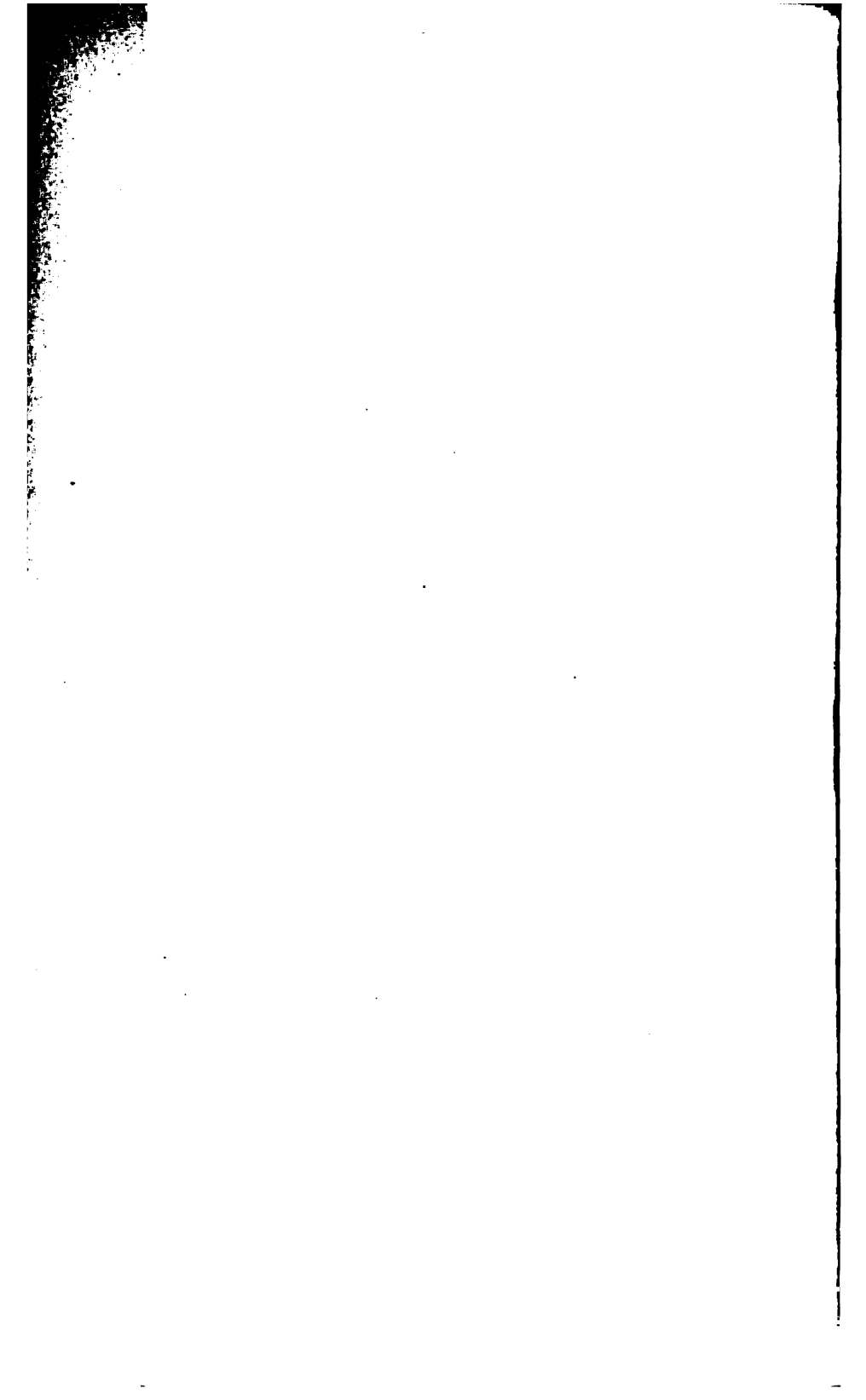
AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at their January Session A. D. 1878:

The undersigned, Railroad Commissioner, has the honor of presenting the following report:

Owing to the amendment made to the Railroad Law, at the last January Session, reports from this department are hereafter to be made annually, instead of semi-annually, which change I consider to be very desirable, because it makes a uniformity in all the various departments of the State, and will, undoubtedly, prove the more economical way.

The great depression in all business matters is as perceptible in our railroad business as in any other, and must necessarily be so.

During the year the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company have so far completed their road as to be able to run regular trains for both passengers and freight.

On the 4th of September I examined it and found it to be thoroughly built. I, however, made quite a number of suggestions in regard to further safety at the crossings. I have twice during the year attended a meeting of the Honorable Town Council of Warwick, to protest against the granting of another grade-crossing. This plan was before them for several meetings, at which all the points were fully discussed, and the subject of granting the petition was finally referred to the town, where, at the town meeting, it was defeated by an overwhelm-

ing majority. There is a good bridge over the track quite near the place where this grade-crossing was asked for, and in view of this, and also in view of the great danger attending every grade-crossing, I could not see any necessity for the one proposed.

I have also attended a meeting of the Committee on Highways of the Honorable City Council, of Providence, to whom was referred a petition to so extend a highway as to cross at grade, the tracks of two prominent railroad corporations, in one of the most dangerous localities in the city. I protested against the granting of the petition, as unnecessary and uncalled for, and attended by too great risks, and the final result was, that the petition was not granted.

I now present a detailed report of the condition, and business of each of the railroad corporations, which, under all the circumstances surrounding other business, make a very favorable report, with only a very few exceptions.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

5

	New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$2,000,000 00	\$4,000,000 00	\$2,037,939 98
Total amount of funded debt.....	1,163,000 00	500,000 00	500,000 00	500,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.	1,438,000 00	794,000 00	4,733 34
Interest due within the year.....	78,150 00	118,420 39	101,031 01	29,303 26
Interest paid within the year.....	78,150 00	118,420 39	101,031 01	29,163 26
Total amount of receipts from passengers.	380,486 44	324,106 98	843,357 29	37,021 41
Total amount of receipts from freight....	313,351 20	564,008 77	509,207 73	48,995 41
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	159,859 10	21,895 33	20,797 58	2,922 56
Total receipts.....	853,696 74	910,011 08	1,373,361 60	88,939 38
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	572,849 43	788,736 26	1,125,407 83	75,178 31
Total net earnings.....	280,847 31	121,274 82	247,953 77	13,761 07
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders....	a 325,000	4 per cent.	\$6 per share.	None.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	None.	41,274 82	d 393,763 29	32,004 44
Surplus at the commencement of the year	96,051 56	23,676 64	457,463 59	18,243 37
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	62,367 24	93,345 70	178,902 89	2,176 84
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	164,498 36	163,826 96	307,826 34	6,981 12
Total number of passengers.....	593,673	1,570,068	3,197,600	104,647
Tons of merchandise transported.....	247,576	641,135	631,850	37,987
Number of locomotives owned.....	26	30	45	3
Number of passenger cars owned.....	31	41	97	3

a One of 3½ per cent. for 4 months and 3 of 3¼ per cent.
 balances and amounts due trustees. g Including sundry coupons of 1876 paid on presentation.

d Included in this are several accounts changed off and depreciation.

f After deducting

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

	New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Boston and Providence Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.
Number of all other cars.....	257	1,280	e 520½	433	77
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.	b 9	18	11	b 5½	4
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.	All.	All.	11	All.	All.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All.	None.	11	All.	None.
Total length of road—miles.....	62½	51½	62½	122½	22¼
Miles of track in this State.....	45½	24½	10½	26,325	22,100
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	None.	j 2	None.	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	One jumped out of car window.	1	None.	None.	None.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	1	5	2	None.	1
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Number of employés killed.....	None.	1	None.	j 1	None.
Number of employés injured.....	None.	2	None.	None.	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	.0365 c.	.0261 c.	.02½ c.	3½ c.	3½ c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season-ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.0088 c.	.59 c.	.01½ c.	95 c.	5 c.

b From Providence.

c Two others killed stealing a ride.

e On a basis of eight wheels.

j All out of this State.

	Warwick Railroad Company, year ending Dec. 31, 1877.	Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company, year ending Aug. 31, 1877.	Narragansett Pier Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Wood River Branch Railroad Company, year ending Nov. 30, 1877.	Old Colony Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$39,205 00	\$101,000 00	\$95,080 00	\$47,140 86	\$6,733,800 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	200,000 00	69,000 00	90,000 00	57,500 00	5,328,500 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.	None.	10,000 00	19,721 96	992,921 54
Interest due within the year.....	14,000 00	4,830 00	6,706 00	4,408 13	346,373 97
Interest paid within the year.....	None.	4,830 00	6,706 00	1,853 13	346,373 97
Total amount of receipts from passengers.	.....	39,052 97	13,375 63	3,776 59	1,282,582 97
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	.....	2,073 45	7,088 44	7,604 82	788,383 96
Total amount of receipts from all other sources .....	.....	7,635 01	247 40	450 30	137,065 16
Total receipts.....	.....	48,761 43	20,711 47	11,831 71	2,208,032 09
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	.....	41,568 67	24,527 86	8,249 30	1,800,546 72
Total net earnings.....	.....	7,192 76	None.	3,582 41	407,485 37
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	.....	None.	None.	None.	6 per cent.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	.....	5,670 00	None.	None.	17,830 46
Surplus at the commencement of the year	.....	1,181 60	5,290 97	None.	681,884 23
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	.....	3,889 14	943 08	344 48	174,236 17
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	.....	1,375 94	6,563 26	1,778 65	351,321 15
Total number of passengers.....	.....	54,052 1/2	40,167	14,740	4,055,501
Tons of merchandise transported.....	.....	942	88,608	8,794	715,134
Number of locomotives owned.....	.....	1	1	1	72
Number of passenger cars owned.....	.....	1	2	1	158

¹ Engine and passenger car combined.

This road is now leased to the Pontiac Branch Railroad Company.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

	Warwick Railroad Company, year ending Dec. 31, 1877.	Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company, year ending Aug. 31, 1877.	Narragansett Pier Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Wood River Branch Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Colony Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.
Number of all other cars.....		3	7	•	1,338
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....		6	5	5	i 7
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....		None.	1	None.	7
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....		None.	1	None.	7
Total length of road—miles.....	8 ⁵ / ₁₀	3 ¹ / ₁₀	8 ¹ / ₂	5 ⁷ / ₁₀	277 ⁷ / ₁₀
Miles of track in this State.....	8 ⁵ / ₁₀	3 ¹ / ₁₀	8 ¹ / ₂	5 ⁷ / ₁₀	16 ³ / ₁₀
Number of passengers killed during the year.....		None.	None.	None.	j 1
Number of passengers injured during the year.....		None.	None.	None.	j 1
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....		None.	None.	None.	j 12
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....		None.	None.	None.	j 2
Number of employes killed.....		None.	None.	None.	j 3
Number of employes injured.....		None.	None.	None.	j 10
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....		4 c.	6 ² / ₃ c.	5 c.	.025 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season-ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....		2 ¹ / ₂ c.	3 ¹ / ₂ c.	2 ³ / ₁₀₀ c.	.008 c.

i In Rhode Island.

j All out of this State.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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	Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad Company, Year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, Year ending November 30, 1877.	New York and New England Railroad Company, Year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company, Year ending July 1, 1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$150,000 00	\$437,917 49	\$20,000,000 00	\$100,900 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	300,000 00	None.	376,000 00	100,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	48 50	30,000 00	617,610 69	None.
Interest due within the year.....	21,000 00	5,296 67	68,486 16	7,000 00
Interest paid within the year.....	11,162 88	4,910 00	68,486 16	7,000 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers.	17,646 80	63,811 57	421,147 08	5,337 38
Total amount of receipts from freight....	7,183 89	33,775 74	477,399 77	9,915 99
Total amount of receipts from all other sources	1,795 00	4,453 74	111,789 99	None.
Total receipts.....	26,625 69	102,041 05	1,010,336 84	15,253 37
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	26,625 69	80,670 33	894,439 63	8,830 46
Total net earnings.....	None.	21,370 72	115,897 21	6,422 91
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders....	None.	None.	None.	6 per cent.
Surplus after paying dividend.....	None.	None.	132,572 67	.....
Surplus at the commencement of the year	None.	None.	62,051 07	.....
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....	5,356 05	8,046 65	102,717 94	.....
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....	2,517 16	23,486 58	289,866 24	.....
Total number of passengers.....	97,150	227,527	1,608,880	.....
Tons of merchandise transported.....	30,173	47,036	350,005	.....
Number of locomotives owned.....	None.	5	31	.....
Number of passenger cars owned.....	None.	10	62	.....

	Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad Company, year ending Sept. 30, 1877.	Bristol Railroad Company, year ending November 30, 1877.	New York and New England Railroad Company, year ending July 1, 1877.
Number of all other cars.....	None.	25	451
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.....	10	5	26
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	10	All.	All.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	10	All.	All.
Total length of road—miles.....	5 $\frac{8}{10}$	13 $\frac{6}{10}$	139
Miles of track in this State.....	2 $\frac{13}{100}$	13 $\frac{6}{10}$	1
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.	None.	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.	None.	None.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.	None.	74
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.	72	74
Number of employes killed.....	None.	None.	71
Number of employes injured.....	None.	None.	72
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	.053 c.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	.02 $\frac{5}{10}$ c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season-ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.0319 c.	1 c.	.888 c.

† In Rhode Island.

‡ All out of this State.

§ Attempting to drive across the track.

	Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company, year ending December, 1877.	Mas-Monahan Railroad Company, year ending _____	Pontiac Railroad Company, year ending _____	Union Railroad Company, year ending Dec. 31, 1877.
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$68,889 54		\$17,000 00	\$820,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	None.		None.	75,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	24,000 00		None.	None.
Interest due within the year.....	858 72		None.	4,890 42
Interest paid within the year.....	858 72		None.	4,890 42
Total amount of receipts from passengers.				395,882 82
Total amount of receipts from freight...			\$ 1,026 75	None.
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....			k 26 15	
Total receipts.....			None.	9,826 35
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....			1,052 90	405,709 17
Total net earnings.....				317,920 19
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders....				87,788 98
Surplus after paying dividend.....				6 per cent.
Surplus at the commencement of the year				38,588 98
Expended during the year in purchase or repairs of rolling stock.....				47,224 41
Expended during the year for maintenance of way.....			None owned.	22,290 10
Total number of passengers.....			796 42	24,547 46
Tons of merchandise transported.....			6,568	7,070,004
Number of locomotives owned.....				None.
Number of passenger cars owned.....			1 leased.	m 615
			3 leased.	107

k In Warwick Division. m Horses.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

	Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company, year ending December, 1877.	Moosehassuck Railroad Company, year ending _____.	Pontiac Branch Railroad Company, year ending _____.	Union Railroad Company, year ending Dec. 31, 1877.
Number of all other cars.....			None.	None.
Average number of regular passenger trains per day.			4	None.
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....			4	None.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....				None.
Total length of road—miles.	7	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miles of track in this State.	7	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of passengers killed during the year.....			None.	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....			None.	8
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....			None.	None.
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....			None.	None.
Number of employes killed.....			None.	None.
Number of employes injured.....			None.	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....			None.	None.
Average rate of fare per mile for season-ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	.....
			No season tickets	.....

No report received, although I have asked for it several times. The excuse is that the road is not fully completed, and not doing anything but a freight business.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

13

	Capital stock actually paid in.	Total indebtedness.	Total receipts.	Total running expenses, in- cluding inter- est and taxes.	Total net earnings.	Total surplus after paying dividend.	Surplus at com- mencement of the year.
New York, Boston and Providence.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$1,163,000 00	\$953,696 74	\$273,819 43	\$380,847 31	None.	\$96,051 56
Providence and Worcester.....	2,000,000 00	1,963,000 00	910,011 06	788,738 26	131,374 82	\$41,274 83	32,676 64
Boston and Providence.....	4,000,000 00	1,394,000 00	1,373,361 60	1,125,407 88	247,953 77	393,763 29	487,463 59
Hartford, Providence and Fishkill.....	2,087,389 98	2,324,738 97	897,644 96	923,230 56	None.	None.	None.
Providence and Springfield.....	517,150 00	504,738 84	88,389 38	75,175 31	13,761 07	33,004 44	18,243 37
Warwick.....	39,305 00	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport and Wickford.....	101,000 00	66,000 00	48,761 48	41,568 67	7,193 76	5,670 00	1,181 60
Narragansett Pier.....	95,080 00	100,000 00	20,711 47	24,537 86	None.	None.	5,290 97
Wood River.....	47,140 86	77,321 96	11,831 71	8,249 30	3,583 41	None.	None.
Old Colony.....	6,783,800 00	6,321,421 54	2,308,083 09	1,800,546 72	407,485 37	17,830 46	681,884 23
Fall River, Warren and Providence.....	150,000 00	300,048 50	26,625 69	26,625 69	None.	None.	None.
Providence, Warren and Bristol.....	437,917 49	30,000 00	102,041 05	80,670 33	21,370 73	None.	None.
New York and New England.....	20,000,000 00	993,610 69	1,010,336 84	894,439 63	115,897 21	133,573 67	63,051 07
Pawtuxet Valley.....	100,900 00	100,000 00	15,253 37	8,830 46	6,423 91	.....	.....
Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....	68,889 54	24,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methuen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac Branch.....	17,000 00	None.	1,032 90	.....	None.	None.	None.
Union.....	890,000 00	75,000 00	405,709 17	317,990 19	87,788 98	88,588 98	47,224 41

RECAPITULATION OF MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS.

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Capital stock.....	\$40,166,022 87	\$40,078,073 33	\$37,247,313 35
Total indebtedness....	15,514,775 00	15,488,158 09	15,427,385 83
Total receipts.....	7,974,009 48	8,288,584 20	8,371,922 88
Total earnings.....	1,313,577 33	2,050,058 19	2,131,002 63
Number of passengers.....	19,888,309	20,520,486	20,575,973
Total tons of merchandise.....	3,095,921	2,754,603	2,748,267
Total number of locomotives.....	249	244	229
Total number of cars.....	4,995	4,889	4,823
Number of passengers killed.....	a 3	1	6
Number of passengers injured....	b 11	12	13
Number of all others killed.....	31	36	29
Number of all others injured.....	c 22	23	25
Total miles track in Rhode Island.	241 ⁵¹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	225 ⁶⁸¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	220 ⁵³¹⁰ / ₁₀₀

a All out of this State.

b One out of this State.

c Eighteen out of this State.

As compared with the previous year, the capital stock actually paid in is increased \$87,949.54. The indebtedness is increased \$26,616.91. The total receipts are *decreased* \$314,574.72. The number of passengers are decreased 632,177, while the tonnage of merchandise has *increased* 341,318 tons. The length of track in this State also shows an increase of 15 ⁸³⁴⁰/₁₀₀₀₀ miles.

I cannot compare the net earnings of this year with the previous years, because in previous returns some of the corporations reported as their earnings the difference between their total receipts and their running expenses, accounting for their interest and taxes afterwards. This year I have changed the form of my returns, so that the amount representing the total running expenses, does in every instance, also include the expenditures for interest and taxes.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY

have completed the Greenwood bridge; have laid fifteen miles of new steel rails; expended \$3,994.95 for new cars; \$2,333.31 for real estate; \$3,162.53 for dredging; \$2,118.54 on ferry-boat; \$15,091.55 for ferry-slip at New London; \$3,129.28 for improving ferry at Groton, and \$2,619.34 for a tenant-house. The whole amount expended during the year for maintenance of way, and for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, was \$226,865.60, of which \$222,870.65 was charged to expenses, and \$3,994.95 was charged to equipment account.

THE PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY

have expended \$93,345.70 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$163,826.96 for maintenance of way. This makes a total of \$257,172.66, all of which was charged to expenses.

THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY

have completed a splendid and substantial bridge over the Blackstone River, at an expense of about \$65,000, a large proportion of which was charged to profit and loss and the balance to expenses. They have also charged to profit and loss \$31,654.07, as depreciation on some stock they held and for some accounts which they deemed to be worthless. They start on their new year with a credit on the profit and loss account of nearly \$400,000. They have expended during the year for purchase or repairs of rolling stock \$178,902.89, and for maintenance of way \$307,826.34, making a total of \$486,729.23, all of which was charged to expenses.

THE HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD COMPANY

have expended for maintenance of way \$188,251.66, a large proportion of which was for new rails, and \$93,972.25 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, of which \$2,602.72 was for new rolling stock, making a total of \$282,223.91, all of which was charged to profit and loss.

PROVIDENCE AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY

have replaced about thirty tons of new iron rails. They report as expended for purchase or repairs of rolling stock \$2,176.84, and for maintenance of way \$6,981.12, which aggregate of \$9,157.96 was charged to expenses. They also report as expended during the year \$24,181.64, which was charged to construction account, and very properly so, as it was for land damages growing out of the original lay-out of their road, and for new stations, the building of which had been deferred. They, however, commence their new year with an addition of \$13,761.07 to their surplus account.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have expended for purchase or repairs of rolling stock \$3,889.14, and for maintenance of way \$1,375.94, making a total of \$5,265.08, which was charged to expenses. The report of this corporation for this year is so entirely at variance with all other business matters of the year that I feel compelled to especially refer to it and that their position may be easily seen, I herewith compare their returns of the year with the one of the previous year:

	1876.	1877.
Total receipts.....	\$48,419 86	\$48,761 43
Net earnings.....	1,181 60	7,192 76

How this result has been attained I cannot explain, particularly so, as the number of passengers, and tons of merchandise transported, have materially decreased, as compared with the previous year. They are, however, to be congratulated on the result, and they commence their new year with their debt decreased and \$4,488.40 added to their surplus account.

NARRAGANSETT PIER RAILROAD COMPANY

have expended \$943.08 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$6,563.26 for maintenance of way, which amounts were charged to expenses. Their previous report being for only a portion of a year, I cannot well compare them.

WOOD RIVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY

have charged to expenses the \$344.48 as expended by them for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, with the \$1,778.65 expended for maintenance of way.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD COMPANY

have expended during the year \$174,236.17 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$351,321.15 for maintenance of way, making an aggregate of \$525,557.32, which was charged to expenses. Ten new freight, and ten gravel and coal cars, have been added to their rolling stock, and five locomotives, three passenger cars, two baggage cars, twenty-one freight and nineteen gravel cars have been rebuilt. Four thousand and twelve tons of steel, and 1,260 tons of iron rails, and 102,435 new sleepers have been used in repairing and improving the track, and 1,217 tons of rails have been taken up, repaired and relaid.

FALL RIVER, WARREN AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY

have paid \$5,356.05 for use of rolling stock, and \$2,517.16 for maintenance of way, which amounts were charged to expenses.

PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND BRISTOL RAILROAD COMPANY

have expended \$8,046.65 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$23,485.58 for maintenance of way, which total amount of \$31,532.23 was charged to expenses. Their net earnings for the year show an increase of \$19,387.76. They commence their new year with their indebtedness reduced \$20,000.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

have expended as follows: \$102,717.94 for purchase or repairs of rolling stock, and \$289,866.24 for maintenance of way. This total of \$392,584.18 was charged \$350,265.37 to expenses, \$33,718.76 to construction, and \$8,600.05 to equipment. The amount charged to construction was \$4,639.99 for extension of double track, \$23,631.66 for improvements and land at Franklin, Mass., rendered necessary in order to make their connection with the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad, and which charges are perhaps justifiable. The \$8,600.05 was for new cars. This charge, and the one for extension of double

track, seems to me not to be justifiable, but I propose to refer to it again in another place in this report. They have laid during the year 1,445½ tons of new steel rails and nearly 51,000 new ties. Their net earnings for the year show an increase of \$93,321.58 over the previous, while their receipts only show an increase of \$9,854.58. They commence their new year with their indebtedness reduced \$2,868.98 and their surplus increased \$70,521.60. This corporation has leased the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad and are operating it.

THE PAWTUCKET VALLEY RAILROAD

is leased to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company.

UNION RAILROAD COMPANY

show an increase in their receipts of \$8,333.83, as compared with the previous year, with an increased expenditure, so as to make their net earnings somewhat less than the previous year.

As work proposed for the coming year, I do not hear of any to report, although I feel quite confident, that should business matters decidedly improve, railroad enterprises that have been allowed to slumber will speedily assume life.

I dislike exceedingly to be compelled to report that any of our railroad corporations have again increased their equipment or rolling stock account.

In my last report I referred at length to this method of doing business: that various expenditures of the year, which, in my judgment, were nothing more or less than legitimate expenses, were charged to other accounts, and dividends were paid on a wrong basis.

Instead of changing my views, I am more strengthened in them that I am correct. When an account for rolling stock has once been opened, and the quantity requisite for the business has been procured and charged to it, there are only two ways to proceed. The original amount being carried forward from year to year, no other charges should be added to it. The two ways, then, are as follows: If the amount for subsequent purchases of rolling stock is to be charged to that account, then a certain percentage on the whole amount should be yearly charged to expenses, to equal the depreciation. The other way is: Charge the full amount of each purchase to that account, and yearly, before making up the accounts of the year; have all the rolling stock appraised by competent, disinterested persons, and let the amount they put on the full value on that account.

SUGGESTIONS.

The principal suggestions which I would now submit is the same old story to which I have so many times before referred, and that is to GRADE-CROSSINGS. Too many lives have already been lost by them, and the accidents from them are so constantly increasing that it does seem to me time that a decided change in regard to them should at once be made. They are now created by two sources—one by commissioners appointed to award land damages in the lay-out of a new railroad, and for which there is not, and never was, to my knowledge, the first particle of legal authority, and the other source is by town councils. I recommend that prompt legislation be had on this important subject, and a new law made conferring this power solely to some of the courts of our State. The reasons that I would offer are these: To cut off the first source, because it has no law to rest upon. It is a practice gained by precedents. To cut off the other, because members of the Town Council are so constantly changing that they do not fully appreciate the importance of the matter; because a Town Council will probably grant any reasonable petition, signed either by the leading citizens of the town or else by a large proportion of the voters of the town; because, it often happens, that the railroad company carry weekly through the towns more passengers than there are citizens of the town, thereby leaving the Council to legislate for a minority; because the matter may eventually get into the control of a clique in the town, or may affect the whole business of the town. During the present year, an example of the latter case was found. Members of the Town Council were openly threatened that unless they voted to grant the petition they would be removed from office at the next election. Efforts will, therefore, be made to elect men pledged to this one idea, without special reference to qualifications for the position. Because in granting a new highway, or changing an old one, interests outside of their own town may be affected and several town councils called upon to act; because in having this authority vested solely in the court all interests are more carefully scanned, all objections become known, and every person interested would be notified and the necessities of the case be fully understood.

I should not dwell so at length upon this matter were I not so frequently called upon to investigate accidents at these crossings.

I now present an account, in detail, of the various accidents of the year, and in investigating them I have taken nearly seventy pages of

testimony. My uniform course is to first administer the oath to the witness, then take the testimony, then read it to the witness and then have the witness sign it.

The following is an account of the

ACCIDENTS:

In my last report I mentioned that an accident had occurred on the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad, whereby THOMAS BARRY was injured, but that the nature of the injuries were such that he was unable to be present at an investigation at that time. I subsequently investigated as to the cause of the accident on February 20th. This man attempted to drive across the track on India street, coming up a gangway next east of the office of the Union Oil Company, while the regular passenger train was backing up India street going to the depot. The conductor of the train was on the front platform of the first car; the bell on the engine was ringing; some buildings obstructed the view, and when the conductor first saw the horses' heads they were some thirty feet from the crossing, and he immediately shouted, to attract the attention of the driver, who was hid from his view by the buildings, and at the same time pulled the bell-line. The man says he did not hear the shouting until it was too late to avoid being hit. It seems to me that a good proportion of the responsibility of this accident rests upon the man himself for not exercising due vigilance and care, while the balance of the responsibility rests upon the corporation for backing trains over this street.

An accident occurred February 13th, near Smith-street bridge, Providence, whereby material damage was done to an engine and cars, and one car-load of passengers somewhat shaken up. The investigation showed that the direct cause of the accident was chargeable to an engineer in the employ of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, who did not pay sufficient attention to the signal fixed for him, and he was promptly discharged.

THOMAS HAGGARTY, fatally injured February 16th, at Pawtucket, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. He was in their employ as brakeman on the switching engine, and his duties called him frequently off of engine to couple cars. He caught his left foot between the wheel of the freight car and jaw-strap of the car, the train being in motion, and before it could be stopped he was so jammed as to lose his life. The train was moving very slow, and the two brakemen were at the brakes putting them up at the time of the accident.

JESSE A. ROGERS was fatally injured February 22d by jumping through the window of a car of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. He was a passenger, and when near Auburn, and when the train was moving nearly fifty miles per hour, he made the fatal jump. He was promptly carried to the Rhode Island Hospital, where I visited him on the 24th of February, and found him in an unconscious state, and died there on the 2d day of March. He was undoubtedly deranged.

JAMES CROWELL was injured near the station in Providence, January 1st, in attempting to get upon the hourly train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, and was by them sent to this Hospital. I found him at this same visit, and although I had previously intended to wait until he came from the hospital before I gave the case a formal investigation, still upon finding him so far recovered, I took his testimony at this time. He admitted that the train was in motion, and he attempted to jump upon the rear platform of the first car, and assumed all liability and responsibility of the accident.

CHARLES G. BURROUGHS was killed March 7th by coming in contact with the High-street bridge, Providence, he being on the top of a passenger car belonging to the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. The train had left the station but a very few moments, it being the regular boat-train leaving Providence 7:35 P. M. It is supposed that he took this position to evade his fare, as he was found without either ticket or money.

PASCAL ORMSBEE, a man deaf and dumb, and about seventy-five years of age, was killed March 9th, at Warren-avenue crossing, East Providence, by a train of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. This train was broken up previous to reaching the crossing. The engine and one portion had crossed, when Mr. Ormsbee attempted to cross, and was run over by the rear portion of the train and instantly killed. I did not have any formal investigation of the case, for the reason that I noticed among the testimony taken by the coroner was the testimony of an employé on the train, who stated that he pulled the pin at the usual place, north of the crossing, and that the train went over the highway in detached parts. I immediately wrote the Superintendent that Section 4, Chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes of this State was "no car or carriage for the transportation of passengers, or freight, over any railroad in this State shall be propelled across any highway after the locomotive has been detached therefrom, without a stationary bell or whistle being rung at said crossing during the whole

time the train is crossing such highway," and that, in my judgment, as the train was run in direct violation of the laws of this State, the whole liability and responsibility of the accident rests upon the corporation. This practice of running trains was immediately discontinued. I subsequently examined the crossing and recommended to the Superintendent that a gate be erected on the west side of the crossing, similar to the one then on the east side. This was promptly built, and this crossing is now so guarded that it would be almost an impossible thing to have a similar accident occur there.

On the 22d of November, DR. L. A. PALMER, of Westerly, was injured, near Wood River Junction, by attempting to get on to a car of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. This accident was at first regarded so very slight that the corporation did not know of it, and consequently it did not come to my knowledge. It however became known, and I held a formal investigation March 23d, when there were present an unusual large number of witnesses for each side. I first took the testimony of Dr. Palmer, who admitted that the car was in motion when he attempted to take hold of the rail, whereupon I immediately dismissed all the other witnesses, and decided that the very moment he attempted to get upon the train, knowing that it had started, he assumed all liability and responsibility.

ESEK BOWEN was slightly injured April 7th by a car of the Union Railroad Company, in Providence. Upon making inquiries, I found the accident so slight that I did not deem a formal investigation necessary.

FERDINAND SHMINKE was injured the previous summer, near Ocean Cottage, by cars of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, and was by them sent to the Rhode Island Hospital, where he remained nearly seven months. I made frequent inquiries there in regard to him, still he left before I expected. However at last I found him, and held a formal investigation in regard to the accident on the 26th of April. He, with a friend, were talking while standing between the rails. The friend testified that he not only heard the whistling of the coming train, but that he said to Mr. Shminke that the train was coming. He himself moved clear of the train by jumping down the bank, while Mr. Shminke remaining, or hesitating, was hit, and seriously hurt. The signal of danger was given by the engineer and the train stopped as soon as possible, and I informed Mr. Shminke that as he was where he ought not to be and had no right to be, and as everything was done by the employes on the train to prevent the accident, he must assume the responsibility of it.

JOHN M. HONEYWELL was injured April 25th while attempting to get off a car of the Union Railroad Company, near Durfee street, Providence. I visited him at his residence, and he stated that he supposed the car was going to stop, and finding that it did not even slack the speed, he jumped, and added, "I do not blame anybody but myself."

PETER TALBOT, a boy about eight years of age, was killed May 5th, at Woonsocket, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, known as the Worcester express. It was about noon, and when the engineer first saw the boy he was only some forty feet off, a curve in the road, and other cars standing there, prevented him from seeing him before. He had whistled twice within the previous minute. This boy was playing with another one, which one had just crossed the track, while this one attempted to follow. The train was slacking up at this time, and stopped as soon as possible, so soon, that the boy was found less than the length of the train in the rear.

ANNIE McNIFF, a girl about nine years of age, was injured May 19th, on the Grove-street crossing, by a train of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. The engineer saw her when he was about two hundred feet off, and immediately blew the whistle, she kept moving on until she came on to that track, then he blew for brakes. There was another train coming from the opposite direction, and she appeared to be noticing it. The bell on this engine was ringing for this crossing, and a portion of the trains passed each other on this crossing. I visited her at her residence, and her injuries were not very severe, although how she escaped being killed is not easily explained.

ANN WINSOR was killed July 17th by a train of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company while walking on the track between Plainfield street and Hartford-street crossings, near Providence. When first seen by the engineer she was about sixty yards off walking between the rails. The whistle had scarcely stopped for a crossing just passed, and a curve in the road obstructed his view. Immediately upon seeing her he blew four or five short whistles, and almost at the same moment he shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and blew for brakes, but she was struck by the pilot and instantly killed. When she crossed the first crossing the flagman in charge motioned to her to get out of the way, and although she was looking at him at the time, she did not pay attention to his warning. It was afterwards proved that she was partially insane, and required constant watching. She was stopping with

whose house was near by, and had just been missed when the accident occurred.

Mrs. MARGARET HALLAGAN was killed July 23d, near Lonsdale, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company while standing upon the track. There was no crossing near this place. This was an express train, and the engineer, although he was looking out, did not see the woman, owing to a sharp curve in the road, until about the same instant that she was struck, and instantly killed. This accident could not well have been avoided, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a warning to those people, living at Valley Falls and Lonsdale, who have been accustomed to using the railroad track as a thoroughfare.

RICHARD J. CONLIN was injured July 26th by jumping from a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, when in motion, near Valley Falls. He had started from Providence in the 8:30 P. M. train, and intended to stop at Central Falls. He fell asleep very shortly after leaving Providence, and after that did not remember anything that happened until the next morning. Another passenger on the train, a stranger to him, testified that the conductor touched him shortly after leaving Central Falls and asked him if he was going to the Valley, and then went through the car to attend to his duties. Mr. Conlin roused up, went out on to the platform and jumped off. The wonder is not that he was injured, but that he lived to tell about it.

WILLIAM SNIVELY was injured August 9th, at Bristol, by a train of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company. He was in a top car, standing near the track, conversing with several of his friends. He testified that he heard the whistle of the coming train several minutes before the accident, and also testified that he knew the horse was afraid of the cars. Instead of heeding the signal, and moving to a place of safety, which he admitted he had ample time to do, he still remained talking, hence the accident. I took his testimony at his residence and subsequently examined the place of the accident. I found there a tree that materially obstructed the view of the track, which, at my suggestion, the owner promptly removed. Although this accident resulted quite seriously to Mr. Snively, and also resulted in the death of a fine horse, I could not see that a particle of blame rested anywhere else except on Mr. Snively.

ARTHUR LEWIS, a brakeman in the employ of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was killed, near Valley Falls, by coming in contact with a bridge. He was on a freight train and was at his

post on the top of a car. It was about noon, and his hat had just blown off. Standing on the car, looking towards the rear after his hat, he hit the bridge, was thrown off, run over and killed.

HENRY L. KENDALL was injured August 30th by a train of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, while attempting to cross the track on India street, Providence, at the Union Oil Company's Works. He was riding in a buggy, and as he approached the track, he carefully watched the train and could not convince himself that it was in motion. It was a train of thirteen freight cars, backing up from the yard to the Bristol depot. When within about a rod of the track he saw the train was in motion, but had got so far that he could not turn around, and thought it was just about an even chance for him to get across safe, but he was hit by the train, and quite seriously injured. It seems to me that the responsibility of this accident is evenly divided between Mr. Kendall and the Railroad Corporation. He well knew the situation of the buildings at this crossing, how dangerously near they were to the track. On this Railroad Corporation, because the daily practice of backing long trains over India street is full of danger. The engine should always be upon the approaching end. If it had been so at this time, there would not, probably, have been any accident, for the engineer, seeing the precise position, could almost immediately have stopped the train, but as it was, the signal was passed through three brakemen to the engineer, and the time required to do this caused the accident. I have since visited this place, and carefully examined the surroundings. I have suggested the moving of some small buildings and fences, the work of which is now progressing, and when finished, will render a dangerous crossing comparatively safe.

CHRISTOPHER F. MAMWELL was killed September 3d, near the slaughter houses, in Providence, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. It was the hourly train, and coming towards Providence. When first seen by the engineer, he was some six hundred to eight hundred feet off, walking towards Providence, and between the rails of the outward track. When the train was about thirty feet from him, he stepped on to the other track, directly in front of the coming train. The engineer then whistled, blew for brakes, and reversed the engine, but without avail, as the man was hit, and instantly killed. From a nephew of his, I learn that Mr. Mamwell was deranged.

The body of JOHN WYLIE was found early on the morning of Sep-

tember 5th, between Smith and Orms street, Providence, lying within a few feet of the track. He was probably killed on the evening of the 4th, or early in the morning of the 5th. From an examination of the body, his death was undoubtedly caused by a train, although other suspicions were had. Trains of the Boston and Providence, and Providence and Worcester Railroad Company pass over this place, but I could not find any one on either train that knew anything relating to it.

FREDDIE BOWKER, a lad about seven years of age, was injured September 17th, near Atwell's Avenue, Providence, in attempting to leave a car of the Union Railroad Company. I did not have a formal investigation of this cause, because I saw the father of the boy and learned from him that the boy was seated in the car, and without notifying either the conductor or the driver, he jumped from his seat, ran on to the forward platform, and jumped off, retaining hold with his hand. He fell under one of the forward wheels, and the car was so promptly stopped that his leg was found still under the wheel. Learning these facts from his father, I did not deem a formal investigation necessary.

MARY WELCH was killed September 25th, at Valley Falls, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, while standing upon the track. This, again, was the hourly train coming towards Providence, and the accident occurred about two minutes after leaving the station. When the engineer first saw her, she stood between the rails of that track, facing him, and about two hundred and fifty feet off. He immediately blew the alarm whistle, and continued doing so. She was looking at him all the time, and he, finding she did not move, blowed for brakes, and reversed the engine. When the train neared her, she kneeled down, and clasped her hands, as if in prayer. Her mother testified that she was eleven and a half years of age, that she had the scarlet fever when about three years of age, and her mind at times had been affected, and that there was no doubt in her mind that she did not realize what she was doing at the time of the accident.

THOMAS OSBORN was injured October 24th, at Warren, by a train of the Fall River, Warren and Providence Railroad Company, while lying side of the track. This accident happened about 9.25 A. M., near the station. When first seen by the engineer he could not satisfy himself what the object was, but as soon as he saw it was a man, he blew the whistle, and rang the bell. The steam was shut off, and had

been for a minute or so, as they were nearing the station, and were to stop. The man did not pay any attention to the signals, but remained there, and the train was stopped as soon as possible. The engine passed him without hitting him, but one of the steps of a car inflicted quite a serious injury. After the accident he could not explain how he got hurt, or how, or when he came to Warren. From other testimony, from persons who saw him before the accident, I do not think there is any doubt but what he was partially deranged.

MRS. ANN WORTH, injured October 28th, on Orms street, Providence, in attempting to get off a car of the Union Railroad Company. This was Sunday night, nearly eleven o'clock. She got into the car at Market Square, and did not say anything to the conductor about stopping. When she saw that the car had passed the place where she intended to stop, she left her seat and motioned to the conductor to stop. The car was stopped perfectly still. Her testimony was that the car started again before she was on the ground, while the testimony of the conductor was that she got off while the car was stopping and before it had stopped.

November 8th, a brakeman in the employ of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company was injured, near Pontiac, but upon finding it a very slight injury, did not deem a formal investigation necessary.

PATRICK MAHONEY was injured November 10th, on Market Square, Providence, by a car of the Union Railroad Company, he being in a wagon and attempting to drive across the track. His own testimony was that he had crossed the track into a place that was very narrow between the track and the curbing, so narrow that his forward wheel was up against the curbing, and his horse on the sidewalk. He saw the car coming, and "while I was trying to get out of the way, I went a little mite in a see-saw way, moving sometimes a little ahead, and sometimes backing a little." The testimony of the driver of the car was that his horses were walking all the time; saw him drive across the track; saw his horse stop; saw that the car would clear him about a foot. When the car was passing the team, the horse in the team backed, and continued to back until the hind wheel of the wagon hit the guard on the forward end of the car, cramping the wagon so that it tipped nearly over. In substance this testimony agrees, and although there were several other witnesses, it seems to me these are the full facts of the case.

FRANK ROWDEN slightly injured November 22d, on Spring street,

Providence, in attempting to jump from a car of the Union Railroad Company. I have made diligent inquiries to find him, but failing to do so, could not have a formal investigation of the case.

CHARLES P. NELSON, a brakeman in the employ of the New York and New England Railroad Company, was injured November 23d, near Valley Falls, while trying to get on a moving train. He got his foot caught in the frog, and the tread of a car wheel ran on to the side of his foot.

HENRY LOOMIS was killed November 24th, near Valley Falls, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, while walking upon the track. It was the express train from Woonsocket coming to Providence, and it was about noon. The engineer first perceived him when he was about two hundred feet off, walking at the end of the ties, towards Providence. He immediately blew the whistle, but the man did not turn, or notice the signal, but when the train was about ten feet from him, he attempted to walk directly across the track, and was instantly killed. This locality is the scene of many accidents, and must inevitably continue to be so just so long as foot passengers insist upon using the railroad track as a thoroughfare. Something over a year ago, I suggested that notices be put up there, cautioning people, and there they remain to-day, painted—on a board about one foot wide, and two and one-half feet long—in large black letters, as follows: "Dangerous! all persons are forbidden entering upon, or crossing these premises." This man had just passed one of these notices, and must have passed within a very few feet of it.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN was injured November 24th, between Sabin and Bradford streets, Providence, by a train of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company while walking upon the track. It was about 6 P. M. While walking upon the track, he saw a locomotive ahead of him, and supposing it was coming down, he stepped off that track on to another track, and was there hit by a train coming in the opposite direction. Before he entered upon the track, the switch tender, with whom he was acquainted, advised him to wait for a few moments as two trains would soon be there. He replied that he would look out. How he escaped being killed is not easily explained; but if persons will insist upon going where they have no right to go, and will not heed caution when there, accidents must follow, and this is the sympathy which I gave him, with the advice that, for the future, he had better walk where he had a right to be.

JAMES COSTELLO was killed November 27th, near Lonsdale, by a

train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, while walking upon the track. It was about 5.40 P. M., and a regular train, on time, and head-light was lighted. The engineer had just blowed for Berkeley crossing, which is only about a quarter of a mile from place of accident, and when he first perceived the man he was only a few rods off, and the speed of the train was about thirty miles per hour, and he immediately blowed for brakes, and hauled the engine up on the centre. There was another train coming from the opposite direction, which the man appeared to be watching, and did not appear to be aware of the coming of the train towards Providence. He was undoubtedly hit by this train, flung on to the track in front of the other train, and was by that train run over.

FRANK DEVERE was found November 29th, near Brayton Avenue, Providence, lying near the tracks, at about 7.30 P. M. He was removed to the Police Station, and died about noon the following day. Tracks of the New York, Providence and Boston, Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, and Providence and Springfield Railroad companies all pass this place, but I could not find any one on either of the trains that knew anything in relation to the accident.

BARNEY RYAN, a brakeman in the employ of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was instantly killed December 1st, between Woonsocket and Waterford. He was employed on a freight train which left Providence at 3.50 A. M. When this train stopped at Valley Falls, Barney made the coupling there, and gave the motion to the engineer. While coupling, he remarked to the engineer that the pin was too short for the lower hole, and the engineer told him to put it in the middle place, but it must have been placed in the lower hole or it would not have come out. After the train started, he went on to the engine, so as to ride in a warmer place, but he was out of his proper place, and stood there near the engineer. While there, the engineer perceived a peculiar motion, and told the conductor that the train had broken apart, and also at same time immediately blew for brakes. At the signal, Barney at once jumped from the engine, and expected to reach upon the freight car, but as it proved that this was the car that was uncoupled, he fell on to the ground, and the detached part of the train ran over him, killing him instantly.

MRS. J. N. HALLETT was slightly injured December 13th in attempting to get off a car of the Union Railroad Company, on the bridge in Providence, which was about 3 P. M. The car was intending to stop on the bridge, and when it was on Market Square, the

lady, who was a passenger in the car, left her seat and came to the door of the car, and told the conductor she wanted the Pawtucket car. This was passing, and the conductor signalled to that conductor to stop, and that conductor did stop that car. The first conductor then turned towards the lady and told her not to be in a hurry, as that car would wait. The car at this time being near the usual stopping place, the conductor left it and went into the office to make his report. He left his own car slacking up, but before it came to a decided stop, she undoubtedly attempted to get off, and received slight injuries.

MISS MARKEY was slightly injured December 15th in attempting to go from a car of the Union Railroad Company, on High street. It was about 8.30 A. M. She was a passenger, and as the car was moving along, she saw a hack that was passing in an opposite direction and wanted to stop and get in it. The car was immediately stopped, and the conductor and a passenger both tried to stop the hack by hallooing. Not succeeding in this, the lady stepped inside of the car and the car again started. It had, however, scarcely started before she came to the rear door and said to the conductor that the hack had stopped, and she would like to get out. The conductor again struck the bell at once, and she came on to the rear platform. He asked her to wait until the car stopped, and at the same time placed his hand on her shoulder. He supposed she would wait after being thus cautioned, but she jumped off before the car stopped, jumping backwards, and was somewhat injured.

There have been several other accidents during the year, but upon inquiring in regard to them, I found them to be of such a nature as not to require reporting. Thus ends a long list of accidents, which are classified as follows: Two killed and five injured in crossing the track. Three brakemen killed and two injured. By leaving a car when in motion, nine have been injured, and one killed by jumping through the window of a car. Nine have been killed and three injured while walking on the track. One was killed when stealing a ride, and being on the top of a car came in contact with a bridge. Total number of accidents thirty-five, sixteen of which were fatal. This seems to be a large number of accidents to report, but when the causes therefor are carefully examined into, it is easily seen that a very large majority of the cases, in fact almost every accident, was directly caused either by carelessness or thoughtlessness of the persons themselves. On the other side, it is shown that there have been 19,888,309 passengers on the various roads during the year, while out of this vast

number, three have been killed and ten injured. The three reported killed were all out of this State, consequently I do not know any of the circumstances connected with either case. Of the ten injured, one was out of this State, and each of the other nine, the accidents could be charged to carelessness of the passengers themselves.

It will be noticed that quite a large number of the accidents are the result of people walking upon the track, and I am very firm in my conviction, that if a law was passed punishing, by a small fine, any persons walking upon the road, except at grade crossings, the result would be the saving of life and limb, and beneficial in every respect.

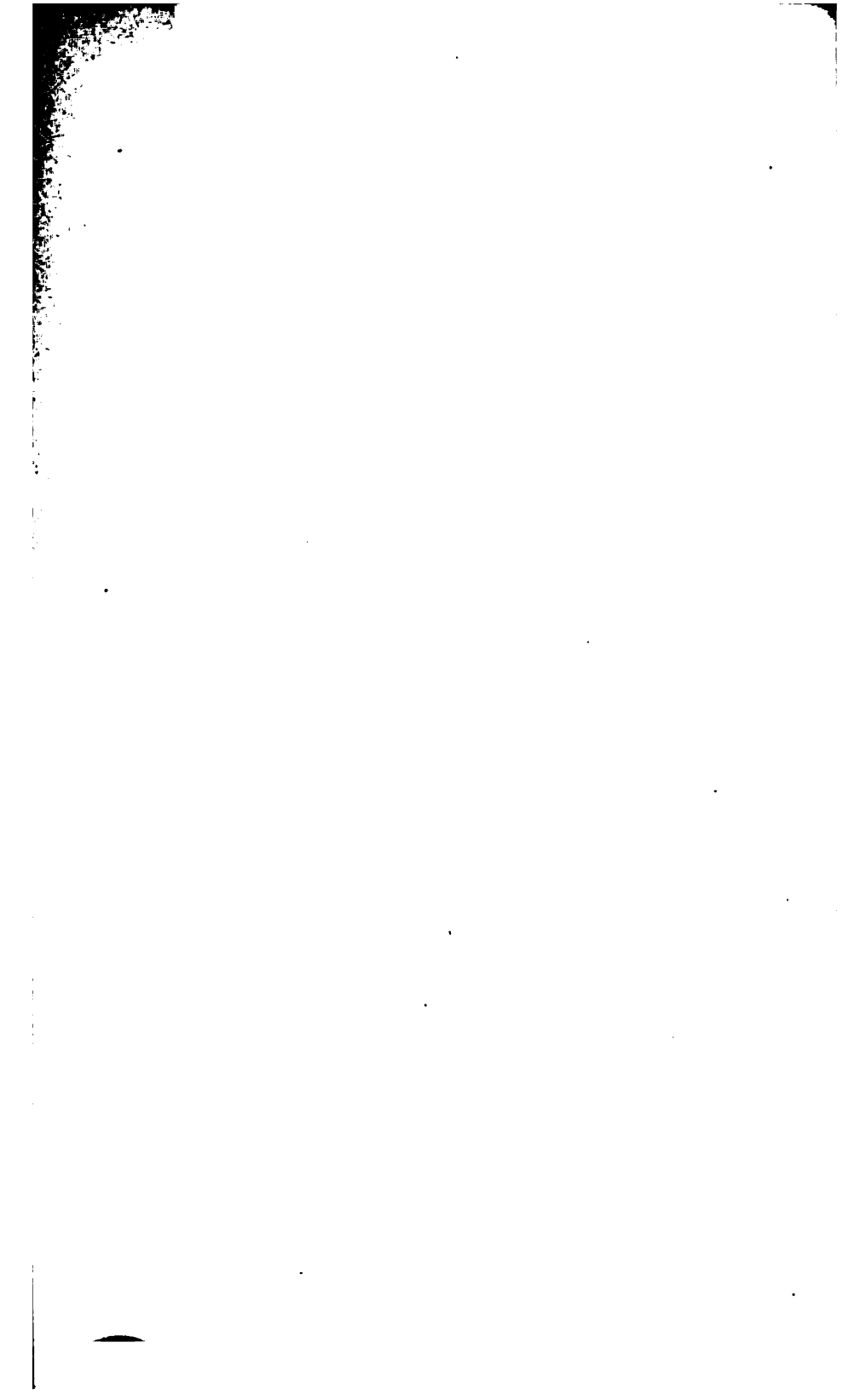
I cannot close my report without referring to the death of the Hon. Wingate Hayes. He has been so long identified with the railroad interests of our State, so long counsel for some of our leading corporations, so thoroughly conversant with railroad laws and usages, so fully interested in the railroad growth and prosperity of our State, that I feel that his death creates a loss which will long be felt.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY STAPLES,

Railroad Commissioner.

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1877.



PUBLIC DOCUMENT.]

APPENDIX.

[No. 8.]

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON COMMISSION,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



Rhode Island State Prison Commission Report.

PROVIDENCE, January 31, 1878.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
at its January Session, A..D. 1878:*

The State Prison Commission herewith presents its fourth annual report, with an account of the doings of the Commission and of the progress of the work on the new State Prison, during the year 1877.

During the year 1877, the Commission held forty regular meetings. The attendance of the members of the Commission upon these forty meetings was as follows: Snow, 39 meetings; Brayton, 34; Greene, 37; Chace, 38; Woodbury, 38 meetings.

Besides attendance upon the stated meetings, the different members of the Commission have devoted 232 days, during the year, to the business of building the prison, in addition to the time of Mr. Greene as agent of the Commission.

Mr. Oren A. Ballou, a member of the Commission, died on Wednesday, February 21, 1877. He was appointed in August, 1875, in place of Hon. William B. Lawton, deceased. Mr. Ballou was sick for some months before his decease, his last meeting with the Commission being December 4, 1876.

At the meeting of the Commission, March 3, 1877, Mr. Allen Greene, of Providence, presented his credentials from the Governor as a member of the Commission in the place of Mr. Oren A. Ballou, deceased.

At the same meeting, the following minute, presented by Mr. Woodbury, in relation to the death of Mr. Ballou, was adopted and ordered to be entered upon the records of the Commission:

"The Commissioners for building a new State Prison would place on record their sense of the private and public bereavement sustained in the death of their late associate, Oren A. Ballou. They gratefully recall the harmonious character of their intercourse with him in all official and personal relations, and the constant and intelligent interest which he manifested in the performance of the duties devolving upon the Commission. To his afflicted family they tender their respectful and cordial sympathy."

At the seventy-ninth meeting of the Commission, on Friday, March 9, 1877, Mr. Horatio L. Briggs was employed as the Superintendent of the work on the new State Prison, during the working season of the year 1877.

At the same meeting it was

"*Voted*, That the floors of the corridors, guard room and chapel be made of brick arches between iron beams, and covered with some kind of cement, concrete or asphalt."

At the meeting March 17, 1877, Mr. Allen Greene was appointed to act as the agent of the Commission in overseeing the work at the prison, paying the workmen, &c., during the present year.

At the eighty-first meeting, March 24, 1877, Mr. Edgar B. Peck was appointed clerk and time-keeper at the prison during the coming season.

At a meeting on Saturday, March 31, 1877, an agreement was ratified for the supply of sand, during the present year, from land belonging to the city of Providence.

A contract was also approved with Hopkins & Pomroy, for lime and cement, during the present year.

A contract was also signed with the Naragansett Brick Company, for the year's supply of brick.

It was also voted to authorize the Inspectors of the State Prison to make not exceeding 300 chairs, and 300 tables, like samples furnished, for the cells of the new prison.

At the same meeting, a written proposition was received from the

Board of State Charities and Corrections, in relation to furnishing labor, teams and tools for the work on the prison during the present year. The proposition was considered, accepted and ordered to be recorded, and is as follows :

PROPOSAL OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, IN RELATION TO LABOR, TEAMS, TOOLS, &c.—*Accepted March 31, 1877.*

The Board of State Charities and Corrections, offer to furnish the stone required for building the new State Prison, during the building season of 1877, the amount not to exceed thirty cubic yards per day, provided the Prison Commission pay to the Board of State Charities and Corrections a portion of the loss incurred in carrying out the contract of 1876, namely, the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400), the Board of State Charities and Corrections receiving said sum as payment in full for all claims for stone delivered in 1876, and not used, and for stone quarried in 1876, and not delivered. And also provided they pay

1. For the labor of oxen with the necessary cart, stone puller, or drag, yoke and chain, for each pair of oxen per day, \$3.50.
2. For the labor of inmates of the Workhouse, per day, \$1.00.
3. For the use of derricks kept in repair, per week, \$5.00.
4. The actual cost of material, such as powder, fuse, steel, &c.
5. The wear and tear of tools, such as bars, shovels, stone hammers, &c.
6. Blacksmith's work, making and sharpening drills, &c., at cost.
7. The actual wages paid to the boss quarrymen, and such assistant quarrymen as may be needed.
8. The actual wages paid to hired teamsters, and all other necessary expenses incurred in fulfilling the contract.

The Board of State Charities and Corrections, also offer to furnish horses and mules for such work as may be suitable for horses and mules to do, during the season of 1877, at the rate of four dollars (\$4) per day for a pair of horses or mules, with cart and driver, if the driver is an inmate of the Workhouse, or if the driver is hired, at a rate per day as much in addition to four dollars as the sum paid the driver per day, is above one dollar; and at the rate of one dollar per day for inmate shovellers.

To furnish oxen for the work around the prison, if needed, with necessary carts, drags, &c., for three dollars and fifty cents per day for each pair, and driver for one dollar per day if an inmate, or for wages actually paid if hired.

To let to the Prison Commission, such derricks as are not required for other work, at five dollars per week, the derricks to be kept in repair by said Board of State Charities and Corrections.

(Signed) In behalf of Board of State Charities and Corrections,

GEO. I. CHACE,

Chairman.

PROVIDENCE, March 31, 1877.

At the meeting of the Commission, April 10, 1877, it was

Voted, That the mess room, kitchen, and boiler room be built externally in accordance with the plans already presented, the walls of State Farm face-stone, with brick trimmings. That the kitchen, mess room, and hospital floors be of hard pine, matched and grooved. That the boiler room be below ground, and all of stone and brick, with a roof fire-proof.

Tuesday, May 1, 1877, the Commission visited the new State Prison officially, and examined the work, and held a meeting for business, all the members being present.

At the eighty-seventh meeting of the Commission, May 15, 1877, Messrs. Woodbury, Chace and Greene were appointed a committee to examine and report a plan for the supply of water for the prison, and for its distribution in the prison yard.

At a meeting, May 22, 1877, the plans for the Warden's house were finally accepted and adopted.

At a meeting on the fifth of June, the subject of the size and arrangement of the workshops was considered, and at the next meeting, June 14, 1877, it was decided to build the workshops substantially according to the original plans: a centre building, 40x60 feet, with two wings, each 100x50 feet, all two stories high, with slate roof, and built of State Farm face-stone, with brick trimmings.

At the same meeting, June 14th, the proposal of Jerome Patterson, to do the carpenter's work of the mess room, kitchen, hospital, and boiler room, for the sum of \$4,795, was accepted. At the same meeting, the proposal of Isaac M. Sweet was accepted to furnish the granite for thresholds, caps, window sills, &c.

At the meeting, Monday July 9, 1877, it was voted to accept the bid of Garvey Brothers, of Pascoag, to furnish the granite for window sills, &c., of the workshop, for five hundred dollars.

At the next meeting, July 19, accepted the bid of George Dwight, Jr. & Co., to furnish the iron roof of the boiler house, for five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Also, voted, to accept the bid of Post & McCord, to furnish the iron beams for the floor of the hospital, for three hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Also, accepted the proposal of Michael Golrick, to do the slating of the roof of the boiler house, for fifteen cents per square foot.

Also, voted, to accept the bid of Alexander B. Springer, to do the carpenter's work of the workshops, for the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars.

Monday, July 23, 1877, the proposal of Isaac M. Sweet, to furnish the granite for the Warden's house, for two thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars, was accepted.

At the meeting on Monday, August 6, 1877, the proposition of Alexander B. Springer was accepted, to do the carpenter's work of the Warden's house, for seven thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

The proposition of Michael Golrick was also accepted, to do the slating of the mess room and hospital, for eleven cents per square foot with tinned nails, or twelve cents per square foot with yellow metal nails.

At a meeting of the Board on Thursday, August 23, 1877, the final action in relation to the ventilation of the cells of the State Prison was taken, as follows:

Voted, That the architects be directed to obtain proposals for putting up the ventilating pipes; the same to be a separate five-inch galvanized iron pipe from each cell to the outer air at the ridge of the building, and terminating with an Emerson or Cowl ventilator over the ridge; the pipes from the cells to be carried, in groups of six, to the top of the blocks of cells, and each group of six to be enclosed in tin pipes; the pipes in each group to be separated above the tops of the cells, so as to go out of the ridge at equal distances apart.

At the meeting, August 27, 1877, Prof. Chace reported in regard to laying out the grounds about the new State Prison, and presented a letter upon the subject from Mr. E. W. Bowditch, of Boston. After consideration, it was

Voted, That Mr. Ernest W. Bowditch, landscape gardener, of No. 60 Devonshire street, Boston, be authorized to furnish "Detail plans for approaches to the Prison, planting, &c.; profiles for grading grounds and 1500 feet of highway, for three hundred dollars," with preliminary sketches, &c., in accordance with his letter to Prof. Chace, of August 9, 1877.

At the same meeting, the proposal of Walker & Pratt, of Boston, was accepted, to furnish ventilating pipes, according to specifications, for the sum of twenty-five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

On Tuesday, September 18, 1877, the propositions of Jerome Patterson were accepted, to do the wood work and the lathing and plastering over the corridors of the State Prison, and the lathing and plastering of the hospital, mess room and kitchen.

At a meeting, October 10, 1877, the architects were authorized to substitute a galvanized iron covering of the dome of the central building in place of slate, as previously proposed.

Several meetings were held in October and November, occupied mostly with routine business, or business of minor importance.

At the meeting on Monday, December 17, 1877, it was

Voted, That the plans presented by Mr. Bowditch for grading, be accepted and adopted, with the specifications, so far as they refer to the ground in front of the prison.

At a meeting of the Board, December 31, 1877, the propositions of Mr. Briggs were accepted, to whitewash the cells, corridors, guard room, and all below the chapel floors, for the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars; and to point the cellar walls of the mess room and to whitewash the same, and to whitewash the walls and ceiling of the mess room, the walls and ceiling of the kitchen, and the walls and ceiling of the hospital, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Also, to point and whitewash the walls of the workshop entire, inside, for one hundred dollars.

At the meeting of the Board on Wednesday, January 9, 1878, a proposition from the Board of State Charities and Corrections was accepted, to do the grading in front of the new prison, according to the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. E. W. Bowditch, for the sum of seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

A contract was also voted with the old State Prison to furnish 252 camp stools for the mess room of the new prison.

THE WORK DONE THE PAST YEAR.

The work on the buildings was begun, for the year 1877, on Monday, April 2d, and was finally closed on Saturday, January 12, 1878, though some portions of the inside work, under contract, are still in progress.

Mr. Allen Greene has acted as agent of the Board during the past year, in superintending the work, making purchases, &c. Mr. Woodbury has given much time and attention to the work, and other members of the Board have been faithful in their attendance upon the meetings, and in their interest in the progress of the work.

The work done during the year 1877, has been as follows:

1. The walls of the centre building of the prison have been carried up to their proper height, and the roof and dome covering them have been completed.
2. The brick arches for the floors of the centre building and of the wings of the prison have been laid.
3. The floors of the cells in all the wings of the prison have been covered with Portland cement.
4. The ceilings of the corridors in the wings of the prison have been plastered.
5. The inside of the prison cells, and the walls of the corridors in all the wings and in the centre building, have been whitewashed.
6. The iron work about the cells has nearly all been erected, making the prison itself nearly complete and ready for occupation.
7. The kitchen, hospital, mess room and boiler house, which are connected together and constitute one group of buildings, have been erected, roofed in, and completed with the exception of furnishing, and the cooking and heating apparatus.
8. The workshops, 250 feet in length and two stories high, have been built, including the foundation, and have been covered and slated, and are complete with the exception of the furniture and apparatus for steam power and heating.
9. The Warden's house has been built ready to plaster.
10. A substantial brick chimney has been built 100 feet in height and 8 feet square.

In general terms, it may be said, that the exteriors of all the buildings connected with the prison are completed, and the interiors are in such a state of forwardness that they can be finished during the summer.

The work of the past year has been done under the general supervision of Mr. Allen Greene of the Commission, and under the immediate direction of Mr. Horatio L. Briggs, as superintendent of all the work not done under contracts.

The rough stone, as heretofore, has all been furnished by the Board of State Charities and Corrections, from the State Farm.

In the work done during the year 1877, there were laid 4,175 cubic

yards of State Farm stone, and 350 cubic yards of granite, making a total of 4,525 cubic yards of stone work during the year. In 1876, the whole amount of stone work laid, including granite and foundation walls, was 4,548 cubic yards.

There were also laid 996,600 bricks in 1877, which were used in the arches for the floors of the centre building and wings of the prison; in the chimneys already described; in lining up the kitchen, hospital and mess room, and also for the jambs and quoins of the buildings within the yard enclosure, viz.: the mess room, kitchen, hospital, boiler house, and workshops. The number of bricks laid in 1876, was 587,600.

The cost of the labor on the prison, during the year 1877, was \$40,153.93. The cost of labor may be analyzed as follows:

Superintendence.....	\$1,353 00
Clerk hire.....	615 00
Brick layers and tenders.....	12,075 90
Stone masons and tenders.....	21,281 95
Drillers at quarry and in yard.....	2,888 24
Carpenters.....	1,068 64
Blacksmiths.....	871 20
Total labor.....	<u>\$40,153 93</u>

This does not include the amount paid to the Board of State Charities and Corrections for labor in getting out and delivering the stone, and team work about the prison. If we add this it would increase the amount paid for labor about twenty-five per cent. The cost of getting out, delivering, and preparing the State Farm stone for laying, was about \$2.57 per cubic yard.

CONTRACTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

The condition of the contracts made by the State Prison Commission, during the year 1877, and previously, which were not closed at the date of our last report, is as follows:

1. "The Architectural Iron Works," of New York, failed during the year, and on account of their failure, much of the other work, as well as the work under their contract, was delayed several months. Arrangements have been

made with one of their bondsmen, A. R. Whitney, Esq., of New York, for the completion of their contract, and the work is now nearly done.

2. The contract with William Hall & Co., of Boston, for locks for the cell doors, remains unfinished and unsettled, the same as at the date of the last report, because it has seemed desirable not to have the locks put on the doors, until the prison is ready for occupancy.

3. The contracts, uncompleted at the date of our last report, with the Smith Granite Company, of Westerly; the Pawtucket Lumber and Builders Supplies Company; the Watson Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J.; Jerome Patterson, for frame &c., for the roofs of the wings of the prison, and Michael Golrick for slating the roofs of the prison buildings, have all been completed and paid in full.

4. The contract with the Danforth Locomotive Works, is nearly completed. The trusses of the iron roof of the centre building have been put up, the guard room cage and the stairs from the guard room to the bridge leading to the hospital, have been erected. There remain the bridges from the guard room to the blocks of cells, and the stairs to the chapel to complete their contract. They have been paid \$15,500 on account.

5. A contract was made June 15, 1877, with Jerome Patterson for the wood work required in the mess room, kitchen, hospital, and boiler house, for the sum of \$4,725.

6. A contract was made with Michael Golrick, July 19, 1877, and August 6, 1877, to slate the roofs of the mess room, hospital, kitchen, and boiler house, which has been completed and the account settled in full.

7. A contract with Hopkins & Pomroy, for Portland Cement, Newark Cement, and bricks for the season of 1877, was made May 22d, and has been completed and paid in full.

8. The proposal of George Dwight, Jr. & Co., of Springfield, to put up the iron roof of the boiler house, for \$525, was accepted July 19, 1877, and the job has been completed and settled for in full.

9. A contract was made July 28, 1877, with Alex. B. Springer, for the carpenter's work of the workshops, for the sum of \$13,448. This contract is nearly completed, and he has been paid \$8,000 towards it. Also, another contract, with the same, for the carpenter's work of the Warden's house, for the sum of \$7,440, was made August 6, 1877. This contract is so far completed that the building is ready for lathing, and the contractor has been paid \$1,740 on account thereof.

10. Contracts have been made with Isaac M. Sweet for granite for the Warden's house, for \$2,648; also for granite for the mess room, kitchen, hospital, and boiler house, for \$553.25. Also, with Garvey Brothers, of Pascoag, for granite for the workshops, for \$500, all of which contracts have been completed and settled for in full.

11. A contract was made with Jerome Patterson, for wood work, lathing and plastering the ceilings of the corridors of the prison wings, and the mess room, kitchen and hospital, for the sum of \$1,525, which has been completed and settled for in full.

12. A contract was made August 27, 1877, with the Walker and Pratt Manufacturing Company, of Boston, to furnish the ventilating pipes for the ventilation of the cells of the prison, for the sum of \$2,525. This contract is awaiting the completion of the iron work before putting up the pipes, and the contractors have been paid \$1,500 on account.

WORK TO BE DONE.

For the completion of the prison and grounds, ready for occupancy, there remains to be provided:

1. The apparatus for steam heating of all the buildings, for cooking, and for steam power for the workshops.
2. The means of lighting the prison.
3. An abundant supply of water in all the buildings and for all purposes.
4. Means for draining the buildings and premises, and for the disposal of waste water and sewage.
5. Two iron bridges to connect the centre building of the prison with the hospital, and with the Warden's house.
6. The plumbing in the Warden's house and prison buildings.
7. The upper cement surface of the floors of the corridors and guard room of the prison.
8. The carpenters' work and plastering to finish the chapel and adjoining rooms.
9. Furniture for the Warden's house, offices, guard room, chapel, mess room, hospital, kitchen and workshops.
10. The grading of the grounds in front of the prison, and in the prison yard, and the construction of drive-ways on the prison premises.

REMARKS UPON THE WORK TO BE DONE.

From the preceding list of items of "work to be done," it will be noticed that the entire completion of the prison, so as to have it ready for occupation, will include considerable expense, which properly belongs, wholly or in part, to the Board of State Charities and Corrections; and which cannot, therefore, be charged exclusively to the expense of building the State Prison.

1. Thus the second item—"the means for lighting the prison"—can be provided by putting in suitable kerosene lamps. But if, as we believe, it is advisable to provide for lighting the State Prison and all the other buildings on the State Farm with gas, it is certainly not proper that the whole expense of doing it should be charged to the cost of building the prison.

2. In regard to the third item—"an abundant supply of water"—it may be said that it has always been supposed that this would be provided by the water works, already in operation for supplying the State Farm. It seems probable, from past experience, that generally this supply would be sufficient for the State Prison also. But it also seems probable that sometimes, in a very dry season, the sources of the supply would be inadequate, and it is therefore necessary to consider the question of an additional supply and to provide for it.

But if this additional supply of water is provided for, from the city water works, or otherwise, it may be found advisable, and more economical, to supply all the institutions on the State Farm in the same way, and give up the present source of supply, and save the present expense of pumping. If this is done, it is certainly not right that the whole expense of providing the supply of water should be charged to the expense of building the State Prison.

3. The fourth item in the "work to be done," is "the means for draining the buildings and premises, and for the disposal of waste water and sewage." It, of course, belongs to the State Prison Commission to provide means for the accomplishment of this object; but the way in which this shall be done, and the best way, is certainly an open question. It may be the best way to provide for composting, or disinfecting the sewage within the prison yard, and this could be done at a comparatively slight present expense. Or, it may be best to provide an underground system of pipes and drains, by which the sewage will be carried to a distance, outside of the walls of the prison yard, and used for the improvement of portions of the State Farm. It seems to be just and proper that whatever expense is for the benefit of the State Farm, and not absolutely necessary for the use of the prison, should be charged to the appropriations for the State Farm, and not to that for building the prison.

4. The tenth item named, is "the grading of the grounds in front of the prison, and in the prison yard, and the construction of driveways." That portion of this work within the prison yard will be left to be done by the prisoners themselves. But the State Prison Commission, as already stated, has made a contract with the Board of State

Charities and Corrections to do the grading in front of the prison, and to construct the drive-ways, in accordance with plans and specifications, for the sum of \$7,250. This work is somewhat connected with the improvement of the highway in front of the prison, and is necessary for the improvement of the approaches to the prison. It seemed very important that it should be done in connection with the grading of the highway, and also desirable that it should be done during the winter season, when the teams and men at the State Farm were not so much needed for other work.

At the time the contract was made, it was hoped that the work could be pushed forward at once, so as to show the extent and character of the improvement at the annual visit of the General Assembly. Accordingly, the State Prison Commission voted to make the contract for doing the work. They were unanimous in the opinion that the work was important, and that it was important that it should be done at an early day, and there seemed to be no other way that it could be done. A sudden change in the weather, however, soon after the contract was made, delayed the commencement of the work, and but little has been accomplished to the present time.

But all must agree with the State Prison Commission, that the expense of this grading does not properly belong to the expense of building the prison, and should not be charged to the appropriations for that object. The Commission respectfully requests the General Assembly to provide for this work by a special appropriation for it, or by directing that it shall be charged to some other appropriation than that for building the prison.

ESTIMATES.

The preceding remarks upon the items of "work to be done," make it evident that our estimates of the cost of completing the prison must be larger than was originally contemplated.

But the State Prison Commission believes, and we understand this to be the view of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, that it is for the best interests of the State that the Prison Commission should

continue the work to completion, including all necessary arrangements for the effective working of the prison.

In accordance with these views, the following estimates are given, showing, in detail, the liabilities of the Prison Commission for contracts and engagements now existing, and the amounts necessary to complete the work as described.

The State Prison Commission owes on uncompleted contracts and engagements—or will owe when they are completed—the sum of \$41,500, to the following parties:

“The Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company;” “A. R. Whitney;” “Alexander B. Springer;” “Jerome Patterson;” “Board of State Charities and Corrections;” “Stone & Carpenter;” “Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company;” “R. I. State Prison;” “William Hall & Company;” “Ernest W. Bowditch;” “Horatio L. Briggs.”

At this date, January 12, 1878, the Prison Commission has a balance of appropriations in the State Treasury, available towards the above liabilities, of \$20,832.35. If we deduct this amount from the liabilities named, we have a balance of \$20,667.65 to be provided for.

In addition to this sum, there are various other items to be provided for, making the whole estimated amounts necessary, as follows:

Balance to be paid on uncompleted contracts.....	\$20,667 65
Steam apparatus for heating, cooking and power.....	15,000 00
Means for heating all the State Farm institutions.....	10,000 00
Water supply for all.....	5,000 00
Plumbing.....	1,500 00
Iron bridges, iron cage and stairs.....	5,000 00
Drains and sewers.....	2,500 00
Finishing chapel and adjoining rooms.....	2,500 00
Cement upper surface of floors.....	4,000 00
Furniture, prison, Warden's house, &c.....	4,000 00
Incidentals, Painting, &c., &c.....	10,000 00
Total estimates.....	\$80,167 65

In view of the preceding facts and estimates, the State Prison Commission respectfully ask for an appropriation of eighty thousand dollars. This sum they believe will complete the prison in all its necessary appointments, and with this sum it can be made ready for occupation early in the fall of the present year. In the final report of the

Commission, the portion of this sum that properly belongs to other appropriations, will be carefully shown.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In conclusion, the State Prison Commission would call the attention of the General Assembly to two or three topics connected with the administration of their trust:

1. In their last report, the Commission proposed for the sake of economy, to remove the prisoners to the new prison before the first day of January of the present year, and to employ them in building the workshops, and in other work in the prison yard. If this proposition had been approved, the appropriations now asked for would have been about twenty-five thousand dollars less than are now necessary. But this plan was not authorized by the General Assembly, and therefore, the workshops have been built by the Commission, and several months more will be necessary to have the prison ready for occupancy.

2. The failure of a large contractor, and unavoidable delay in procuring material by another contractor, have seriously hindered the progress of the work, during the past year, though aside from this, they brought no pecuniary loss to the State.

3. The amount and quality of the work done on the prison, in 1877, have been highly satisfactory to the Prison Commission. For a less amount of money, a much greater amount of work was accomplished in 1877, than in 1876.

4. The Prison Commission would specially invite the attention of the General Assembly to the thoroughness and solidity of the work done in every part of all the prison buildings. The quality of the stone work has steadily improved from the beginning, so that the walls of the rear of the prison building, of the Warden's house, and of the buildings in the prison yard, present even a better appearance than those of the front of the prison, though no stronger nor more durable.

The aim of the Prison Commission from the beginning of their labors has been to combine thoroughness, strength and durability in all their work, avoiding all expense for mere ornament. In these mat-

ters they have been greatly aided by the fidelity of their Superintendent, Mr. Horatio L. Briggs, who, from the beginning of the work until the present time, has had the immediate oversight of the labor upon the buildings, and they cannot close their report without expressing their sense of the value of his services. He has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Commission, and in a manner creditable to himself and to the State. His superintendence has been characterized by great skill, faithfulness and intelligence, by scrupulous integrity and a most careful attention to every detail. As he is soon to leave the service of the State, the Commissioners have felt it due to him thus to place on record this expression of their confidence and esteem.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts and expenditures on account of the new State Prison, from the first day of May, 1874, to the twelfth day of January, 1878, inclusive, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, May Session, 1874.....	\$25,000 00
Appropriation, January Session, 1875.....	150,000 00
Appropriation, January Session, 1876.....	80,000 00
Appropriation, January Session, 1877.....	130,000 00
Interest on Deposits, in 1875.....	421 96
Interest on Deposits, in 1876.....	44 80
Check for expense returned, in 1876....	8 40

Total receipts to January 12, 1878.....\$385,475 16

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures in 1874	7,106 31
Total expenditures in 1875.....	129,604 12
Total expenditures in 1876.....	117,666 36
Total in 1877, to January 12, 1878.....	110,051 05
Charged to this appropriation in 1875, by State Auditor.....	214 97

Total expenditures to January 12, 1878.....\$364,642 81

Balance in the State Treasury, January 12, 1878..... 20,832 35

Total.....\$385,475 16

Of the total expenditures, from the beginning of the prison to the present time, the sum of \$53,188.37 has been paid to the Board of State Charities and Corrections, for labor, and use of teams and implements. This amount is nearly one-seventh of the total expense, thus far, of the prison.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures during the past year, will be found in the Appendix.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN M. SNOW, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM D. BRAYTON,

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY,

GEORGE I. CHACE,

ALLEN GREENE.

State Prison Commission.

APPENDIX.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following shows the receipts and expenditures on account of the new State Prison, during the year 1877, and to the twelfth day of January, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1877.....	\$883 40
Special appropriation, January Session, 1877.....	10,000 00
General appropriation, January Session, 1877.....	120,000 00
Total receipts during the year 1877.....	<u>\$130,883 40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Labor pay rolls for the year....	\$40,153 98
Cement, lime and bricks.....	15,255 71
Carpenters' work.....	16,471 74
Iron work.....	11,649 80
State Farm labor, teams, &c....	10,107 90
Granite.....	3,709 08
Slating.....	3,504 80
Windows.....	1,963 78
Ventilators.....	1,500 00
Architects.....	1,000 00
Furniture.....	905 75
Excavation.....	870 86
Sand and carting.....	850 31
Hardware.....	708 19
Lumber.....	430 92
Iron and steel.....	227 73
Accidents.....	200 00
Plans for grading, &c.....	150 00
Terra cotta.....	130 00
Engineering.....	49 80

Miscellaneous.....	\$49 31
Advertising.....	43 64
Horse hire.....	42 00
Derrick.....	36 80
Store house.....	35 00
Stationery.....	4 00
Total expenditures in 1877, and to January 12, 1878.....	\$110,051 05
Balance in State Treasury, January 12, 1878.....	20,832 35
Total.....	\$130,883 40

The bills for all the above expenditures have been approved by the Commissioners, and certified to the State Auditor for payment, by the Chairman, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the January Session, 1876.

EDWIN M. SNOW,

Chairman State Prison Commission.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The following shows the dates and amounts of all the sums certified to the State Auditor for payment, and the names of the parties to whom they were paid, on account of the new State Prison, from January 1, 1877, to January 12, 1878, inclusive:

EXPENDITURES.

1877.	
January	25. Pawtucket Lumber and Builders Supplies Co..... \$500 00
February	5. Charles J. Wheeler..... 27 04
March	3. Danforth Locomotive Company..... 5,000 00
"	3. Pawtucket Lumber and Builders Supplies Co... 800 00
"	3. Michael Golrick..... 300 00
"	3. James L. Gardner... 150 00
"	16. William F. Tanner..... 100 00
"	24. Jerome Patterson..... 150 00
April	11. Stone & Carpenter..... 500 00
May	2. Pay roll for labor in April..... 3,469 30
"	2. Barker, Whitaker & Co..... 331 69
"	2. Nightingale & Kilton..... 84 90
"	2. Henry M. Angell & Co..... 75 33
"	2. Narragansett Brick Co 1,741 95
"	2. Hopkins & Pomroy..... 612 75
"	5. Moses L. Watson..... 70 80
"	7. William T. Schneider..... 50 00
"	22. Board of State Charities and Corrections..... 1,069 02
"	22. L. Upham & Co..... 36 80
June	4. Pay roll for labor in May..... 4,654 92

1877.

June	5.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	35 48
"	5.	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	5 00
"	5.	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	36 25
"	5.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	781 18
"	5.	Narragansett Brick Company.....	2,723 92
"	5.	Watson Manufacturing Company....	141 15
"	9.	Moses L. Watson.....	28 90
"	29.	William Ellsbree.....	870 86
July	2.	Pay roll for labor in June.....	8,548 09
"	2.	S. B. Cushing & Co.....	20 75
"	2.	Isaac M. Sweet.	553 25
"	4.	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	9 58
"	4.	Moses L. Watson.....	39 60
"	4.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	847 50
"	18.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	928 03
"	18.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,289 12
"	24.	J. W. Moore	35 00
"	24.	Crowell & Sisson	9 00
August	6.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	421 34
"	6.	Nightingale & Kilton.....	33 82
"	6.	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	33 04
"	6.	Crowell & Sisson.....	15 00
"	6.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	56 81
"	6.	Pay roll for labor in July.....	3,958 91
"	6.	Edgar B. Peck.....	2 76
"	23.	Moses L. Watson.....	109 31
"	23.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.	1,025 04
"	23.	Post & McCord.....	343 00
"	23.	Stone & Carpenter.....	500 00
"	27.	Jerome Patterson.....	900 00
"	27.	Jerome Patterson.....	600 00
September	4.	Pay roll for labor in August.	5,491 37
"	4.	Edgar B. Peck.....	2 68
"	4.	Moses L. Watson.....	99 65
"	4.	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	91 59
"	4.	Nightingale & Kilton.....	50 95
"	4.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	83 68
"	4.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	1,120 72
"	14.	Michael Golrick.....	1,500 00
"	18.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.	1,515 36
October	2.	Pay roll for labor in September.....	5,483 45
"	2.	Moulton & Ingraham.....	33 01
"	2.	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	54 56
"	2.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	16 60
"	2.	Moses L. Watson.....	96 60
"	2.	Edgar B. Peck.....	2 34
"	2.	Garvey Brothers	425 00

1877.

October	2.	G. H. Copeland.....	5 00
"	2.	Jerome Patterson.....	1,000 00
"	2.	Rhode Island State Prison.....	701 25
"	2.	Fuller Iron Works.....	39 15
"	2.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,555 44
"	2.	S. B. Cushing & Co.....	29 05
"	10.	A. B. Darling & Co....	2 00
"	10.	Nightingale & Kilton.....	2 26
"	10.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	34 44
"	10.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	1,815 75
"	10.	Alexander B. Springer....	740 00
"	13.	George Dwight, Jr., & Co.....	525 00
"	22.	Chicago Terra Cotta Works.....	130 00
"	27.	Pawtucket Lumber and Builders Supplies Co.....	600 00
"	30.	John S. Walsh.....	12 00
November	3.	Pay roll for labor in October.....	5,430 03
"	3.	Spicers & Peckham	204 50
"	3.	Edgar B. Peck.....	2 18
"	3.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	99 38
"	3.	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	23 20
"	3.	Nightingale & Kilton.....	53 57
"	3.	Fuller Iron Works.....	10 00
"	3.	Sidney S. Rider....	4 00
"	3.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	1,026 12
"	3.	Moses L. Watson... ..	50 00
"	3.	Jerome Patterson.....	1,300 00
"	3.	Jerome Patterson.....	300 00
"	3.	Alexander B. Springer.....	3,500 00
"	6.	A. B. Darling & Co.....	2 50
"	6.	Jerome Patterson.....	103 77
"	15.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,236 41
December	3.	Pay roll for labor in November.....	5,099 83
"	3.	Henry M. Angell & Co.....	45 85
"	3.	Barker, Whitaker & Co.....	114 53
"	3.	Moses L. Watson.....	33 15
"	3.	Nightingale & Kilton... ..	2 23
"	3.	Alexander B. Springer.....	2,000 00
"	3.	Alexander B. Springer.....	1,000 00
"	3.	Michael Golrick.....	1,704 80
"	3.	Jerome Patterson.....	225 00
"	3.	Jerome Patterson.....	1,500 00
"	3.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	1,020 80
"	3.	Isaac M. Sweet.....	2,000 00
"	17.	Pay roll for labor to December 13.....	887 29
"	17.	Garvey Brothers.....	75 00
"	17.	A. B. Darling & Co.....	2 50
"	17.	Pawtucket Lumber and Builders Supplies Co.....	63 78

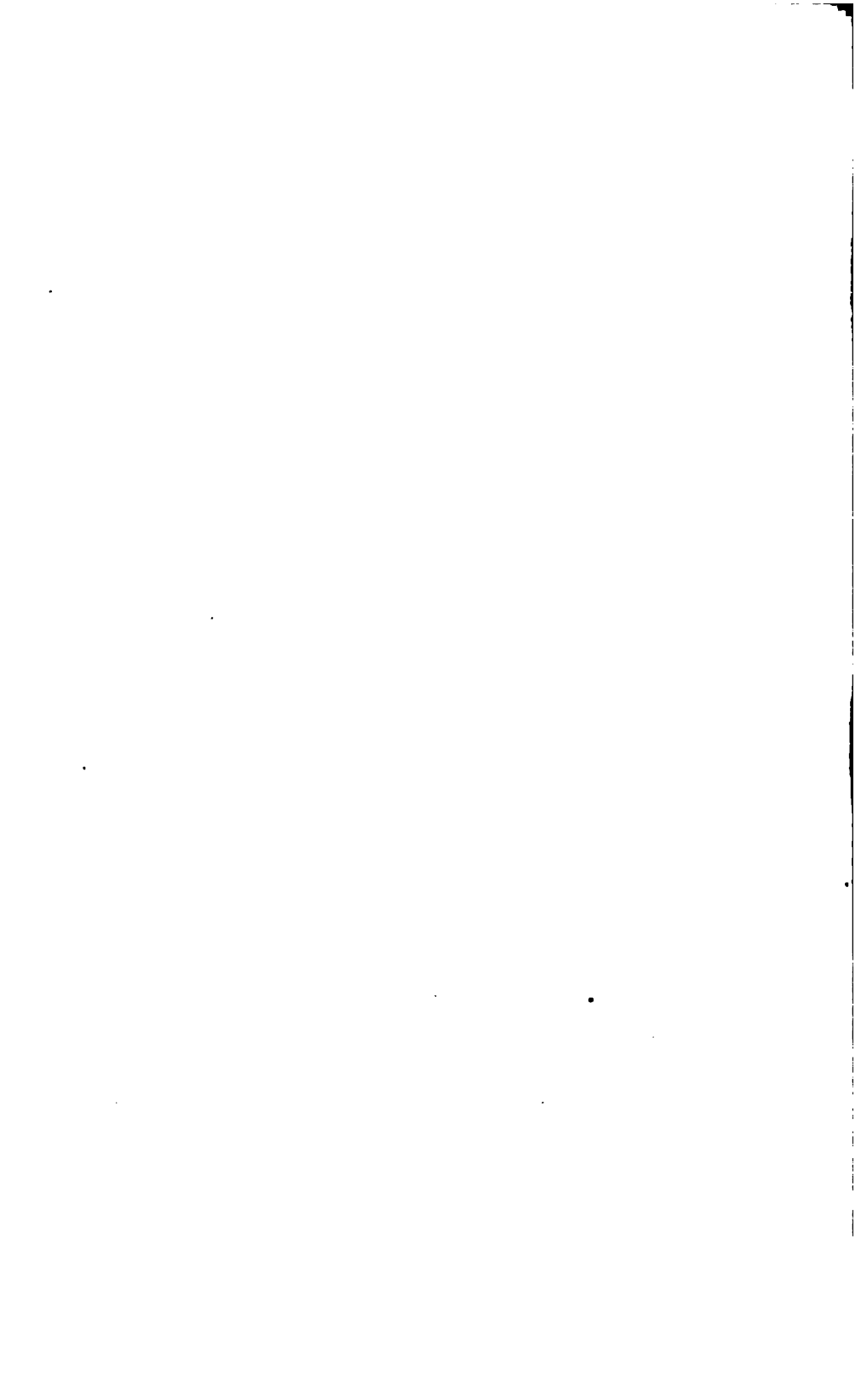
1877.

December	17.	Danforth Locomotive and Machine Co.....	5,500 00
"	17.	Danforth Locomotive and Machine Co	67 50
"	17.	The Smith Granite Company.....	22 83
"	17.	Isaac M. Sweet.....	633 00
"	17.	Ernest M. Bowditch.....	150 00
"	17.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,001 77
"	17.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	23 18
"	17.	Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	464 53
"	31.	Tuttle & Hobbs.....	22 50
"	31.	Alexander B. Springer.....	2,500 00

1878.

January	2.	Pay roll for labor to December 31.....	1,891 31
"	2.	Jerome Patterson.....	94 69
"	2.	Jerome Patterson... ..	500 00
"	2.	Alexander B. Springer.....	25 27
"	2.	Moses L. Watson.....	79 50
"	2.	Hopkins & Pomroy.....	3,143 68
"	2.	Augustus Woodbury.....	100 00
"	2.	Barker, Whitaker & Co	13 75
"	9.	Pay roll for labor to January 12, 1878.....	289 44
"	9.	Chambers, Calder & Co.....	12 35
"	9.	A. B. Darling & Co.....	2 50
"	9.	Moses L. Watson.....	42 80
"	9.	George Salmon.....	15 00
"	9.	Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co.....	1,500 00

Total of bills certified for 1877, and to January 12, 1878.....\$110,051 05 .



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,

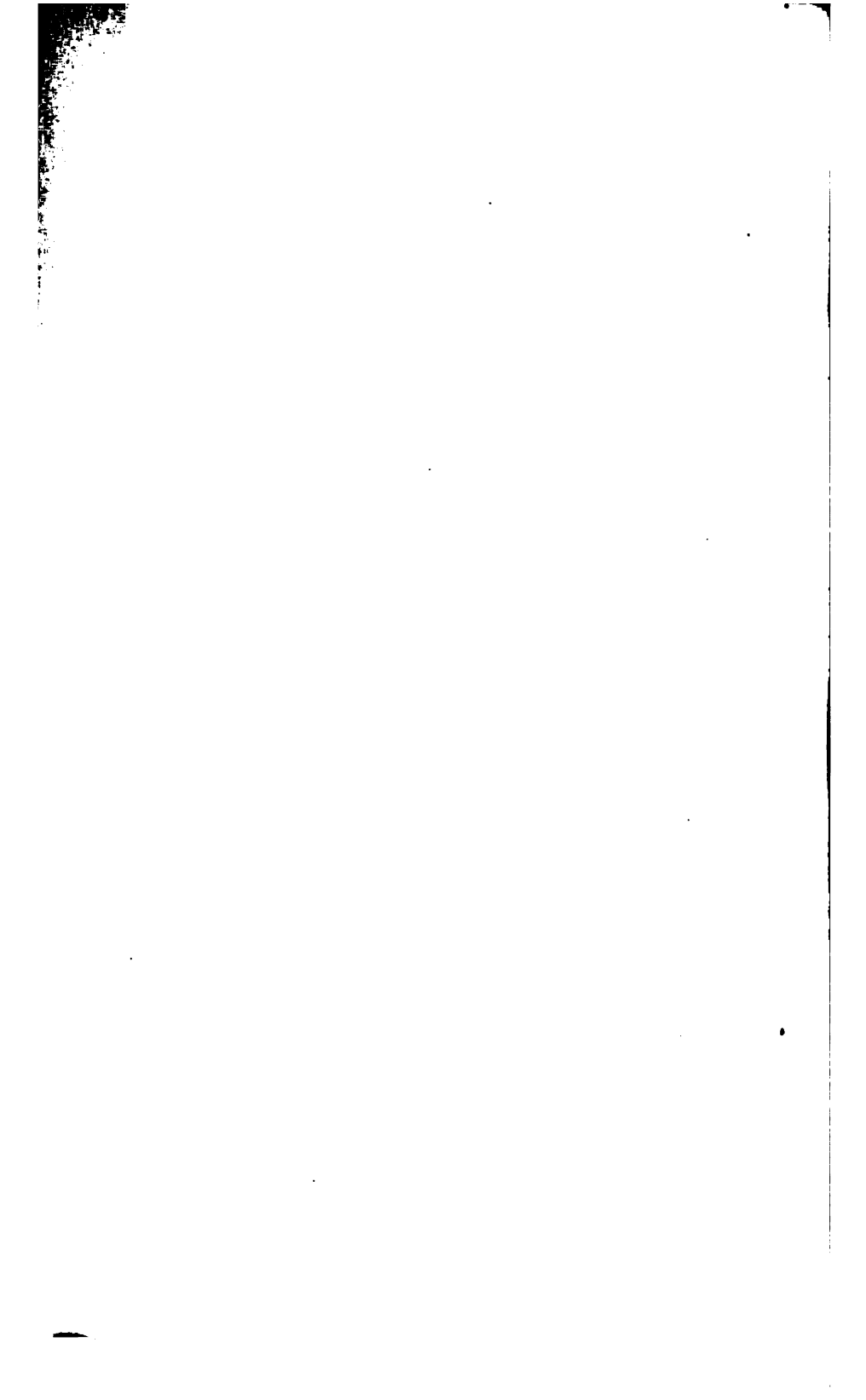
MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1878.



HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
etc.:*

The Board of Harbor Commissioners respectfully submit their
Second Annual Report.

APPOINTMENT TO THE BOARD.

At the May Session of this General Assembly, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, reappointed Jedediah Williams, whose term of service as Harbor Commissioner had nearly expired, for a further term of three years.

OFFICE.

The Commissioners have, in conformity with Chapter 611, of the Public Laws, secured an office in the city of Providence, at an annual rent of three hundred dollars, where they keep all charts, plans, and other papers and documents, which have come into their possession, and it also affords a convenient place for such hearings of parties as may from time to time be required.

APPLICATION TO CONGRESS.

In accordance with the authority granted to the Commissioners, they have forwarded petitions to Congress, praying that an appropriation be made for the widening and deepening of the channels leading to the port of Providence, of which a copy may be found in the Appendix to this report. The petitions were presented in the Senate and

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

in the House of Representatives, and referred respectively to the Committee on Commerce of each body. Subsequently, resolutions were offered by Senator Anthony, in the Senate, and Representative Eames, in the House, calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish information as to the needs of commerce in this district, and an estimate of the cost of improving the channels leading to the port of Providence. Said resolutions have been sent by the Secretary of War to the Engineers' Department, and thence forwarded to Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. Engineer, in charge of this district. Upon receipt of the resolutions, Gen. Warren communicated with this Board, asking for a statement of what was desired. Whereupon the Commissioners prepared and forwarded a statement, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix. The Commissioners have been notified by Gen. Warren that he has forwarded his report to Major-Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers of the United States, and they have held themselves in readiness to proceed to Washington, with such surveys, plans, statistics, etc., as have been collected and prepared for this purpose.

HARBOR LINES.

The Commissioners, having given notice of a time and place for hearing, as required by law, all parties interested in the establishment of a harbor line on the westerly side of Seekonk river, from India street to Bower street, and such a hearing having been had, marked out a suitable harbor line and caused the same to be platted, which they reported to the Governor and Senate, at the May Session of this Assembly, and it was approved by them.

Upon the application of parties at Pawtucket, for authority to extend their wharves where there are now no harbor lines established, the Commissioners, finding that there are wharves already constructed which extend so near to the channel as to make the passage-way for vessels narrower than is desired, deemed it advisable and necessary that suitable harbor lines should be fixed on both sides of the river; they, therefore, marked out a line on the east side from the lower dam to Bass rock, and on the west side of the river from the lower dam to Bensley's Point.

They have also held meetings with the parties interested in the fixing of a harbor line on the west side of Seekonk river, from Bower street to Central or Red bridge.

The Commissioners have caused these lines to be platted, and will soon report them to the Governor and Senate, for their approval.

In their last annual report, the Commissioners stated that, "The harbor line of East Providence is unsuitable, in the opinion of the Commissioners, and they would suggest the repeal of the act establishing it."

A plan is preparing, upon which a new harbor line will be marked out from a point about two hundred feet northerly from Washington bridge and extending to Kettle Point, and also on the westerly side of the river from India street southerly and westerly along the property of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company; and we recommend that action be taken thereon.

Plans will soon be submitted, showing the harbor lines as they now exist on both sides of Providence river, from Crawford street bridge to Fox Point, on the east side, and from Crawford street bridge to Simmons' wharf, on the west side.

Your attention is called to the encroachments which existed when this Commission was appointed.

ENCROACHMENTS.

Since this Commission was established, the following wharves have been reconstructed, and encroachments made beyond the harbor line.

Wharf owned by Alexander Duncan, et al., near the foot of Hay street.

Wharf owned by Daniel E. Day, near the foot of Pine street.

Wharf owned or represented by Richard W. Comstock, near the foot of Power street.

Notices have been sent to these parties, calling their attention to Section 5 of Chapter 611, of the Public Laws; but as the encroachments served simply to bring these structures more nearly into conformity with structures already existing, and not to make a marked encroachment along the shore, no proceedings have as yet been com-

menced against them. This delay has been suffered that we might call your attention to the whole matter, and we respectfully ask instructions upon the subject.

SURVEYS.

Surveys have been made of Pawtucket river, on the east side, from the lower dam to Bass rock, and on the west side from the lower dam to Bensley's Point; on the westerly side of Seekonk river from Central bridge to Bower street, from Bower street to India street, and from India street to a point near the works of the Union Oil Company; on the east side of Seekonk river from a point about two hundred feet northerly of Washington bridge to Kettle Point, in Providence river, and from Long wharf (as it formerly existed), on the west side of Providence river, to Simmons' wharf.

Where applications have been made for a license for the construction of wharves, surveys have also been made.

DUMPING GROUND.

Applications having been made for a dumping ground, where the city of Providence could deposit material dredged from the harbor, a place known as the "Deep hole," opposite Rumstick Point, was designated. Subsequently, action of the Legislature (see Chapter 623, of the Public Laws) caused the Commissioners to select another place for such dumping ground, and they designated an area opposite Sandy Point, east of Prudence Island, where there is a depth of thirteen to fifteen fathoms of water at low tide, and also an area on the west side of Providence harbor, between Hill's wharf and Sassafras Point, providing said material should be deposited at least six hundred feet inside of the harbor line.

The contract made by the city of Providence for dredging, the present year, provides that all material shall be put on the flats between Hill's wharf and Sassafras Point.

LICENSES.

The following licenses to build wharves have been issued:

1. May 7, James Lawless, Bristol, 250x40 feet, bridge wharf and stone piers.

2. June 13, Warren J. Crosby, Drownville, 250x30 feet, timber wharf, filled with shells.

3. July 28, R. R. Higgins & Co., Bullock's Cove, 80x40 feet, timber dock.

4. October 17, Buel Buckingham, Drownville, 100x25 feet, timber wharf, filled with shells.

5. November 21, Daniel E. Day, Providence, to rebuild about 90 feet of face of wharf, stone wall on pile foundation.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE BOARD IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR BUSINESS MEETINGS.

Two hearings with the Committee on Harbors of the City Council of Providence and parties interested, as to a proper plan of piers and slips to be constructed on the west side of the harbor below Hill's wharf.

Two hearings with riparian proprietors in relation to fixing harbor line on the west side of Seekonk river, between Bower street and India street.

One hearing with Samuel M. Gray, City Engineer, and Edward S. Philbrick, Civil Engineer of Boston, in the matter of building harbor wall on Seekonk river, above Washington bridge.

Four hearings with Brook street district Committee, in the matter of filling along the westerly side of Seekonk river.

One hearing with Daniel E. Day and John Howe, Civil Engineers, in relation to the harbor line on the west side of Providence river.

One hearing with riparian proprietors in relation to fixing harbor lines on the west side of Seekonk river, between Bower street and Central bridge.

One hearing in relation to the depositing of material in the river above and below the dam in Pawtucket, and also in regard to the emptying of the sewers and wash of the streets into the river below the dam. Complaint was made by those present of the approaches to Washington bridge.

Four hearings with riparian proprietors, in relation to fixing harbor

lines on both sides of Pawtucket river; on the east side from the lower dam to Bass rock, and on the west side from the lower dam to Bensley's Point.

Two hearings upon complaint by James Connery, of Bristol, in the matter of an alleged obstruction caused by the erection of a building adjacent to his wharf.

One hearing upon complaint that the Citizens Gas Light Company deposited their refuse coal tar into the river, thereby causing damage to the boats of the Providence Yacht Club.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The Commissioners having invited the United States Advisory Council, meetings with them were held August 14th, 15th and 16th, during which time they reviewed the whole work under the Commissioners' care, and fully discussed and considered the subjects appertaining thereto. They also went by steamer and visited many points which were brought to their attention.

In the Appendix to this report will be found copies of the questions asked of the Council, and their very full and able reports in reply.

WORK OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER.

By the courtesy of Gen. G. K. Warren, the Board has received a printed copy of his report upon the Government works under his charge in Rhode Island, for the year ending June 30, 1877. The following is a brief summary from the report of the Chief of Engineers in regard to the work upon which Gen. Warren's report in full will be found in the Appendix:—

Pawtucket or Seekonk River, Rhode Island.

No work has been done during the fiscal year, and none will be done this season, unless the shoals become troublesome, or some accidental obstruction occurs.

Bulkhead Rock, Providence River, Rhode Island.

This rock is a dangerous and annoying obstruction to all vessels entering or leaving the port of Providence, drawing more than fourteen

feet. It was removed down to fourteen feet, at mean low water, under an appropriation made in 1870. A depth of eighteen feet, at mean low water, is deemed to be necessary, to make which it is estimated will require an appropriation of \$5,000.

Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.

With a small balance of the appropriation of March 3, 1875, and the assistance of the officers of the United States Navy, Torpedo Station, and those of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, two large boulders were removed from the channel. These boulders have been struck several times, at extreme low tides, by the large steamboats, and during the last year caused considerable damage. The improvement planned at this place was designed to facilitate business at the port, and not to increase its capacity as a harbor of refuge. With this view, all has been done that is now needed.

Block Island Harbor, Rhode Island.

Work has been commenced on the proposed detached pier, under the appropriation made by the act of August 14, 1876. The funds now available will complete the breakwater designed for the business of the island.

The harbor has become the resort of numbers of fishing vessels, belonging elsewhere, so that at times it is quite filled up. It will undoubtedly be sought by fishermen and ordinary coasters in numbers sufficient to fill a harbor of several times its capacity. The present work was not designed to meet this want. At the close of the season's work a final report will be made, which will include plans and estimates of cost of meeting the probable wants of the future.

Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

This improvement, as projected, has been completed, and no further work is now contemplated. The small balance is reserved to remove any small obstruction that may by accident be placed in the channel.

Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The improvement projected for this locality, is to open a channel

two hundred feet wide and seven and a half feet deep, at mean low water, along the north shore of the bay, by dredging and by removing such rocks as may be found in the way.

The original estimate for the work was \$51,000, deducting \$5,000 already appropriated, leaves \$46,000 still required to complete the work. One-half of this amount could be advantageously expended during the next fiscal year, and would probably suffice to open a channel one hundred feet wide, and thus utilize the improvement of Pawcatuck river, which was completed last year.

We wish to express our high appreciation of the value to this State of the services of the distinguished men who compose the United States Advisory Council: Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., Brevet-Major-Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., and Prof. Henry Mitchell, U. S. C. S.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HERBERT SHEDD, N. F. POTTER, JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,	}	Harbor Commissioners.
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APPENDIX.

A.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, Harbor Commissioners of the State of Rhode Island, etc.,—acting under the authority and on behalf of the said State, respectfully represents—

That the port of Providence is situated at the northern limit of coastwise navigation for vessels that cannot safely pass the dangerous coast of Cape Cod, and has long been an important commercial station. It has good railroad facilities connecting with all parts of New England and the northern States.

The United States has, from time to time, expended money for the improvement of navigation to this port; but, for several years, the sums so expended have been of trifling amount.

The business of the port demands vessels of deeper draught than can pass over a long bar which is in the unimproved part of the harbor, having a least depth of about fourteen feet at mean low water, along the pathway of vessels.

By the excavation of a channel of suitable width and depth through this bar, and the straightening and widening of the channel at minor points, ocean vessels of deep draught may pass from the sea to the harbor, by the eastern passage, a distance of about thirty miles.

In order to furnish a convenient course for vessels of equal draught through the western passage, it would be necessary to cut a channel through a short bar about eight miles below Providence harbor. As there are two safe and commodious entrances to Narragansett Bay, one or the other of which can be made by vessels in a storm from any

quarter, it is very desirable that vessels driven to enter by the western passage, should be able to continue, without interruption, on their way to Providence harbor. The western passage is the most important to commerce.

The material of which these bars are composed is believed to be sand and mud, easy of excavation. The city of Providence has expended or appropriated about a hundred thousand dollars for dredging in the harbor since 1870, and the average price per cubic yard, for the last three years, has been less than twelve cents.

The character of the tidal basin is such that channels would probably be permanently maintained at small cost.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honorable bodies to make an appropriation for the removal of obstructions, so that vessels of the larger class may find convenient and safe passage to this important harbor.

J. HERBERT SHEDD, N. F. POTTER, JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,	}	Harbor Commissioners.
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B.

STATEMENT TO GEN. WARREN.

To Gen. G. K. Warren, Major of Engineers, Newport, R. I.:

SIR:—We have received from you a communication enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, of which the following are copies:

[COMMUNICATION.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY, }
NEWPORT, R. I., February 8, 1878. }

Mr. J. Herbert Shedd, Civil Engineer, President Rhode Island Harbor Commission, Providence, R. I.:

SIR:—I have just received the resolution of the House of Representatives, of which the enclosed is a copy.

The subject has been referred to me by the Chief of Engineers United States Army for a report, with directions to confer with parties representing the interests involved. The matter, you know, has already been considered by us, so that

its points are familiar. I wish therefore you would forward to me such report from your honorable board as will represent the question in the light you regard it, to aid me in making my report, and to be transmitted with it to the Chief of Engineers. In its regular course it will probably be transmitted to Congress and printed for the use of the members in passing upon the subject itself.

Yours respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,

Major Engineer, Brevet-Major-General United States Army.

RESOLUTION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
February 5, 1878. }

On motion of Mr. Eames:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to communicate to this House as soon as practicable what improvements, if any, are demanded by the interests of commerce for the improvement of navigation to the port of Providence, R. I., based on examinations and surveys already made by the Coast Survey or other departments of the Government, together with the estimated cost of such improvements.

In response to your request we respectfully submit the following:

The improvement of the navigation of this port, for which we ask and which we consider to be urgently demanded by the interests and for the safety of commerce would be accomplished:—

First—By widening and deepening the main channel from Fox Point, above and east of which (on the Providence and Seekonk rivers) are our present wharves, to Field's Point, which is at the entrance to the inner harbor from Narragansett Bay. The distance between the two points by the thread of the channel is about one and one-sixth nautical miles. There is deep water at both the upper and lower ends of this distance, but in the middle a bar exists having at points only fourteen feet depth of water at low tide. A channel suited to this position should be about 1,060 feet in width between its outer banks, 150 feet of which width, in the centre, should be 23 feet in depth at low water, and then of decreasing depths on each side, to the outer banks, where the depth should be 6 feet at low water. This form of channel would meet all the requirements of the case. It would afford good anchorage ground on each side of the central pathway, leaving a free course for the manœuvring or passage of vessels under sail.

Second—Below Field's Point, within the bay, a continuous channel should be secured at least 800 feet in width with a central pathway 23 feet in depth. This part of the work would necessitate the deepening of the natural channel at three points, to wit: Opposite Rocky Point; about half the distance between Gaspee Point and the Pawtuxet beacon, and opposite the village of Pawtuxet. The channel should also be widened between a point nearly opposite Pawtuxet village and Field's Point.

We should then have an unobstructed passage-way from the open sea to our docks for such heavy draught foreign and coast-wise vessels and for such numbers of all draughts as would certainly seek our harbor if so improved.

As the streams emptying into the harbor are not of such size or character as to bring down any considerable amount of silt, it is quite probable that if the channel is once properly improved only a small annual outlay will be required to preserve its condition. The estimated volume of material to be removed between Fox Point and Field's Point, to secure the desired channel, is about 2,250,000 cubic yards, measured in bank; for the work in the bay the amount would be about 1,204,510 cubic yards.

As will hereafter appear by the contract prices for similar work for the city, there are few or no harbors where dredging can be more cheaply done; and, as the proposed improvement consists mainly of that kind of work, it follows that, at comparatively small cost, the chief obstacle to our advancement in commercial prosperity may be removed.

We feel assured that the contemplated dredging can be done at the rate of seven cubic yards for \$1.00.

If this work is done, a continuous channel of about thirty miles in length, of twenty-three feet depth of water, from the sea to this port, may be secured.

The city of Providence has peculiar advantages of location as an importing and exporting center. Its outer harbor is Narragansett Bay, through one of the two unobstructed passages to which it can be entered by the largest vessels that float, in any wind, at any time, without a pilot; and it is never obstructed by ice to prevent making a good harbor. It is completely land-locked, and has about seventy square miles of anchorage, where the entire shipping of all the ports of the United States could ride out any storm in safety.

The harbor proper is an interior basin at the head of the bay, hav-

ing an area of about 700 acres, with a channel leading up to the wharves. This channel is obstructed by a bar, having only fourteen feet depth in places at low water, as already stated.

The city of Providence is the second in size in New England, and the sixteenth in the United States. It now contains a population of about 100,000, having made a very rapid growth in the last ten years. It is the most northerly important terminus of safe and convenient navigation from southern ports, lying, as it does, about thirty miles into the interior of New England, and having direct railroad communication with all parts of those States and the Canadas, and, by tapping the roads leading west, with the grain producing States.

It is the radiating center of supplies of raw material, as also the market for an immense aggregate of manufacturing industries located immediately around it and mainly developed and sustained by the water power of three streams. The leading manufactures are cotton and woollen goods, machinery, arms, etc., in which there are about fifty million dollars invested capital.

Of print cloths, there were reported sold here in 1877, a year of great depression in business, and, therefore, not a fair showing, 2,742,330 pieces. The average annual sales during the previous ten years amounts to 4,614,733 pieces.

The total reported receipts of cotton in this market, by all routes, during the year 1877, were 234,532 bales, which is 18,746 bales less than the average during the previous six years.

The total reported receipts of wool of all grades, by all routes, during the year, were 65,333 bales and sacks; the average during the previous six years being 93,983 bales and sacks per annum.

By the last census of Rhode Island, it appears that our bleacheries and print works consumed about 6,000 tons of supplies of foreign growth or manufacture; but there was difficulty in obtaining the facts, and the general belief is that these figures should be largely increased.

Providence is also the chief coal port of New England. The total reported tonnage of coal during the year 1877 was 642,480 tons, of which 4,960 tons were foreign; the average per annum during the previous six years was 580,587 tons, the foreign average being 5,768 tons.

The total reported receipts of flour during 1877 were 324,539 barrels, which is 38,477 barrels more than the average annual receipts of the previous six years.

This, therefore, to the extent of our present transportation facili-

ties, is an important receiving and distributing point for direct importations and productions for export. For coastwise traffic it is already the leading port in New England, and with our harbor so improved that ocean steamers and coastwise vessels of the heaviest draught could reach our wharves, we should have unsurpassed facilities for becoming a commercial, as we already are a manufacturing center.

More coastwise vessels now enter this bay and port than any other port in New England. Some of these of large draught of water, like the Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore (freight) steamers, are at times compelled to wait hours for the full tide to enable them to cross the bar and reach the inner harbor.

Many others are effectually barred from entering the port at all on account of the insufficient depth of water in some parts of the channel; the inconvenient and expensive result of which is that a considerable part of the freight consigned to our merchants and manufacturers, besides that which would naturally come to this port in transit to interior points, must first be delivered in New York or Boston and then reshipped by rail to this port. One of the onerous features of this process is that the port charges elsewhere are about twice as much as they are here; and this is one considerable item which counts with ship owners in favor of this as a port of entry.

A pressing need of our present commerce is more anchorage room, already large, to allow the channel to be kept free for the passage of vessels. As many as seventy to seventy-five vessels have come into the harbor in an afternoon, for all of which, with those already at anchor, there is not sufficient room. The result is a frequent blockading of the channel against the safe passage of vessels in and out of the harbor. Regular lines of passenger and freight steamers run daily between this and other ports, and in their passage through the channel much delay and danger sometimes result from the encroachments of anchored vessels lapping out over their course. This trouble is increased during the summer months, when excursion steamers, loaded with passengers, are passing in and out almost hourly.

The State does not ask that its maritime facilities shall be developed entirely at the expense of the United States Government. Its appreciation of the importance of preserving and improving the advantages it already possesses, is shown by the expenditures which have been made to that end. The government of the city of Providence annually appropriates from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the improvement of the harbor. A large amount of dredging has already been done in and

about the upper part of the channel with the money thus appropriated, and sums paid by individuals; and now there is much more water in the harbor proper, and around the docks, than on the bars below.

During the last eight years, \$89,380.10 have been expended by the city for dredging alone, and for surveys, plats, etc., \$2,474.00 more. This work has been done under very favorable conditions; the contract of last year for dredging about 168,000 cubic yards having been made at nine cents per cubic yard. The amount appropriated by the city for the current year is \$15,000, and a contract for the dredging has been executed at thirteen cents per cubic yard, requiring the material to be carried on trestle-work to fill flats belonging to the city.

The city has also nearly completed the removal, at a cost of \$60,000, of about 260,000 cubic yards of mud from the "Cove Basin," so called, at the head of Providence river.

The chairman of the Harbor Committee of the City Council has submitted a statement relative to the city's operations in the harbor, of which the following is a copy:

PROVIDENCE, January 22, 1878.

J. Herbert Shedd, Esq., Chairman of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners:

SIR:—In reply to yours of the 10th instant, I would say that for many years the city has expended considerable sums upon dredging in the harbor, as will appear in the enclosed tabular statement. Our citizens and our City Government fully realize the imperative necessity of increasing our harbor facilities, and a judicious and comprehensive plan for harbor improvement will assuredly receive cordial support.

If only work could be done in the river and bay, below the point where the city could be asked to expend money, we might hope that our harbor would receive and our wharves accommodate the largest vessels.

The following statement of money paid and work done on the harbor since 1870 is submitted and made a part of this communication:

For the year ending Oct. 1.	Salary of Harbor Master.	Services for superintend- ence, etc.	Surveys, plats, etc.	Amount paid for dredging.
1870.....	\$1,100 00	\$763 00	.....	\$16,583 10
1871.....	1,100 00	821 00	.....	9,532 81
1872.....	1,150 00	.....	.....	9,940 56
1873.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	5,621 13
1874.....	1,300 00	.....	\$2,000 00	14,838 21
1875.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	10,016 28
1876.....	1,638 38	.....	.....	11,495 79
1877.....	1,800 00	585 00	474 00	11,362 22
	\$10,683 38	\$1,619 00	\$2,474 00	\$89,380 10

In 1876 the appropriation for dredging the harbor was \$11,500. The contract for dredging was given to S. H. Hammond at thirteen cents per cubic yard.

In 1877 the appropriation was \$12,500. The contract for dredging was awarded to "Providence Dredging Company" at nine cents per cubic yard.

For 1878 the appropriation is \$15,000, and contract for dredging awarded to Thomas Potter at thirteen cents per cubic yard.

These low prices have been obtained notwithstanding the fact that there has been extra trouble to the contractor in disposing of the material. Last year about half the mud was towed sixteen miles to a dumping ground, and for the year to come the price includes the transferring the material by cars on trestle to ground too high to be reached in scows. This is required in order to develop wharf property.

Very respectfully yours,

ARTHUR F. DEXTER,

Chairman for Committee on Harbor.

We insert a copy of preamble and resolutions passed by the Providence Board of Trade.

The following *preamble* and *resolutions* were read and unanimously adopted at the *annual meeting* of the *Providence Board of Trade* of the city of *Providence, R. I.*, held *January 9, 1878*.

COPY.

WHEREAS, This city is situated at the head of Providence river, affording a broad, safe and natural approach to a point about thirty miles inland, from which a large portion of the New England States may be commercially reached; and

WHEREAS, Much shipping is prevented from coming to this port, on account of the shoal channels leading to the harbor, notwithstanding our City Government has already expended considerable sums of money in widening and deepening the channels of the harbor; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is desirable and necessary that steps be taken to procure aid from the United States Government to enable the improvement to be made so that the natural facilities of this harbor may be properly developed and increased.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and he is hereby appointed a committee to confer with the State Board of Harbor Commissioners and is requested to coöperate with said Board in urging upon the United States Government the importance of the work and procuring the necessary aid therefor.

PROVIDENCE, January 29, 1878.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a *true copy* and record.

F. P. LITTLE,
Secretary.

In response to another resolution passed by the Board of Trade, the following report of a committee was presented to that body.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to appoint a committee to ascertain the amount of foreign and domestic goods annually brought into this district.

Your Committee were notified of their appointment on the 22d ult. They were called together immediately, and have held several meetings to consider the business confided to them.

The difficulties in the way of obtaining such information as is desired are many. The want of time precludes the possibility of issuing circulars to our merchants and manufacturers, requesting such information as would enable us to estimate accurately the amount of material required in their business, and had the time been sufficient, the reluctance of many of our manufacturers to give such information, would have rendered a report thus obtained inaccurate.

The last census of Rhode Island, taken under the charge of a most faithful and efficient superintendent, gives the capital employed in manufactures, *i. e.*, value of real estate and machinery, as \$49,942,871; of raw material used, \$76,715,970; of products, \$126,659,875.

Under the head of special manufactures, we find that there were reported to have been used in print works and bleacheries, about 6,000 tons of materials of foreign growth or manufacture. From information received from other sources, the last item is believed to be much too small, and the same discrepancy may exist in other figures.

So far we have spoken only of supplies required in our manufactures. There is no possible means of obtaining an account of supplies required for all other branches of industry for a population of 258,239 persons.

Were it possible to obtain ever so correct an account of the wants of the people of our own city and State, we should still be far short of the information of which we are in search.

Providence harbor is the natural source of supply, and the natural outlet for all of the country lying east of the Connecticut river north to the Canada border, and west of Boston; in fact, coming from the south, Providence is nearer, by steam, by twenty-four hours than the harbor of Boston; and when we consider the dangerous navigation around Cape Cod, we are led to believe that with sufficient depth of water in our bay and harbor, the Boston lines from the south would find it for their advantage to make Providence the terminus of their voyage, and transfer by rail such parts of their cargoes as may be destined for Boston.

With a view to estimating the number of tons of merchandise that is annually going to and from and through this city, we have requested from our several railroad companies and from the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk lines of steamers, an account of the number of tons of merchandise transported by them during the past year.

The tonnage on the railroads is given in total, as there is no means of ascertaining how much may go from point to point on the roads without touching this city; but, when we consider that in this statement there is no account taken of the amount carried by the smaller lines of steamboats, by sailing vessels and by teams, we may not form a very inaccurate idea of the business of this port, even in dull times, and when the bars in our bay prevent us from receiving a very large part of the business that the position of our city would otherwise give us.

The accounts received from the railroads and steamboats are as follows, viz:—

Providence and Springfield.....	37,987
Providence, Warren and Bristol ..	47,036
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill	296,681
Providence and Stonington.....	226,945
Boston and Providence.....	631,850
Providence and Worcester.....	641,135

Winsor Line to Philadelphia	48,254
Providence, Norfolk and Baltimore	105,600
Providence and Stonington S. S. Co. (boat direct)	375,000

Total Tons 2,410,488

The records of the Custom House show that during the past year there have been 123 foreign and 5,520 domestic arrivals; that the value of imports were \$466,868; that there were brought by water, 201,699 bales of cotton, 37,745 bales of wool, 60,362 barrels of flour, 685,336 bushels of grain, and 642,480 tons of coal.

It is estimated by competent authority that the wholesale grocery business of this city amounts to \$11,000,000 per annum, and that of this amount \$7,300,000 is in goods of foreign growth. The trade in drugs and chemicals, which is very largely in merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture, is estimated at about \$5,000,000 per annum.

The domestic importations of Providence by railroad and by water for 1877, are given as follows:

234,532 bales of cotton.
 324,539 barrels of flour.
 1,549,096 bushels of corn.
 586,905 bushels of oats.
 642,480 tons of coal.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SHAW, JR.,
 GEORGE W. WHITFORD,
 BENJAMIN W. PERSONS.

As illustrating the delays resulting from the shallowness of the water on the bar, we insert the following copy of a letter received from the agent of one of our principal steamship lines:

PROVIDENCE, NORFOLK AND BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE.

P. O. Lock Box No. 482.

E. H. ROCKWELL, Agent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14, 1878.

J. Herbert Shedd, Esq., Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners :

DEAR SIR:—I beg and desire to call your attention to the fact that, in the year 1873, the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. of Baltimore, Md., inaugurated a line of steamships between Baltimore, Norfolk and Providence, and styled

it the "Providence, Norfolk and Baltimore Steamship Line." Since this line was set in motion, owing to the great draught of water of our steamers, we have met with very serious delays on account of the depth of water in our harbor. The steamers of this line, when full freighted, draw eighteen and twenty feet of water, and have touched bottom in midway of channel, and dragged the bottom for long distances; and when we have had strong northwest winds we experience very much more delay.

If our steamers arrive on an ebbing tide, of two or three hours duration, and ground, they are obliged to so remain until the full flood tide makes again, causing the loss of valuable time—from six to eight hours—which is exceedingly annoying to our patrons and ourselves.

I will here state that the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. also run a line of steamers between Baltimore, Norfolk and Boston *via* Cape Cod, and I have often advocated to them of their making the terminus of the Boston steamers at Providence, and connect with Boston by railroad, but our company has always contended that it was not practicable to do so with their largest steamers, on account of the shallowness of the water in our harbor; but have intimated to me that if harbor facilities were such at Providence that no delays would occur on account of depth of water, and the steamers could arrive and depart at any time of tide, that, ultimately, the terminus of the Boston line would be established at Providence. This line is an important one for the city of Providence, running as it does direct to the South, connecting at Norfolk, Va., with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, for all points South; and at Baltimore (Locust Point), Md., with the Great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for all points West, North and Southwest. I trust that some special action will be taken by the State this present year to improve the navigable waters of our beautiful "Narragansett."

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. ROCKWELL, Agent,
Prov., N. & B. S. S. Line.

We have been kindly furnished by Gen. James Shaw, Jr., Collector of this Port, with the following statistical table:

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF PROVIDENCE,
1871 TO 1877.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Foreign arrivals.....	205	182	175	170	91	90	122	} Foreign value in gold.
Value of imports.....	\$652,261	\$780,616	\$812,322	\$412,698	\$552,768	\$288,454	\$466,868	
Coastwise arrivals...	5,808	6,542	6,952	4,665	6,372	5,226	5,520	
BULKING.								
Bales of cotton.....	182,596	198,325	229,364	254,235	178,446	218,267	201,699	
Bales of wool.....	55,127	42,540	149,561	47,278	27,821	32,904	27,745	
Barrels of flour.....	145,275	121,712	171,048	261,920	161,426	88,682	60,262	
Bushels of grain.....	751,552	826,058	876,617	942,290	822,009	716,820	685,224	
Tons of coal.....	548,669	699,188	709,784	600,286	691,247	610,259	642,480	
TONNAGE.								
Vessels.....	32	35	129	122	122	121	121	
Tons.....	21,090	19,115	22,489	25,977	24,107	25,107	26,611	

Registered in Providence.

JAMES SHAW, JR.,

Collector.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. HERBERT SHEDD,
N. F. POTTER,
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, } Harbor Commissioners.

C.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS TO
THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COUNCIL, AND THEIR REPLY.

*Commodore Daniel Ammen, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Chairman of U. S.
Advisory Council upon the Public Waters of Rhode Island, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—The Board of Harbor Commissioners for the State of Rhode Island, desire the advice of your Board upon the following subjects:

1. What would you propose as to the general improvement of the harbor?
2. What width, depth and cross-section of channel should be sought in order to best accommodate the shipping likely to come to these waters?
3. Has any change been made in the tidal flow of the Seekonk river to the injury of Providence Harbor, and what changes in the harbor would be likely to follow encroachments upon this basin?
4. May any change be made to improve the harbor by restoration of tidal flow, and could such restoration be effected by a rebuilding of the bridges?
5. Will the Council indicate what studies or surveys may be involved in obtaining specific information?
6. What general course should be pursued in considering the establishment of harbor lines, in view of the necessary encroachment upon public waters, and the probable effect upon tidal currents, and the form and depth of channels?
7. What course shall be pursued in order to most effectually bring before Congress the necessity for government aid in improving the channels and approaches to Providence Harbor?
8. Will the Council suggest from time to time, such information as may be deemed to be of service to this Board in preserving and improving the navigable waters of the State?

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. HERBERT SHEDD,	}	Harbor Commissioners.
N. F. POTTER,		
JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,		

PROVIDENCE, November 5, 1877.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,	}
December 17, 1877.	

To the Honorable Board of Harbor Commissioners for the State of Rhode Island:

GENTLEMEN :—In considering the interrogatories contained in your communication of November 5th, we have endeavored by a careful inspection of the

original surveys of Providence Harbor, made by the U. S. Engineers, and by the U. S. Coast Survey, to give our personal knowledge of the locality such precision as would enable us to make the practical suggestions which seem called for; but it is proper to state that questions of so general a character as those you propound—while admitting, designedly, no doubt, of great latitude in reply, make our task somewhat difficult. Nevertheless, we recognize in your action an indication of your very earnest sense of the importance of the work before you; and we offer our suggestions as an introduction to this work, in which we propose to assist you hereafter to develop *the details*.

DESCRIPTION OF PROVIDENCE HARBOR.

From a physical point of view, the harbor of Providence is an interior basin of Narragansett Bay, and comprises the water space between Field's Point and the dam at Pawtucket, with the addition of Providence River, as far up as the "Cove"—a total water space of 1700 acres, in round numbers. For convenience of reference we shall divide this space into three compartments, viz: the Seekonk Basin, having an area of about 900 acres, between the before mentioned dam and the draw-bridges at India Point; the Providence River, from the head of tide water to the Point Street Draw Bridge, about 50 acres, and the harbor proper, from the bridges to Field's Point, about 700 acres, omitting lagoons.

The harbor proper is a thin sheet of water, covering a vast accumulation of silt or mud, through which winds a narrow channel, that the chart shows to be a continuation of that which issues from the Seekonk Basin.

This channel enlarges as we follow it down towards its outlet upon the bay, and the mind almost instinctively assumes that it has been hollowed out, or rather maintained by a stream, whose volume augments from point to point; and in the absence of tributary land waters, we naturally look to the tides for an explanation—recognizing as axiomatic, the general rule that the section of a tidal channel through an alluvial bottom, should vary in area with the service it is called upon to perform as an aqueduct. This service, were the tides at different points synchronous and of uniform *effective range*, would vary almost directly as the superficial areas covered. For the case in question, the requisite conditions are so nearly fulfilled that comparisons of superficial areas and vertical cross-sections ought to be conclusive.

Selecting the two terminal sections, as near as proper regard to the definition of the channel will permit, we have the space above Bald Point, 950 acres, terminating in a vertical cross-section of 13,000 square feet, and the area of the space above Field's Point, 1,700 acres (including lagoons), terminating in a vertical cross-section of nearly 24,000 square feet; in the first case the ratio of our figures is 1.13, in the second case, 1.14. Intermediate sections are difficult of comparison, because the channel way is ill defined; but such comparisons as can be made offer the same general testimony, and we express without doubt the conclusion that: *The main channel of Providence harbor is maintained by the tides; and as a corollary, assert that: An increase or diminution of the tidal area of the basins would sooner or later be followed by a corresponding increase or decrease of the channel below.*

A tide of four and a half feet range visits Providence harbor, and the *effective volumes*—those for the hours of greatest filling and draining—are at the entrance section (Field's Point), eighty-nine millions of cubic feet on the flood, and ninety-six millions on the ebb; the former excluding or "*backing up*" three and a half millions of land water, and the latter including or bearing off the river supply.

Leaving the strictly physical point of view, we observe from the surveys that the harbor proper, although it presents a superficial area of 750 acres, affords for anchorage and manœuvring room for ordinary vessels only 188 acres at low tide.

By ordinary vessels, in this statement, we refer to those drawing only 12 feet when laden. The same area, 188 acres, is afforded for the manœuvring of good sized vessels (those drawing 16 to 17 feet,) at ordinary high water; but such vessels can find only 67 acres for anchorage, without taking the ground, at low tide.

Practically, the depth of a channel is that of its shallowest pass, and applying this rule, the depth of the main channel of Providence harbor is 14 feet at low water and 18½ feet at high. While there is no generally recognized definition of a *ship channel*, no one would think of placing the requisite depth of a channel so designated at the figures just given. We are, therefore, constrained to state that:

The harbor of Providence has no ship channel. There is no harbor, perhaps, in the country where dredging can be done at less cost; and since there is little silt naturally brought down by the inconsiderable fresh water streams, it is probable that the channel, once deepened effectually, could be maintained at a very small annual expenditure in the average.

Having indicated in the foregoing the premises upon which our answers to you should be based, we shall proceed to consider your questions in detail:

1. We recommend the enlargement of the main channel of the harbor, and an improvement of the passage ways through the bridges at the outlet of the Seckonk Basin.

2. In a port like Providence, employed for miscellaneous commerce, the greatest good to the greatest number is to be secured by a channel of eighteen feet depth at low tide.

In order, however, not to exclude vessels of greater draught, we recommend that the channel should have a central pathway of twenty-three feet depth, one hundred and fifty feet wide.

The form of channel that would meet these requirements and have the most permanent slopes, would have the following widths naturally between its contours, in light alluvium:

23 feet depth.....	150 feet wide.
20 "	600 "
18 "	725 "
12 "	940 "
Grade "	1060 "

We recommend that this channel should be carried from the city to Field's Point, following generally the present channel below Fox Point, and using the above table as a guide, as far as possible, for computing the amount of material to be removed, (and not as a convenient plan of dredging,) we find from the original hydrographic sheet of the Coast Survey ("1326 A.") executed in 1874, that the necessary dredging would then have been two and a quarter millions of cubic yards, *bank measurement*.

The average length of vessels likely to seek this harbor if improved, may be set down at 150 feet, and these, with average draught of eighteen feet, would require fifty-four feet of cable, giving for radius of swing room 202 feet. These vessels, anchored most carefully on both sides of the channel proposed, would leave 831 feet gangway for the passage of other vessels. If anchored with only the ordinary care (but still under supervision of a harbor master,) the width of the gangway would sometimes not exceed 150 feet. It is assumed that so few vessels of extraordinary draught would be in port at the same time, that the harbor master could so arrange them as to avoid having any two of them in the same section. It is proper to regard the vessels as lying transversely to the direction of the channel, because during the season when the largest fleet visits this port, winds from the W. S. W. and S. W. prevail.

In providing for anchorage room on either side of the gangway, rather than excavating a special basin for anchorage, it has been borne in mind that the whole channel, in the absence of vessels at anchor, will be useful for the passage of vessels under sail, and that this channel, traversed by tidal currents, will be less likely to freeze up than a sheltered basin, or more easily broken out when frozen.

3. We have no data from which to conclude that there has been any change in the range of the tide in the Seekonk river, and while the violence of the currents under the India Point bridges shows that the propagation of the tide has been, in a measure, interrupted, we are unable to state that this interruption lessens the flow through the channels, above and below, at time of maximum velocity (soon after half tide), when the effective scour occurs. This question is worthy of study, and we recommend comparative gaugings.

As things are now, an encroachment upon any of the tidal reservoirs will ultimately reduce the channels below by lessening the flow through them. Should such channels, however, be artificially increased in section, their rate of decline will be nearly independent of such encroachment until the present conditions are restored.

Since it would be eminently just and proper, under the *present* circumstances, to require of all who encroach upon tide water to provide by prepayment for the injury to the channels below, it is recommended that provision for maintaining the depth in any channel, hereafter dredged, should be made upon the same basis.

4. We recommend that such changes be made in the piers and bays of the bridges as the study indicated in No. 3 may show to be necessary to restore, so far as may be, the natural and orderly flow of the tides, not only because more useful scouring action may be induced, but because the present violent flux and reflux make the passage of vessels inconvenient, and sometimes injurious.

We are satisfied that the piers, by their *angular resistance*, and as *abrupt obstacles*, as well as inadequate water spaces, retard the tide unduly.

5. Not only in the neighborhood of the bridges, but throughout those portions of the channels where artificial structures, or unyielding banks, appear on one or both sides, the streams should be gauged to ascertain where these streams are out of register with the avenues they traverse. Slacks and eddies along the borders of such streams will indicate where such studies should be most carefully made, in view of occupation of territory for commercial purposes. Studies of this kind yield results which suggest their own application, and leave less to the uncertain judgments of men.

6. The channels of Providence harbor must ultimately be preserved by dredging, if the commerce of the port continues to increase; and if provision is made, as suggested in our reply to No. 3, for creating a harbor fund, liberal provision may be made for the occupation of the frontage, reserving in all cases an ample channel way, with allowances for anchorage and winding room.

For the location of every portion of the harbor line a reason should be stated; or should no adequate reason exist in any particular case, this should be frankly acknowledged, in order that a change may be made wherever the wants of commerce demand, without disturbing public confidence in the *permanence* of the system as a whole.

The element of permanence is so important, as affecting the value of riparian privileges, that every endeavor should be made to give a final solution to the problem at each point, and to this end a physical reason is the best because most *permanent*.

The studies indicated in Nos. 4 and 5, are among the requisites for the proper location of harbor lines, limiting the undue extension of wharves, &c. It is very often the case that parties on opposite sides of a basin or channel, can present equal claims, based on commercial wants, for the privileges of extension, but that both cannot be granted without impairing the navigable facilities of a public thoroughfare. In a case of this kind your Board will find that careful gaugings of the water at rest, or in motion, will enable you to determine lines which shall represent equal displacements or diversions of the streams, or balance other physical elements, and thus you will be able to secure, as a compromise of all lines, an equitable adjustment.

The above are designed to be the general hints and suggestions which your question seems to call for, but we shall be ready whenever you have arranged a scheme of lines to go over the ground, examine the data upon which your reasons are based, and weigh all the arguments with you.

7. There should be prepared a full statement of the present obstructions or deficiencies as developed by past experience, and the public importance of relief and improvement of this as a national harbor should be set forth.

You will best commend any project to the attention of Congress by indicating your willingness to assume a share of the burden, either by contributing towards the work directly, or by providing for the maintenance of the improvement, as we have heretofore suggested.

8. The Board, if advised of the progress of the studies indicated and the improvements as they progress, will be most happy to yield any assistance in its power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

HENRY MITCHELL, U. S. Coast Survey.

NEWPORT, R. I., December 22, 1877.

I will make a special communication to the Honorable Board of Harbor Commissioners, noting what part of the above I agree with, and what I do not.

Very respectfully,

G. K. WARREN, U. S. Engineer Corps.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, December 28, 1877. }

To the Honorable Board of Harbor Commissioners of the State of Rhode Island:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to forward the reply of Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. Engineers, to the questions given the Board by you. In my belief, your honorable body will derive advantage from whatever differences of opinion may exist when clearly and fully expressed, as is the case in the enclosed paper.

It indicates, on the part of our co-laborer, a careful study and full knowledge of the localities, and doubtless will receive, as it should, that careful consideration to which it is justly entitled.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, }
NEWPORT, R. I., December 22, 1877. }

To the Honorable Board of Harbor Commissioners of the State of Rhode Island:

GENTLEMEN: I was unable to attend the meeting of the U. S. Advisory Council this month, to consider the questions and prepare the answers which you desired of us. I, therefore, sent my proposed answers without the benefit of consultation with my co-members, expressed briefly. To some of these answers as thus made by me, my colleagues have made important additions, which I adopt. But in the matter of natural physical influences, I differ so much with them that I cannot subscribe to the part they have presented preliminary to the answers they have given, and this difference also prevents my agreeing with them in certain of the answers. I therefore make this special communication.

As a preliminary to considering the question of Providence harbor, I will say briefly, that in my judgment its improvement is involved in no problem of physical laws, and that it is simply a question of capacity for commerce and convenience of navigation. Points to be cut off; crooked places to be made straight; nar-

row places widened; shoals to be removed, and all by artificial means, and to be maintained in the same way. An improvement carried on, on such principles will be comprehended by every practical man of good judgment, and every one will see the reason and necessity of any proposed work. The consideration of physical laws lead to prolonged investigations and involved conclusions, that few can understand or submit to, and should be avoided unless the question has no other solution. They delay practical operations and consume time and money. I do not mean that plain natural laws should be disregarded, nor do I wish to restrict any one in exhausting the subject, in any direction he thinks necessary, who has a voice in deciding the questions that arise. I but give the advice upon which I would act myself.

My answers to the eight questions are as follows:

Answer to questions 1 and 2. I agree with the other members of our Council.

Answer to question 3. This is really two questions, but the answer of my colleagues makes it three. They state there "is no data from which to conclude that there has been any change in the range of the tide in the Seekonk river." I think there is, and that the obstructions at India Point have had the injurious effect of retarding the flood tide wave, and diminishing its useful effect above. Your honorable board, however, as I read it, does not ask the question. There may be some doubt on this point, however, as the use of the words Providence harbor has a different signification in the questions, and in the preliminary remarks of my co-members.

The question: "Has there been any change in the Seekonk river to the injury of Providence harbor? I answer, I do not know of any. To the second part of the question put, I think any judicious filling of the Seekonk basin could be made to a large extent without injuring Providence harbor, as it is proposed to improve it.

Answer to question 4. I would use every effort to have the bridges at India Point rebuilt, and the passage made as wide and straight, and free from piers as practicable, for the convenience of navigation. The way to do this requires no study for my guidance. In engineering there is no matter better settled than how to do this. The opposition will be the resistance of adverse interests. "Vested nuisances" they may be called.

Answer to question 5. This is implied in answers already given.

Answer to question 6. I agree with my co-members, excepting the last sentence relating to "physical reason."

Answer to questions 7 and 8. I agree with my co-members.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN, U. S. Engineer Corps,

Member of Advisory Council.

D.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF GEN. G. K. WARREN, TO CHIEF
OF U. S. ENGINEERS, FOR 1877.

B—6.

Pawtucket, or Seekonk River, Rhode Island.

No work has been done in this river during the past fiscal year. The remainder of the last appropriation is reserved to deepen certain shoals which are re-forming, or for the removal of any accidental obstruction which may take place.

For a history of this work, see Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers for 1874, Part II., page 227, and for 1876, Part I., page 207.

Pawtucket river is in the Providence collection district, and that place is the nearest port of entry.

The amount of revenue collected there during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$182,352.57.

MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1876, amount available.....	\$1,594 61
July 1, 1877, amount expended during fiscal year.....	83 33
July 1, 1877, amount available.....	1,511 28

B—7.

Bulkhead Rock, Providence River, Rhode Island.

The removal of the rock to eighteen feet depth, at mean low water, is of importance to vessels entering or leaving the harbor of Providence.

Under the appropriation of \$2,500, made in 1870, it was removed to fourteen feet at mean low water, but this depth is not enough.

Providence river is in the Providence collection district. Providence is the nearest port of entry. The amount of revenue collected there during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$182,352.57.

MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1876, amount available.....	\$74 98
July 1, 1877, amount available	74 98
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project.....	5,000 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.....	5,000 00

B—8.

Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.

The improvement of this harbor was essentially completed last year, as far as designed. (See Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1873, pages 964-967.)

The small amount on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year had been reserved for contingencies, and with it, we, assisted by the Naval Officers of the United States Torpedo Station, and by the Old Colony Steamboat Company, removed a large boulder from the channel, between the south end of Goat Island and Lime Rock Light. This boulder had but eleven feet on it at mean low water, and in extraordinary low run of tides, not more than nine feet.

The steamboats have occasionally struck something in coming into the harbor, but it being at night and the vessels never sticking, the location of the obstruction and its nature had been a matter of conjecture. Last winter, the large steamboat Bristol, in entering the harbor, at time of very low water, struck on it so hard as to tear off a large amount of copper. The divers employed to examine her bottom, reported that she must have struck a rock or an anchor. We then swept this part of the channel with two boats and a weighted line, between them. This line, after repeated trials caught, and a diver was sent down, and reported a boulder about twelve feet by thirteen feet, and five feet above the bed. He brought up several pieces of copper, similar to that on the Bristol. The rock was then shaken to pieces with charges of dynamite, by Prof. W. N. Hill, of the Torpedo Station. The pieces were raised so as to leave a depth of fifteen feet at mean low water. In sweeping for this rock, a can buoy was found, which was raised and returned to the Light House Department.

Another large boulder, having but nine feet on it at mean low

water, where the depth around it was eleven feet, was removed from the inner harbor. This rock had to be broken with dynamite, like the other, before the schooner employed could raise it.

The improvement of this harbor, has been made by dredging a channel along the new harbor line, with an approach 250 feet wide in the middle part, and one fifty feet wide at the north side. Along the harbor line, the width varies from eighty-five to one hundred and five feet, and the depth, from twelve feet in the middle portion, to ten feet at the ends. Wharf-owners have now the opportunity of dredging from the new channel in to their wharves, or extending the latter out to the channel.

A jetty was also built at the south end of Goat Island, which has served effectually to prevent the shore sands and gravel from drifting into the inner harbor.

No further improvement of the harbor is needed at present for its local business, except what should be done by private parties.

The whole outer shore of Goat Island should, however, be protected by short jetties or by a sea wall.

Newport is in the Newport collection district, and is a port of entry. The amount of revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$258.20.

MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1876, amount available.....	\$954 06
July 1, 1877, amount expended during fiscal year.....	923 92
July 1, 1877, amount available.....	30 14

B—9.

Block Island Harbor, Rhode Island.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year, the amount of funds available for this work (\$22,447.70) was too small to commence the building of the detached pier, which, unless completed, would prove a dangerous obstruction.

By act of Congress, approved August 14, 1876, \$40,000 was appropriated, but this was not made available until February 7, 1877.

Advertisements were issued February 22, inviting proposals for furnishing granite for continuing the work. On the 22d of March the following proposals were received:

Abstract of Proposals received at the Engineer Office United States Army, Newport, Rhode Island, March 22, 1877, at 10 A. M., for furnishing riprap granite for Block Island Breakwater.

Number.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF BIDDER.	Price per ton, 2,240 lbs.	Commence	Complete	\$45,000 will pay for tons.
1	Patrick Harrington & Co., Groton, Conn.....	\$1.29	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	34,573
2	Simeon A. Chapman and A. D. Cook, Groton, Conn.....	1.43	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	31,648
3	F. H. Ingerson and W. H. Mol- throp, New London, Conn...	1.55	Apr. 15, 1877.	Nov. 30, 1877	29,032
4	Francis H. Smith, New York City*	1.69	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	26,627
5	Ballou & Sylvester, Boston, Mass	1.69	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	26,627
6	Samuel Dale and Levi Moses, Springfield, Mass	1.69	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	26,627
7	Beattie & Dresser, Guilford, Conn.	1.70	May 1, 1877..	Dec. 30, 1877	26,470
8	D. V. Howell, New York City,†..	1.77	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	25,424
9	Asa C. Palmer, Fayetteville, N. Y.†	1.88	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	23,937
10	John F. Hamilton, Portland, Me.†	2.00	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	22,500
11	Staples & Phillips, Taunton, Mass.	2.08	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	21,634
12	Clinton Stephens, New York City.	2.20	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	20,454
13	Swift & Linker, Providence, R. I.	2.20	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	20,454
14	Emil von Trentini, New York City	2.20	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	20,454
15	John L. Hopkins, Vinal Haven, Me.†	2.30	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	15,517
	Colby & Trumbull, Lawrence, Ms.§	2.32	May 1, 1877..	Nov. 30, 1877	19,396

* Guarantors' signatures not witnessed.

† Signature to proposal not witnessed.

‡ Guaranty not properly made out.

§ Received at 10.50 A. M.,—not considered.

The contract was awarded to Patrick Harrington & Co., of Groton, Conn., at \$1.29 per ton. They commenced work in May, and up to

this date have placed 9,041.35 tons in the main work and in the detached piece.

The work of putting in stone will be continued through the season. In addition to this work it is proposed to employ a vessel, with hoisting apparatus and divers, to remove bowlders from the anchorage sheltered by the breakwater.

The funds now available are thought to be sufficient to complete the smaller breakwater, designed for the business of the island.

The original survey, upon which estimates were made for this work, was made under the direction of Col. D. C. Houston, United States Engineers, in 1867.

A Board of Engineers was convened under date of February 18, 1868, to report plans and estimates for this work. Their report was published as Senate Mis. Doc., No. 81, Fortieth Congress, Second Session. Estimates were made by this Board for three breakwaters:

First. One for a harbor large enough for a shelter for the largest vessels, the estimated cost of which was about \$3,000,000.

Second. A breakwater for a harbor for local purposes, to extend from the shore out 500 feet, to "Five-foot Rock," to cost \$372,000.

Third. A breakwater for a harbor for local purposes to extend to a point 300 feet beyond "Five-foot Rock," to cost \$553,798.

The breakwaters for local purposes, estimated for by this Board, were to be of riprap stone, with the outer or seaward slope faced with stone of from two to five tons weight, and to be surmounted by a parapet or wall of cut stone above low water.

The work of construction was commenced in October, 1870, by throwing in riprap stone. The season's work demonstrated that to carry on this work cheaply, shelter must be had for vessels engaged in the work. This was done by building a timber crib in the shore angle of the breakwater, inclosing an area of about 250 by 300 feet, with an entrance 60 feet wide. This enclosure was dredged to seven feet depth at mean low water. The rise of the tide being about 3.2 feet, vessels drawing ten feet can enter this basin at high water.

Instead of surmounting the breakwater with a parapet of cut stone, as proposed by the Board of Engineers, we have built it to the required height with riprap, or quarry stone, thereby effecting a considerable saving in the cost of the work.

The present condition of the work is as follows: The main breakwater is completed to a point 500 feet beyond the "Five-foot Rock,"

and 1,325 feet from the south side of the inner harbor, or basin. This it is proposed to extend about fifty feet farther.

The detached piece was commenced at a point 200 feet beyond, and on line with the outer end of the main work.

The detached piece makes an angle of fifteen degrees to the left, at a point about fifty feet from the south end, and an additional fifteen degrees at a point 100 feet from the south end. From this point it is to be continued in a straight line as far as this contract for stone will build it. The present length of the detached pier is about ninety feet. It will probably be about 250 feet in length on completion of this contract.

The following appropriations have been made for this work:

July 1, 1870.....	\$30,000
March 3, 1871.....	75,000
June 10, 1872.....	50,000
March 3, 1873.....	50,000
June 23, 1874.....	20,000
March 3, 1875.....	20,000
August 14, 1876.....	40,000
Total.....	\$285,000

In justice to the engineering of this work, it should be considered finished according to the original plan of procuring sufficient shelter for the use of the business of the island. More shelter has been secured, and at a cost much less than estimated. Like all such works, it will, in time, need repairs, and like all such improvements, too, there will probably be a need of extending it, for it has become the resort of numbers of fishing vessels, not connected with the island, and they sometimes quite fill the harbor.

The mackerel fishermen and menhaden fishermen would at times fill up a harbor of double the present capacity, and it will undoubtedly be sought by ordinary coasters, to properly accommodate which would require a harbor not less than four or five times the present capacity.

The increase of area for anchorage can probably be doubled or trebled by removing bowlders and dredging, and as far as the enlargement can be made in this way, it is probably cheaper than by extending the breakwater.

At the close of this season's work it is proposed to submit a final report, reviewing the subject in detail, and giving plans and estimates of cost of meeting the probable wants of the future.

Block Island is in the Newport collection district. Newport is the nearest port of entry. The amount of revenue collected during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876, was \$258.20.

MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1876.	Amount available	\$22,447 70
	Amount appropriated by act approved, August 14, 1876...	40,000 00
July 1, 1877.	Amount expended during fiscal year.....	\$13,136 07
July 1, 1877.	Outstanding liabilities.....	2,332 67—\$15,468 74
July 1, 1877.	Amount available.....	\$46,978 96

B—10.

Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The projected improvement of this river, viz: a channel seventy-five feet wide and five and one-half feet deep, was completed and reported on in my last annual report, since which time nothing has been done. The small balance from the last appropriation I have reserved to meet any contingency that might arise, from the sinking of a vessel or other obstruction of the channel. A history of the improvement of this river is given in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1876, part I, pp. 210-211.

The Pawcatuck river is the dividing line between Stonington and Providence collection districts. Stonington is the nearest port of entry. The amount of revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$1,284 at Stonington, and \$182,352.57 at Providence:

MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1876.	Amount available.....	\$176.37
July 1, 1877.	Amount expended during fiscal year.....	74 40
July 1, 1877.	Amount available.....	\$101 97

B—11.

Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Congress by act, approved March 3, 1875, authorized a survey of this bay to be made. This survey was made by me in accordance with instructions dated March 22, 1875, in the summer of 1875, and reported on under date of Nov. 30, 1875. (See Report of Chief of Engineers for 1876, part I, pp. 217-221.) The improvement recommended by me in this report, was a channel 200 feet wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep at mean low water, to be located along the north shore of the bay, to avoid the danger of being filled by shifting sands, and to give good sailing ranges. This channel was to be made by dredging. In addition to the dredging the removal of some rock was also recommended. Congress by act, approved August 14, 1876, made an appropriation of \$5,000 for this improvement. The expenditure of this money was not authorized until April 30, 1877.

It is proposed expending this appropriation in prosecuting the plan of improvement recommended: \$3,500 to be spent in dredging by contract, and \$1,500 used for removing rock to be done by hired labor.

Advertisement for proposals was made, dated May 8, 1877, for dredging. The contract was awarded to W. H. Molthrop, of New London, Conn., the lowest bidder at the letting, June 8, 1877.

The following abstract shows the number of bids received, prices, &c:

Abstract of Proposals received at the Engineer Office United States Army, Newport, Rhode Island, June 8, 1877, at 10 A. M., for dredging in Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Number.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF BIDDER.	Price per cubic yard dredging.	Price per cubic yard rock.	Average on basis 2 per cent. rock.	Commence	Complete	\$8,500 will pay for—
1	William H. Molthrop, New London, Conn.	\$0.30	\$5.00	39.40	Soon as re- quired.....	Nov. 30, 1877	8,883 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Morris F. Brainard, Albany, N. Y.....	0.23	11.00	44.54	July 1.....	Nov. 30, 1877	7,858 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	John H. Fenner, Al- bany, N. Y.....	0.25	12.50	49.50	June 20.....	Nov. 30, 1877	7,070 $\frac{1}{2}$

The estimate submitted by me for the entire improvement, \$51,000 less \$5,000 appropriated by act approved August 14, 1876, leaves \$46,000, requisite to complete the work. One-half of this amount could be advantageously expended during the next fiscal year, as this amount, with that already appropriated, would open a channel probably 100 feet wide, that could be used by vessels navigating the Pawcatuck river, and would enable them to more fully realize the benefits of the improvement of that river completed by the general government last year.

Little Narragansett Bay is the dividing line between the Stonington and Providence districts. Stonington is the nearest port of entry. The amount of revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$1,284 at Stonington, and \$182,352.57 at Providence.

MONEY STATEMENT.

Amount appropriated by act approved August 14, 1876..	\$ 5,000 00
July 1, 1877, amount available.....	5,000 00
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project.....	46,000 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.....	23,000 00



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ON PETITIONS FOR

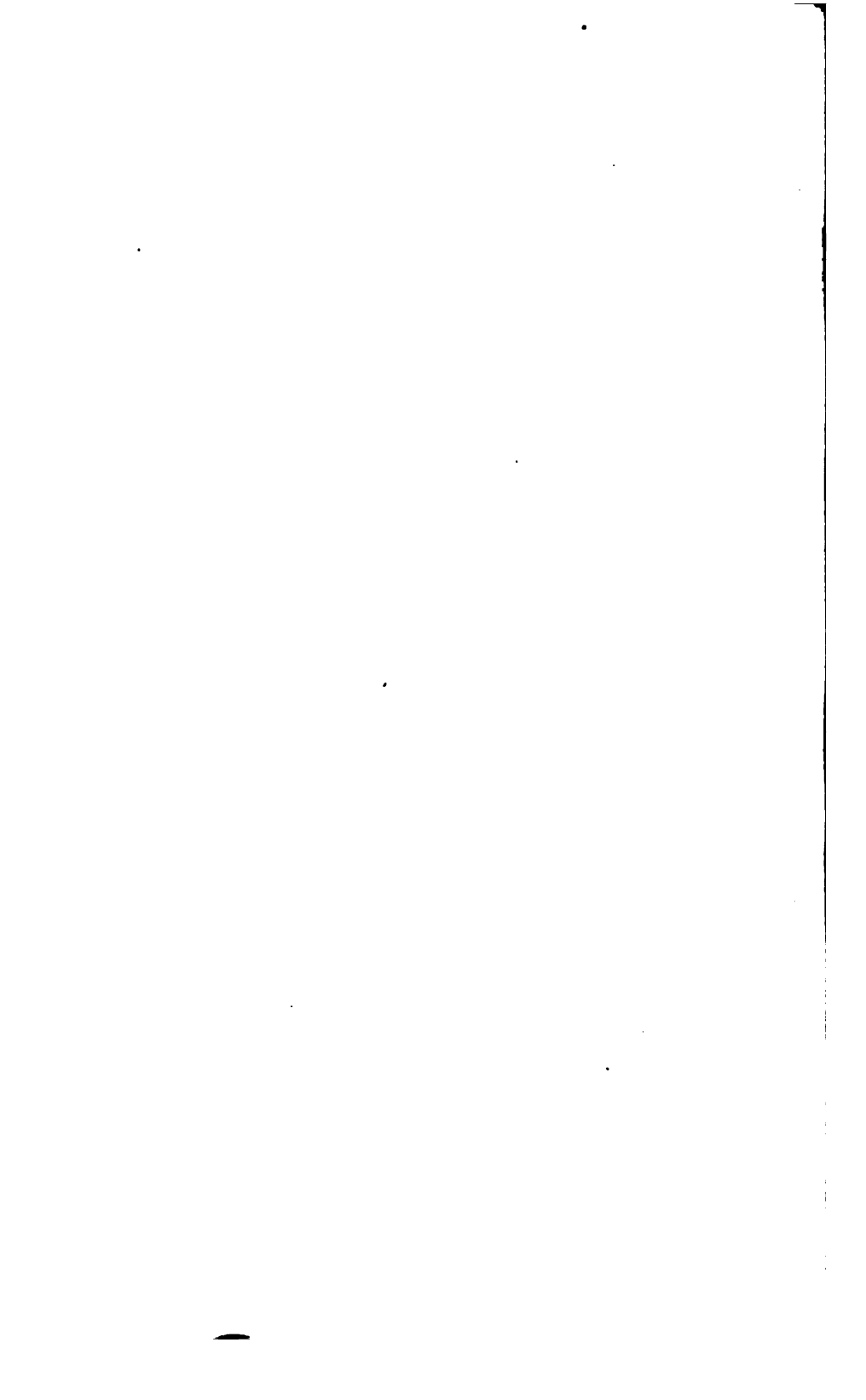
WOMAN SUFFRAGE,

MADE TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable the House of Representatives at its January Session,
A. D. 1878:*

The Committee on Education to whom was referred the several petitions and memorials asking that the Constitution be so amended that "no citizen of Rhode Island shall be disfranchised on account of sex," respectfully submit the following report:

Petitions for the above object, signed by 379 male and 647 female citizens, were before your Committee. Two public hearings have been held, and the fullest opportunity granted to all who desired, to be heard.

Your Committee have given this subject their careful attention, and all the arguments presented have been duly considered. We herewith present our conclusions.

1st. We are unanimously agreed that it would be neither right or expedient to grant the full prayer of the petitioners.

2d. We are also unanimous in the opinion that unmarried women and widows, who are resident tax payers in any town or city, should be permitted to vote on questions directly involving the expenditure of money. We therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved—a majority of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly concurring herein—that the following article be

ments, in which are employed large numbers of voters. Now if employers are at liberty to threaten their employés with dismissal unless they vote as the employer directs, the employer may with impunity command his employés to vote for him, or in times like these, his family will be deprived of the means of support.

The undersigned, therefore, believe that the election of the sitting member of this House of Representatives, at the annual election in April last, was infected by the threats of the candidate, and was in consequence thereof invalid. The undersigned therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Charles Holden was not legally elected a Representative from the town of Charlestown, on the first Wednesday in April last and that the seat he occupies in this House, be and hereby is declared vacant.

W. P. SHEFFIELD, } *Majority of the*
HERBERT B. WOOD, } *Committee.*

MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

HOLDEN ELECTION CASE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY, 1878.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island:

The undersigned, a minority of your committee appointed at the May Session of the General Assembly, to consider the allegations contained in the memorial of William F. Tucker, *et al*, electors of the town of Charlestown, and into the validity of the election of Charles Holden, Esq., returned as a member of your honorable body from said Charlestown, having considered the same and the evidence submitted in reference thereto, and finding himself unable to concur in the conclusions set forth in the report of the majority of the committee, begs leave to submit the following report :

In reference to the charge of bribery contained in the said memorial, the undersigned concurs with the majority of the committee in their conclusion that this allegation was not substantiated by the evidence.

In reference to the second allegation contained in the said memorial, viz: that the said Charles Holden uttered divers threats against certain of the qualified electors of said Charlestown, for the purpose of inducing said electors to vote for him or to withhold their votes, the undersigned finds the testimony conflicting.

William F. Tucker and six other witnesses testify, in substance that Holden said to Tucker "if you vote against me I will turn you out of that house in twenty days."

On the other hand Holden and six other witnesses testify, in substance, that Tucker first called Holden a "squaw hunter," and that then Holden said to Tucker, "You can vote any way you please; you have used me so mean I will turn you out of that house in twenty days."

The testimony is also not clear to the undersigned as to whether Holden threatened certain persons, viz.: Ed. Brown and Joe Tucker, who were, with others, liable on a certain "Union Store note," held by said Holden, to sue them if they did not vote for him. The witnesses for the memorialists testifying that such threats were made and the respondent's witnesses denying that they were made.

The testimony discloses that as many as ten witnesses, including the Town Clerk, Moderator, Trial Justice, Town Treasurer, and President of the Town Council, testify that the meeting on the fourth day of April, when the sitting member was voted for, was an "average meeting," and that they heard no threats and saw no signs of intimidation.

The testimony further shows that the vote at the election stood as follows:

For Representative: Holden, 99; Greene 83; scattering 1; Holden's majority, 15.

For Senator: Brownell, 105; Cole, 79; Brownell's majority, 26.

Holden and Brownell were upon one ticket, and Greene and Cole were upon the other. Holden received fifteen majority and ran six behind Brownell.

Such generally being the condition of the testimony, the undersigned is not convinced that the charges of the memorialists are

proved by a sufficient preponderance of evidence to establish their truth.

Upon the questions of law involved, the undersigned is unable to concur with the majority of the committee in their conclusions.

Section 6 of Article IV, of the Constitution of Rhode Island, provides that "Each House shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its members."

This House then, has the power to decide whether the sitting member was elected and whether he was qualified.

The rule with respect to the election of a member where threats and intimidation are charged, as in this case is, that the intimidation should be shown to have been sufficient either to change the result, or that by reason of it the true result cannot be ascertained with certainty from the returns. [McCrary, American Law of Elections, Sections 416, 417, 423, 424, 425, 426 and 429, and cases there referred to.]

In *Biddle and Richards vs. Wing*, "Contested Election Cases in Congress, 1783, 1824," at page 506, the committee say "indeed nothing short of the impossibility of ascertaining for whom the majority of the votes have been given, ought to vacate an election."

Intimidation must be shown to have been sufficient to change the result. 1 Bartlett, (contested elections in Congress, 1834, 1865), page 341.

Upon the evidence in the case under consideration, it does not appear to the undersigned that there could have been sufficient intimidation to change the result of the election, or to render the result uncertain.

As to the charge of fraud in the memorial, the following is laid down by McCrary, American Law of Elections, Section 436 :

"Before a return can be set aside, there must be proof that the proceedings in the conduct of the election, or in the return of the vote, were so tainted with fraud that the truth cannot be deduced from the returns."

See also *Howard vs. Cooper*, 1 Bartlett, p. 275, also Sections 436, 437, 438, 444 of McCrary.

The only exception (which has no applicability to the case under consideration) to the rule that before an election can be set aside on the ground of fraud, it must be so tainted with the fraud that the truth cannot be deduced from the returns, is where the *officers* or *managers* of an election are guilty of fraud. McCrary, Sections 184, 441; *Jenkins vs. Hill*, 50 N. H. Rep. 104.

It seems therefore very clear to the undersigned that there was no such degree of fraud proved in the case under consideration as could affect the validity of the election. The undersigned is therefore of opinion that the sitting member was legally elected.

The next question to determine is as to the qualifications of the sitting member.

Under the Rhode Island Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 4, and Art. IX, Sec. 2, a person, otherwise eligible, can only be disqualified after being "*convicted* of bribery, or of any crime deemed infamous at common law." There is no evidence in this case that there has been any such conviction.

Section 3 of Chapter 12 of the General Statutes of Rhode Island, says: "or if he shall use any threat, or employ any means of intimidation, for the purpose of influencing such elector to vote or withhold his vote, such person so offending shall be fined the sum of five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, either or both, at the discretion of the court; and no person *convicted* of such offence shall ever thereafter be per-

mitted to exercise the privilege of voting for any civil or military officer."

It appears from the evidence that if the sitting member can be disqualified it must be under this section of the statute, for if he is chargeable at all it is of using threats and employing means of intimidation.

Here, as in the constitutional disqualifications, a *conviction* of the offense is required in order to disqualify. The evidence in this case does not show any *conviction*. In the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary that a *conviction* by a *court of law* must be shown before this House can disqualify under this section of the General Statutes.

The undersigned fails to find any authority that conflicts with the position here taken except "Cushing," at Section 192, where he would seem to indicate that in the case of *bribery* the legislative assembly might itself convict, but he cites no authorities in support of his position, and he must have derived his opinion from English precedents, based upon the unlimited and judicial powers of Parliament and to which there is no analogy in American legislative assemblies. Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, page 86, where he says, "While parliament is recognized as rightfully exercising the sovereign authority of the country, it is evident that the resemblance between it and American legislatures in regard to their ultimate powers cannot be carried very far. The American legislatures only exercise a certain portion of the sovereign power. The sovereignty is in the people; and the legislatures which they have created are only to discharge a trust of which they have been made a depository, but which has been placed in their hands with well defined instructions. Upon this difference it is to be observed that while Parliament to any extent it may choose, may exercise judicial authority, one of the most noticeable features of American constitutional law is the care which has

been taken to separate legislative, executive, and judicial functions."

Cushing, in Section 80, says: "In some of the states it is the commission of the crime which disqualifies; in others, and the greater part, a conviction is also necessary." It follows from this that the Legislative Assembly may, in the case of the *commission* of a crime, in those states where it is only necessary to show a *commission* to disqualify, decide whether the crime has been *committed*; yet in those states where a *conviction* is necessary to disqualify, as in this state, it follows that there must be a conviction by a *court of law*, before the Legislative Assembly can disqualify, if there is any distinction between the two cases, or any meaning to this section in Cushing.

The right of trial by jury is secured to the citizens of this State by the Constitution. See Sections 7, 10 and 15, of Article I.

There is also a constitutional objection to Section 3, of Chapter 12 of the General Statutes of the State, so far as it disqualifies on the ground of threats and intimidation. That section says: "if he [any person] shall use any threat or employ any means of intimidation, for the purpose of influencing such elector to vote or withhold his vote, such person so offending shall be fined the sum of five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, either or both, at the discretion of the court; and no person convicted of such offence shall ever thereafter be permitted to exercise the privilege of voting for any civil or military officer."

It is a well settled rule of construction that where the constitution prescribes the qualifications of electors and officers (as it does in this State) that those qualifications cannot be added to nor the penalties imposed extended to other cases. See Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, page 64, and numerous cases there

cited; also Cushing, Section 65, and McCrary, Section 5, and cases there referred to.

At page 64 and note, Cooley says: "Another rule of construction is, that when the constitution defines the circumstances under which a right may be exercised or a penalty imposed, the specification is an implied prohibition against legislative interference, to add to the condition, or to extend the penalty to other cases. On this ground it has been held by the supreme court of Maryland, that where the constitution defined the qualifications of an officer it was not in the power of the legislature to change or superadd to them, unless the power to do so was expressly or by necessary implication conferred by the constitution itself." Note 3, same page, it says: "So the legislature cannot add to the constitutional qualifications of voters."

Cushing in Section 65, says: "It is a general principle that neither Congress nor the States can impose any additional qualifications."

In Section 5 of McCrary, he says: "Where the Constitution prescribes the qualifications, whoever possesses them has a constitutional right to vote, and of this right he cannot be deprived by legislative enactment."

This rule is well founded, for without it the Legislature could make the penalty for swearing, for being a Protestant, for not being six feet tall, or anything they should see fit, a disqualification, and thus deprive the large majority of the people of having any voice in the government.

Section 4 of Article II, and Section 2 of Article IX, of the Rhode Island Constitution provide that conviction of bribery, or of any crime deemed infamous at common law, shall be a disqualification. The Constitution provides for no other disqualification. Using threats or employing means of intimidation, is not an offence deemed infamous at common law.

Hence it follows under the rule of construction applicable to constitutional provisions above set forth, that said Section 3, of Chapter 12, of the General Statutes of the State, so far as it seeks to *disqualify* persons convicted of the use of threats, or of employing means of intimidation, is unconstitutional.

Entertaining the views above set forth of the law and facts relating to the charges of the memorialists, the undersigned finds himself unable to concur in the recommendation of the majority of your committee, that the seat of the said sitting member shall be declared vacant, and with all due deference to the opinion of the majority, submits this his minority report.

SAMUEL P. COLT.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

IN RELATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly:

The joint committee on executive communications, to whom was referred a "Circular and Resolutions of the International Medical Congress in relation to the establishment of State Boards of Health," respectfully report that they requested Dr. Charles H. Fisher, a member of said committee to prepare a paper on the general subject of State Boards of Health, which is herewith submitted and is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

In compliance with your request, I herewith submit some suggestions, touching the questions involved in the communication of his excellency, the Governor, of a circular and resolution of the International Medical Congress, in relation to the establishment of State boards of health.

The first question which naturally presents itself, is the one of practical utility,

IS A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH NEEDED?

If answered in the affirmative, then follows the question: what are the reasons for so believing? In order to intelligently consider the question, it is necessary, first to make a statement of facts, appertaining to the general public, in relation to health and life, and their influences, social, civil and political. The value of public health can scarcely be overestimated. It is the absolutely indispensable foundation, of a vigorous and prosperous state.

PUBLIC HEALTH IS PUBLIC WEALTH,

said the statesman and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin.

What is public wealth?

By whatever name we may express the units and constituents of wealth, it is in the aggregate almost wholly the product of labor. Labor to be effective, must depend on good health, and so indirectly, *health is wealth*, or its chief factor.

INVALIDISM IS A PUBLIC AS WELL AS PRIVATE CALAMITY.

Every individual, disabled wholly or in part, by sickness, is to that extent and degree of disablement, not only a burden and loss to self and family, but also a burden and loss in various ways to the community and the State.

Invalids not only lose their own time for productive labor, but compel to a greater or less extent, the loss of time of others in their care, and also sustain pecuniary losses, to recover which, entails still further personal loss of time, and therefore loss to public productiveness.

Setting aside for the present all moral and humanitarian aspects of the question, suppose it to be examined solely on the business and pecuniary side, in the light of dollars and cents.

Assuming there are only 250,000 persons residing in the State, would it be unreasonable to assert that on an average there are 12,500 persons of all ages sick, or one in every twenty of the whole, i. e. five per cent., and that the requisite attention to the sick would require the time of somewhat above half as many more, say 7,500, or three per cent, making 20,000 in all, or 8 per cent. Now if the labor of the whole population will average seventy-five cents per day, the scale running from nought to \$20 or more, here is a clear loss of \$15,000 a day, to private and public wealth, during the continuance of the sickness, to say nothing of the loss thereafter; \$15,000 a day for 300 days makes the large sum of \$4,500,000.

That this estimate is not too high, may be inferred from the report of the Superintendent of the Census of 1875. On page 151 it is stated that the average wages in the whole State, for the woolen manufacture, was for all ages \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$. In this, as well as in cotton and other employments, are children of ten years of age. On page 152 it is stated that in the cotton manufacture the average wages per diem are higher. These employments are referred to because they are supposed to afford the minimum wages of all occupations. In the professional, commer-

cial and mechanical employments the average wages are considerably in excess of the manufactures alluded to.

It is believed that a very considerable part of the sickness that afflicts humanity is preventable. This belief is founded on what seems to be positive evidence, afforded by results of measures taken in some localities for the prevention and restriction of various diseases. Health boards have been in operation in many parts of England for more than thirty years, and the results of their labors have been so satisfactory as to lead the general government to establish them in almost every borough of the kingdom. *The reports show conclusively that the sickness and mortality of those localities have been very materially reduced.* Suppose in Rhode Island by means of proper measures, the sickness could be diminished five per cent., which certainly is a low estimate, we should, on the calculation above, have a daily saving of \$750, or a yearly saving of \$236,000. This seems like a large saving for a small expenditure of money, but the conclusion is justified by facts!

We have another item of loss in the death of individuals. It may be assumed that the average individual at twenty years of age is worth in prospective availability, the cost of support during the period of dependence, including food, clothing, education, care when young and in sickness, expenses of sickness, and every item, directly and indirectly. Suppose the average sum be estimated at \$100 per annum, then the average individual would have, at twenty years of age, a personal value of \$2,000 (at least, as no interest on cost is added,) as an investment of the public, and capable of adding to the public wealth a fair dividend, say five per cent., or \$100 per annum.

Now according to life and annuity tables, such person would have an expectation of fifty two years of life, and an average of forty-five years of effective and productive value. It will be seen that the amount at the end of forty-five years, would be a very considerable sum. But if the individual should be stricken down by death, at that age, then the whole would be lost, and so would a proportionate loss be sustained by the death of an individual at any time, during the period of development or effectiveness.

In regard to this estimate, it may be stated that on page 158 of the Report of the Census of 1875, the total products of the State, for the year ending June 1st, 1875, were \$133,025,291; equal to \$515.12 for each person, of all ages, in the State; or an average of about \$1.72 per day for every man, woman and child, allowing fifteen days each for lost time per annum. Now, with the previous estimate of the

average of 75 cents per diem for individuals of all ages, sick or well, from infancy up, the amount of wages for labor for 300 days would be \$58,101,750, leaving about \$75,000,000 profit. This would leave, also, nearly \$300 per annum for every person of all ages and conditions in the State, as an addition to the public wealth, instead of \$100, the previous estimate.

The mortuary tables of the registration report for 1876, show the decease of 4,116 individuals during that year. Of these, at least 3,500 were in the effective, or expectantly effective period of life. Suppose the average public value of these persons be estimated—not at \$2,000, the average value at twenty years of age, but at one quarter that sum—\$500, the loss to the public would then amount to the large sum of \$1,750,000. Now if by State action, five per cent. of these lives could have been saved, and that cannot be called a high estimate, we shall find the number of lives which might have been saved to be 175, and the amount of prospective public wealth preserved, the sum of \$87,500. If to this sum we add the \$236,000, the moderate estimate of the annual amount saved by the prevention of sickness, we have then the very large sum of \$323,800, which it is believed might be annually saved the State, by such measures as could be put in effective operation by a judicious board of health. Of course, there are many minor items of loss, public and private, which are the inseparable concomitants of sickness and death, not now to be taken into account, the purpose of this paper not contemplating the aggregation of minor details. The foregoing simply presents a summary exhibit of the coarser financial features of the question, on the dollar side.

If we now take into consideration the moral aspect of the question, we are met at the threshold with a multitude of facts, more abhorrent and appalling, than can be presented from any other view. It would be impossible, within the proper limits of this paper, to portray, except in the most cursory manner, the immense amount of degradation, vice and crime, that directly or indirectly have their origin in sickness of the body. They seem to be mutually causative the one of the other, and mutually convertible. Sickness in some, benumbs the moral nature, clouds the judgment, induces nervous irritability that intensifies the animal propensities, and these lasting longer than the return of bodily strength, through perversion of moral sense, plunge the unhappy victims into dissipation and degradation. But for sickness, many slums of vice would be depopulated.

How sickness of body taxes the resources of the State can be read-

ily traced through various down hill grades, to the alms houses, jails, and penitentiaries. The civil and political aspects of the question, are so intimately involved in the brief considerations above, that they need no separate discussion.

By these statements we find the State a great loser by reason of sickness and death. Suffering financially, suffering socially and morally. The foundations of public and private virtue sapped, its future prosperity and existence endangered. What then? Can anything be done to stay the moral and physical death? The laws of nature are beneficent, rightly observed, but violated, are a two-edged sword. Though absolute, they are not tyrannical, they recognize the sacredness of human life, and the blessedness of human health. The great fear of human mortals should be less the servile fear of human authority and human opinion, and more the fear of Divine authority, as declared and administered through the laws of nature. But when natural laws are recklessly or ignorantly violated by masses of citizens, it is the *duty* as well as the right of the State to interpose, and while seeking diligently to enlighten its people, should also affix a just penalty for violation of its own laws, enacted for the better observance of the laws of nature. It does seem as if the time has come when the State *cannot justifiably* withhold its authority in the devising and maintaining of proper measures for the protection of life and health, by instituting such inquiries in regard to the influence of locations, occupations, habits, customs and indulgences, as humanity requires, and by such interference in the removal of causes of sickness and death as common justice demands.

ECONOMY OF EARLY SANITARY ACTION.

The towns of Rhode Island are, with very few exceptions, in process of steady growth in population. Within some of them are conditions limited to small areas which, if allowed to remain, will, at no very distant day, become sources of disease, entailing great pecuniary loss, private and public. In most of them, these sources of future danger can be removed or remedied at very small cost, during these earlier periods of their growth, and thus stamped out, much suffering and expense prevented. But, by reason of delay, may be so hidden by the so-called march of improvement, that their existence is lost sight of and forgotten, until the outburst of some terrible epidemic reveals the perilous and portentous fact. And also, by reason of delay, some of these fountains of death may become so incorporated

with large pecuniary investments, and thereby acquire the title of "vested rights" of individuals, that, though the right of eminent domain should be unlimited in the interests of public health, there would still remain the probability of costly litigation, and heavy damages. The attention of the general public, under direction of recognized authority, would readily detect many of these future sources of disease, and so be easily and cheaply preëmpted in the interests of humanity and public health.

For the purposes suggested above, of the prevention of disease and the protection of life, and thereby the enhancing of the interests of individuals and the State, it cannot be reasonably denied that

A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH IS NEEDED.

Because there is no other agency to effect the desired objects, or put in operation the desired measures. It is true that all intelligent and well educated physicians are regarded as the established conservators of the public health, and it is their duty to observe and study diseases in all their relations, to collect facts in regard to circumstances surrounding, as well as conditions personal to, and inhering in, the suffering individual, but they cannot, without going outside the daily routine of professional work, and at pecuniary loss, enter upon the wider labor of a comprehensive survey of the entire broad field of morbid phenomena, as affecting a large area of communities. This work, it is *the policy as well as the duty* of the State to put in operation. The question may be asked, how can a board of health accomplish the desired objects?

BY POPULARIZING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEANS OF AVOIDING DISEASES.

The dissemination among the masses of the people, of information in regard to the prevention of disease, emanating from acknowledged authority, would without question be respected, and its suggestions be largely observed. Such information, widely diffused, need not necessarily be attended with much expense. Tracts of one, two, or more pages of printed matter, at insignificant cost, can be scattered among the families of the State where they would be of value. Such distribution might be easily accomplished through town superintendents of public schools, and many other agencies. Then again, doubtless, the public press, at intervals, would admit short articles of

a half column or so, without any expense to the State, on the policy of furnishing to its readers matter of public interest and value. In this way great numbers of the people, otherwise ignorant, thoughtless or indifferent, would have their attention effectively called to sources of danger and the means of defence. Notwithstanding the fact, that so many

"Know the right and approve it too,
But know the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue,"

and the known perversity and carelessness, characteristic of human kind, it must be admitted that popular hygienic information and instruction, so diffused, must inevitably largely influence the public mind and perceptibly decrease the percentage of sickness and the death rate. Among the common causes of preventable disease, about which the masses of the people need more positive knowledge, may be mentioned vitiated air, absence of light, morbid emanations from cess-pools, sink drains, decomposing garbage; haze and dusts holding animal, vegetable or inorganic irritants and poisons, special morbid products derived from diseased bodies of men or animals, exhaustion of physical and mental vitality, by too prolonged or excessive labor of body or mind, loss of sleep; violent anger, grief or joy, and long immersion in cold and humid atmospheres. It will be seen that a State board is needed

TO GIVE UNITY OF PURPOSE AND EFFECTIVENESS

to diffusion of sanitary knowledge, and to direct investigation in a systematic manner:

1. The first, and the continued leading object of a State board of health should be (a) the general enlightenment of the people in sanitary knowledge, (b) so that they may have a clear understanding of the rights, duties and responsibilities of all persons in relation to public as well as to personal health; and (c) to perceive the necessity of the earnest observance and enforcement of good sanitary laws and regulations, as the foundation of success, in the promotion of health and longevity.

2. To act as a central board in giving enlightened direction to all labors of a sanitary character, that may be instituted in different sections of the State; first, by suggesting systematic and uniform methods of inquiry and investigation; second, by suggesting the best modes of applying general sanitary laws to special or local circum-

stances; and third, by suggesting to local authorities the presumably best means of securing popular support to local sanitary administration; and fourth, by encouragement and promotion of formation of village health clubs, who will look after the performance of the sanitary duties of their respective localities, under the superintendence of the central board.

3. In reference to above remarks, it need hardly be observed that the inference is clear that every person, family, community, town and city, have each certain individual and local, as well as general, duties and responsibilities in regard to the prevention of disease and loss of life, and while more widely spread and general causes of peril to life and health exist, requiring a central sanitary organization, such central organization can most fully accomplish its purpose by giving unity of purpose, counsel and aid to local organizations.

4. Such local organizations, by observation and inquiry, can collect a mass of facts, not otherwise so well attainable. These facts singly, may seem and be of little value; but, reported from many points, over a considerable extent of territory, and under a great variety of circumstances, will, when properly arranged and classified, and subjected to a reasonably inductive method of study, become a valuable basis for generalizations and logical conclusions, and also valuable as affording great aid in the observation and detection of new facts. Sanitary observations must necessarily extend over a considerable territorial area, comprising cities, towns and villages, neither of which alone can furnish all the facts absolutely needed for full generalization. What is true of a city, may not be true of a country town or village, any more in sanitary matters than in morals, habits or customs. Consequently, the jurisdiction of the central board, should comprise supervision, not only of important, but also such as at first thought might be regarded as unimportant localities.

There has been in contemplation, for a number of years, the establishment at the national capital of a national health bureau, or a public health commission for the United States. Such a bureau like the signal service office, must be in regular correspondence with responsible bodies in all the several States; bodies having defined duties and authorities, such as are conferred on State boards of health. At this time there are three departments of the national government doing all their limited authority will allow, in the way of collecting an accurate knowledge of, and in the restriction and prevention of diseases, mostly of an epidemic character. They are the surgeon general's

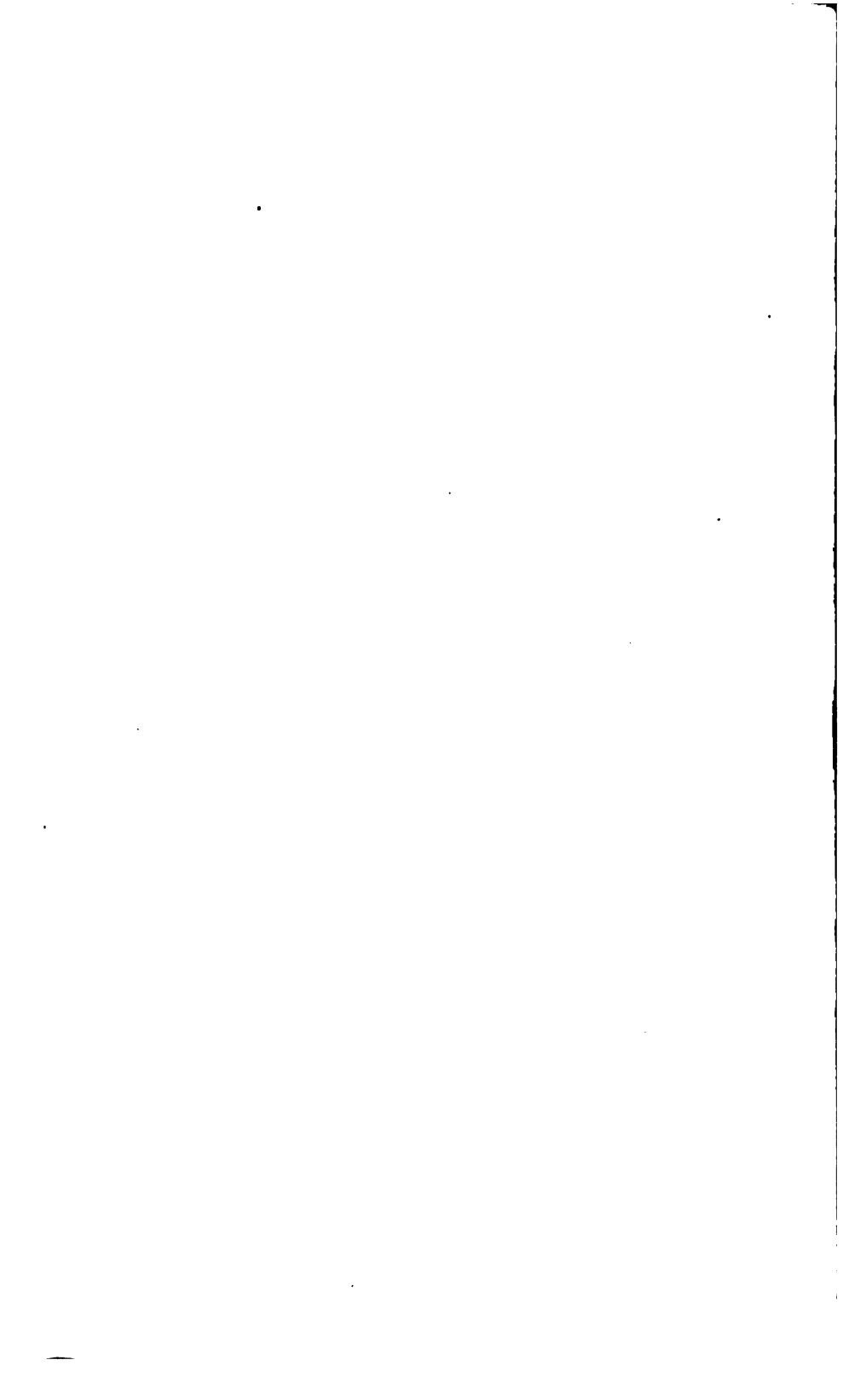
bureau of the army, the medical department of the navy, and the marine hospital service. Compared with what might be accomplished by a bureau established for the specific purpose of promoting the national health, their work is very limited. When all the States, or nearly all, (and the time is near at hand, nearly one half already) have established boards of health, then the knowledge acquired in the several States can be utilized by a national board, to the great advantage of the nation. Without question, in a majority of cases, the inception and development of pestilences can be detected at the outset, the course of the epidemics, and the spread of the contagion arrested, and their existence stamped out.

A bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States, having passed the House of Representatives with such unanimity as to give good assurance of its becoming a national statute, to aid State and municipal authorities in excluding from the country contagious and infectious diseases. It requires weekly reports from Consuls of the sanitary condition of foreign ports, and oftener by telegraph if at hand, if needful to announce the departure of suspected vessels or persons, and requires all needful information to be distributed to the local State and municipal authorities, by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service. It alludes to State organization of Boards of Health in such a way as to lead to the inevitable inference that the general government expects that State Boards of Health will be soon universally established throughout the country.

The limited time allotted me forbids a more extended consideration of the subject at the present time; but such suggestions as have been made are simply skirmishing on legitimate ground, for the more the field of sanitary observation, presenting prospective benefits from systematic legal supervision, is surveyed, the wider its borders extend. There is to-day in all the broad world no material agency of any kind whatsoever, that is working out so many, promisingly beneficent results to mankind, as that which is involved in the universal application of the laws of sanitary science. They are demonstrating that health and longevity are the natural inheritance of mankind; that disease is abnormal, and death accidental, except from natural decline of age; and that both are largely preventable by human agencies.

CHARLES H. FISHER,

For the Committee on Executive Communications.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

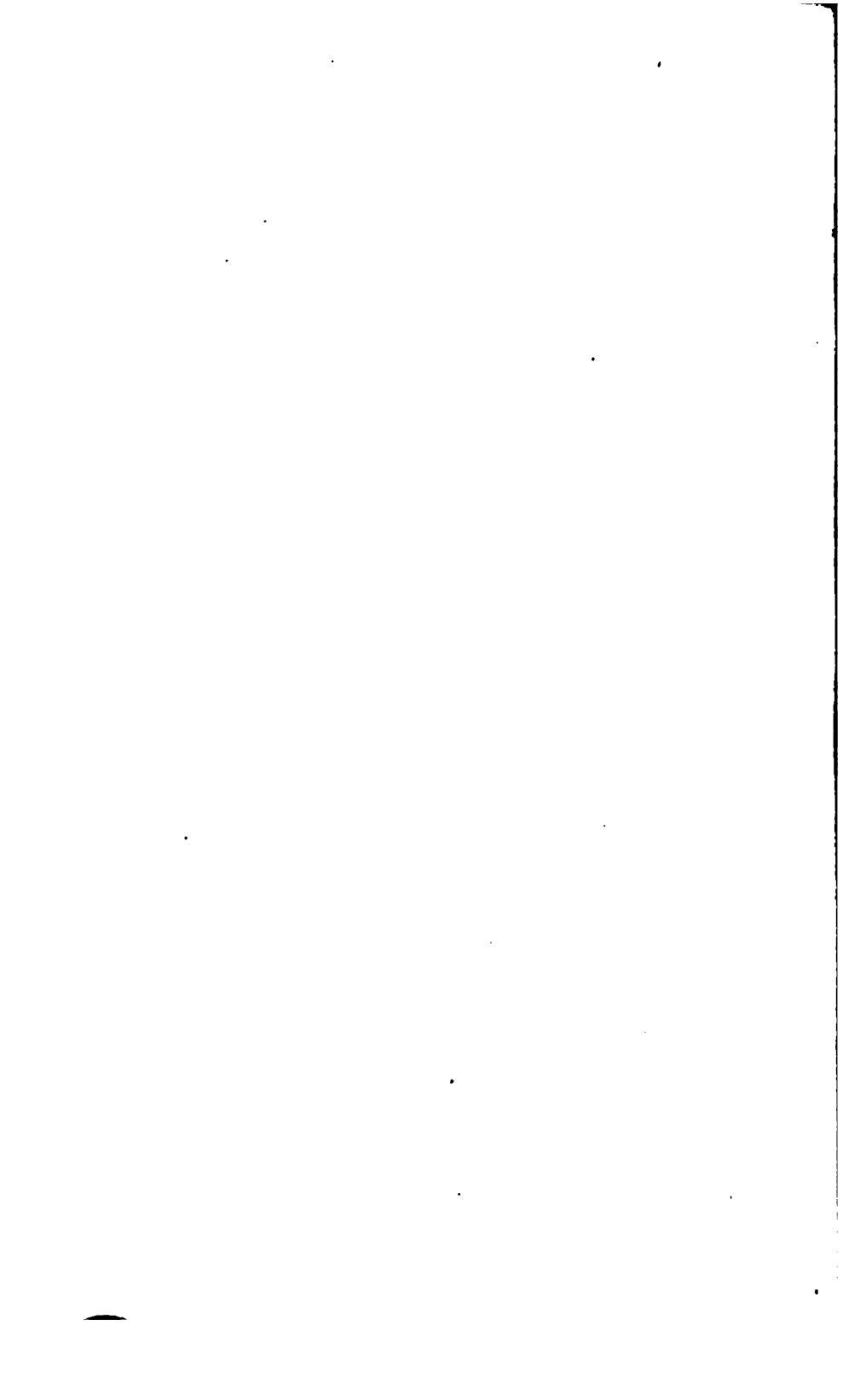
AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



REPORT.

PROVIDENCE, MARCH 2, 1878.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

Chapter 76 of the General Statutes, "Of Contagious Diseases Among Cattle," provides for the appointment of a Board of Cattle Commissioners by the Governor, and also says: "Sec. 10. The Commissioners shall keep a record of their doings, and make report of the same to the January session of the General Assembly, next after the time of their appointment, unless sooner required by the Governor.

In obedience to this provision, the following report of the doings of the Commission, during the past year, is respectfully presented:

The first meeting of the Commission, during the year, was held in the city of Providence, on Saturday, June 9th, 1877. It was called at the request of several citizens, on account of the prevalence of the disease called glanders among horses, especially in the city of Providence and vicinity.

All the members of the Commission were present, as follows:

Providence County—Edwin M. Snow, of Providence.

Edwin Darling, of Pawtucket.

Bristol County—Samuel W. Church, of Bristol.

Newport County—Joseph Osborn, of Tiverton.

Washington County—Nathaniel C. Peckham, of Kingston P. O.

Kent County—Jonathan Brayton, of Warwick.

The members of the Commission took the oath of office, and the Board was organized by the Choice of Edwin M. Snow, of Providence, as Chairman and Secretary.

A letter was read from W. E. Barnes, of Field's Point, in the city of Providence, stating that, during the five months ending June 1, 1877, he had killed and buried forty-five horses that had the disease called glanders or farcy. He also thought he had removed fifteen more dead horses, that died on account of the same disease, making sixty cases in all.

By request of the Commission, Dr. N. A. Fisher, General Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Mr. Charles H. Thurber, local agent for the same society, and Dr. Marlin, Veterinary Surgeon, were present, and gave valuable information to the Board, in relation to the prevalence of the disease, (glanders) and its symptoms and diagnosis.

After discussion, the following regulations, in accordance with the authority given in Section 8, of Chapter 76 of the General Statutes, were unanimously adopted:

First—Any horse or other animal, that has the disease called glanders, or farcy, shall be kept by the owner or person having the care of the same, apart and separate from all other horses or animals.

Second—No horse or other animal, having the disease called glanders, or farcy, shall be led or driven, or permitted to go in, or over any public street, road, lane or highway in this State.*

*NOTE.—Subsequent experience having shown that these regulations were defective, the following substitutes for them have been adopted by the Cattle Commission, under the advice of the Attorney General, and are now in force:

1. The owner, or any person having the care of any horse, or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders, or farcy, shall keep such horse or other animal apart and separate from all other horses or animals.

2. The owner, or any person having the care of any horse, or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders or farcy, shall not lead nor drive, nor permit such horse or other animal to go, in or over any public street, road, lane or highway in this State.

3. Any veterinary surgeon, or other person, who shall have knowledge of any horse or other animal, that has the disease called glanders or farcy, shall report the existence and location of such case of disease to some member of the Cattle Commission within twenty-four hours after receiving knowledge of the same.

The Chairman was directed to publish these regulations in two papers in Providence, one in Pawtucket, one in Woonsocket, and one in each of the other counties in the State, with extracts from the laws relating to the subject, and such other information as he might think best.

This vote was carried out and the regulations were published in every portion of the State.

Soon after the meeting of the Commission in June, a travelling circus passed through the State stopping at several places for exhibition. From evidence obtained in the State, and afterwards, in another State, it seems that some of the horses and mules connected with this circus were in a miserable condition, and some of them had the glanders in an advanced stage, when they were here. Two mules were sold from the circus in this State, for a very small pittance, and were soon after found very badly diseased with the glanders in an advanced stage, and were killed by the direction of the Chairman of the Cattle Commission. From subsequent developments it is thought that the passage of this circus was the origin of the several cases of the disease here.

Another meeting of the Commission was held in Providence, on Tuesday, November 6, 1877, at which all the members were present. The principal business before the meeting was the examination and approval of various bills for advertising and other expenses. The Chairman was, also, authorized to prepare the annual report to the General Assembly, at the January session, A. D. 1878.

At the end of the year, 1877, the Chairman applied to Mr. Barnes, of the Field Farm, for his facts in regard to the disease for the year. Mr. Barnes says, that during the whole year 1877, he received at his place seventy-one horses with the glanders, or farcy, or both, and killed and buried them there. He also received thirty dead horses that had died with the same diseases, making 101 horses with glanders or farcy that were disposed of by him during the year 1877. These diseased horses were all in the city of Providence, or immediate vicinity.

Besides these, it will be seen by the report of Dr. Fisher, to be

given hereafter, that several cases have been found and destroyed in other towns. Thus, one horse with the disease was killed in each of the following towns: East Providence, Pawtucket, North Providence, Cumberland and Burrillville, and two mules in Coventry.

Besides these, five horses with glanders were found at the public horse market, on the Cove lands in Providence, brought there for sale. Of these five horses, two were from Johnston, one from Cranston, one from Voluntown, Conn., and one from Rehoboth, Mass. Some of the twenty-one cases reported by Dr. Fisher, were taken to Field's Point, and are included among the 101 cases disposed of by Mr. Barnes. The whole number of different cases of glanders or farcy, that were killed within the knowledge or direction of the Cattle Commission, during the year 1877, was about 110.

By reference to the report of Dr. Fisher, it will be seen, that in all the six years preceding 1877, only seven cases of the disease were reported. In other words there were only seven cases, in the six years from 1871 to 1876 inclusive, while there were 110 cases, in 1877, the next single year following. The probable causes of this sudden increase of the disease are given in Dr. Fisher's report.

The glanders, or farcy, is highly contagious by inoculation, among horses and other domestic animals, and even among human beings. So far as known, it is utterly incurable, and the danger of contagion increases in each case, as the disease progresses, until death. Besides the great danger to horses, and the loss of property by their destruction, no less than four men in Providence and Pawtucket have lost their lives by inoculation with the disease, within the last four years. It is evident then, that the destruction and disposal, in a single year, of 110 horses afflicted with the disease, in a limited portion of the State, is a matter of no slight importance to the public.

Notwithstanding the large amount of the disease, during the past year, as shown by the number of cases discovered, very little comparatively has been known about it in the community generally. It is a disease mostly confined to horses and mules, and therefore excites very little interest or fear among the greater portion of the people.

The community is never disturbed or frightened by reports that there is a large number of cases of glanders, or that the disease is rapidly spreading, for the very good reason that in every case the animal is destroyed as soon as the disease is recognized. Whatever may be the facts then, it can never be known that there is a large number of cases in existence at any time.

In nearly all cases, as soon as the nature of the disease is made known, the owners of the horses readily consent to have them destroyed. In a few cases, during the past year, the horses have been killed by order of the Chairman of the Cattle Commission, special care being first taken to establish the nature of the disease by competent testimony. When the fact that a horse has the glanders is fully established, there can be no possible value to the animal, and there is no danger of a claim for damages if it is destroyed.

The disease still continues in Providence and vicinity, and the number of cases has increased since the first of January, 1878. At the present time, there are several suspected cases in Providence. It is certain that without constant care to isolate suspected cases, and to destroy those in which the disease is fully recognized, there would be danger of an immediate and alarming increase of the disease.

It has been and will be the aim of the Cattle Commission, in accordance with the design of the Statute, to obtain and make known all needed information upon the subject, and to take all necessary measures for the prevention, cure, and extermination of the disease.

The Cattle Commission is greatly indebted to Dr. N. A. Fisher, the General Agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to Mr. Charles H. Thurber, local agent for the same society, for valuable assistance in discovering cases of glanders, and in providing for the removal and destruction of the animals, and the disinfection of infected premises. The report of Dr. Fisher contains important information and suggestions, and is appended to this report.

The bills certified to the State Auditor, for the expenses of the Cattle Commission, previous to December 31, 1877, were as follows:

For advertising.....	\$87 84
Services of Veterinary Surgeons.....	11 00
Paid for visiting cases, removing and destroying horses, &c.	36 10
Total to December 31, 1877.....	\$134 94

There are unpaid bills for similar services that have been allowed by the Commission, amounting to \$43.50, and the services and expenses of the members of the Cattle Commission, for the whole year, amount to \$78.95, making the total expenses of every description for the year, \$257.39.

Respectfully,

EDWIN M. SNOW, *Chairman.*
EDWIN DARLING,
SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
JOSEPH OSBORN,
JONATHAN BRAYTON,
NATHANIEL C. PECKHAM,

Rhode Island Cattle Commission.

APPENDIX.

R. I. SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, }
PROVIDENCE, January 5, 1878. }

EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D., *Chairman of Cattle Commission:*

SIR:—Last June we called your attention to the prevalence of glanders and farcy in the city and country. This led to the adoption of measures by the Commissioners to prevent the spread of the disease; and for this purpose you requested that the Agents of this Society should carefully investigate all cases reported to them, or that might come within their observation, giving directions how to dispose of them, and that a record should be kept of the same. This has been done, and the following report will show the results to this date:

But it may be well to state in the first place, that although our statute does not authorize us to interfere when animals are suffering from diseases of any kind, unless connected with them some act of cruelty be alleged, we have always taken particular notice of all cases of glanders or farcy, that have come to our knowledge, and have entered them in our records; consequently we are able to give some idea of the extent to which they prevailed during the six years preceding the last, and we find recorded in all seven cases, as follows: In 1871, none; in '72, one; in '73, two; in '74, three; in '75, one; in '76, none. Of these—all found in the city—five were destroyed, and two were got off into the country before the proper authorities could be moved to secure them.

The whole number of cases of glanders and farcy that have received the attention of the agents of this society from April, 1877, to January, 1878, is twenty-one. Of these, nineteen were killed; one was stolen away after he had been seized by the agent, and one was by permission taken to Massachusetts, where he came from, the owner wishing to try some experiments in the way of treatment, and having given assurance that he should in the meanwhile be placed where he could not endanger other animals.

In eight of the cases, glanders alone was developed; in four, farcy alone; and in nine glanders and farcy existed together. Nine were owned in the city, one in East Providence, one in Pawtucket, one in Centredale, one in Cumberland, one in Burrillville; two in Coventry; five were found on the Cove lands, brought there by the horse traders; two of them from Johnston, one from Cranston, one from Voluntown, Conn.; one from Massachusetts.

Some were in good condition, well used and well cared for; but a majority were old, ill-fed, over-worked and sadly neglected.

How the disease became so prevalent, may be explained, in part, by the following facts. The first four cases were taken from the dealers in old horses; where they came from, or when they came into the State, could not be ascertained; but as they were moved about from place to place, and sold from one dealer to another daily, they no doubt did much to spread the contagion. In June, a circus, with a large number of horses and mules traveled through the different towns, and it was noticed while they were in the city, that many of

the animals were affected with something like glanders. It no doubt was glanders, as a few days after it was discovered that the company sold a pair of mules when at Phenix that had the disease in its last stages, and these must have helped to extend it. Thus glandered and farcied animals have been found worked and driven on the streets, spreading the poison by contact, leaving it at the public watering places, at the hitching and standing places, and wherever they went. In some instances there has been utter neglect to purify the stalls, stables, &c., from which diseased animals have been taken; and much evil has been done by men called "horse doctors," whose ignorance and presumption are only equalled by the confidence of those who employ them. We have found horses, some with glanders in a fearful form, under treatment for cataarrh, and others, with swelled legs, discharging from farcy sores, treated for sprains, and in some instances, when the disease was known, it was under treatment by the "doctors," they claiming the ability to cure it, and doing nothing in the mean time to protect sound animals from danger.

The twenty-one cases we have recorded, are not, probably, a quarter of all that have occurred in the State during the year; but they are enough to excite alarm, for of all the diseases to which animals are liable, none is more terrible.

Glanders and farcy are one and the same disease—only different developments of the same specific poison. It is contagious and infectious. Horses and mules seem most obnoxious to it, but other animals and men, may take it by contact; and to all alike it is fatal. Within the last four years, three men in this city and one in Pawtucket, have died of it, the poison having been absorbed through cuts or sores on the hands.

It is difficult to distinguish glanders in its incipient stage from a simple cataarrh, and farcy may be mistaken for an injury, or cutaneous affection, not of a dangerous nature. For this reason, and now especially, when the disease is so prevalent, in every case at all resembling it, the best veterinary skill should be consulted. If there is any doubt of its character, the subject should be securely isolated, until it is decided; then, should it prove to be the disease, there is but one course to pursue, the animal should be killed at once and properly buried.

To aid in extirpating the disease, all who have the charge of animals should be induced if possible, on the least suspicion of its appearance, to have it examined by some one or more competent persons, designated for that purpose, and then be governed by the advice given. If this examination could be had free of charge to the applicant, it would be more likely to be effectual. Much might be done, also, by a careful inspection of public, and in many instances, of private stables from time to time. Then it should be seen, that there is no failure to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the places that have been occupied by such diseased animals, and all the objects used upon or around them.

We would suggest the importance of some provision being made for the removal and burial of glandered and farcied animals. There are those who are prepared to do it, but it cannot be expected that they will perform such disagreeable and dangerous business, without pay from some one, and the owners who suddenly find themselves deprived of their horses, for no fault of their own, it may be, are often too poor to meet the expense.

N. A. FISHER,

General Agent, R. I. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

RHODE ISLAND CATTLE COMMISSION.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

At a meeting of the Board of Cattle Commissioners on Thursday, March 7th, 1878, the following regulations were adopted, and ordered to be published:

1. The owner of, or any person having the care of, any horse or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders or farcy, shall keep such horse or other animal apart and separate from all other horses or animals.

2. The owner, or any person having the care of any horse or other animal, knowing the same to have the disease called glanders or farcy, shall not lead, nor drive, nor permit such horse or other animal to go in or over any public street, road, lane or highway in this State.

3. Any veterinary surgeon or other person who shall have knowledge of any horse or other animal that has the disease called glanders or farcy, shall report the existence and location of such case of disease to some member of the Cattle Commission, within twenty-four hours after receiving knowledge of the same.

The regulations passed June 9, 1877, are rescinded.

The penalty for failure to comply with the above regulations, as fixed by Section 8, Chapter 76, of the General Statutes, is a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The first section of the same chapter provides that any person who shall knowingly expose a horse or other animal having any infectious or contagious disease to other horses or animals not infected with such disease, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Section 7 provides that any person who shall sell or offer to sell any horse or other domestic animal, known to him to be infected with any contagious disease, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

All persons are urgently requested to give immediate information to some member of the Cattle Commission of any known or suspected case of glanders or farcy that may come to their knowledge, and such cases will be immediately investigated and measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

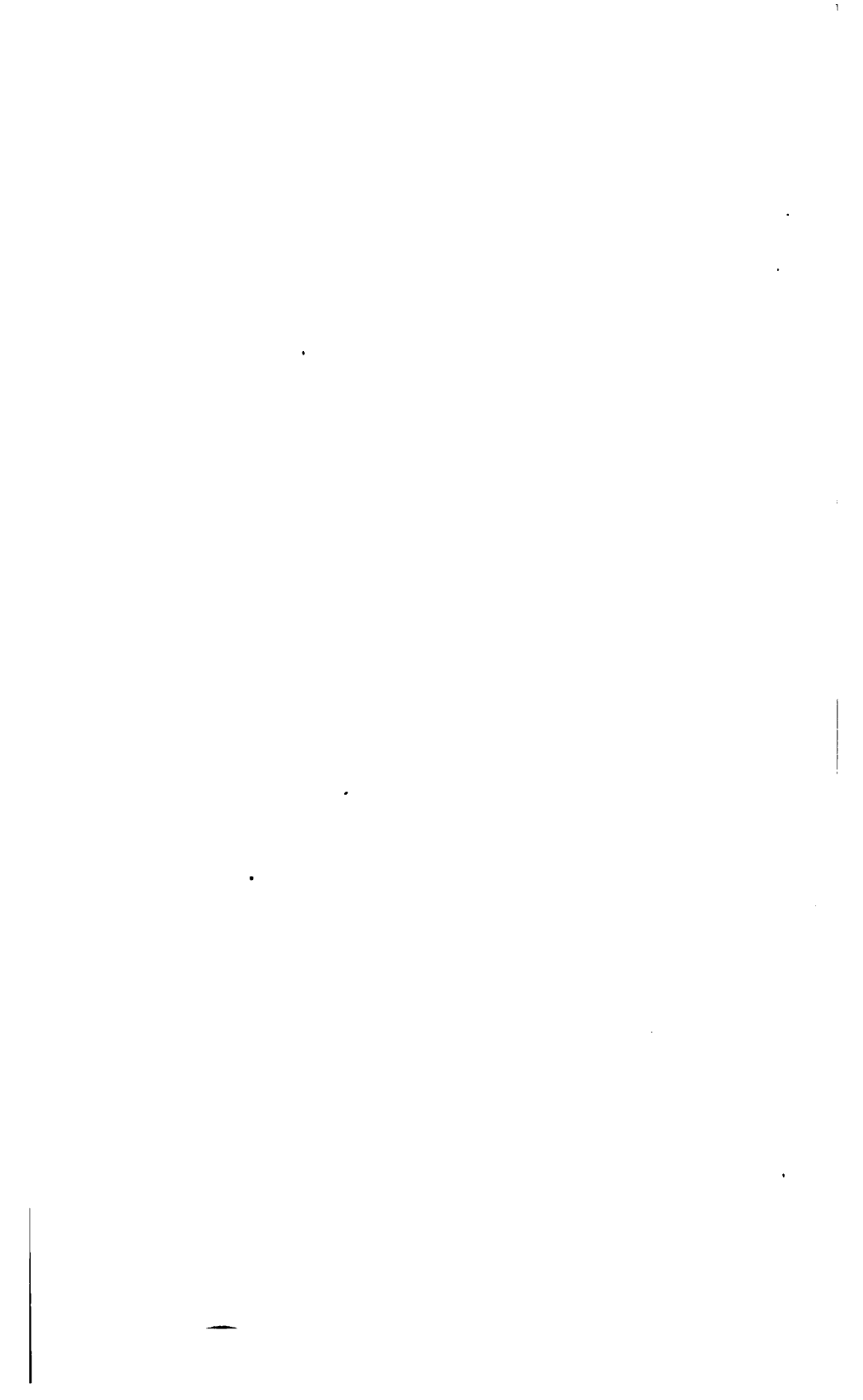
The names and post office address of the members of the Cattle Commission are as follows: Edwin M. Snow, *Chairman*, Providence; Edwin Darling, Pawtucket; Samuel W. Church, Bristol; Joseph Osborn, Tiverton; Nathaniel C. Peckham, Kingston; Jonathan Brayton, Centreville.

By order of the Cattle Commission,

EDWIN M. SNOW,

Chairman and Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, March 11, 1878.



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY,

MADE TO THE

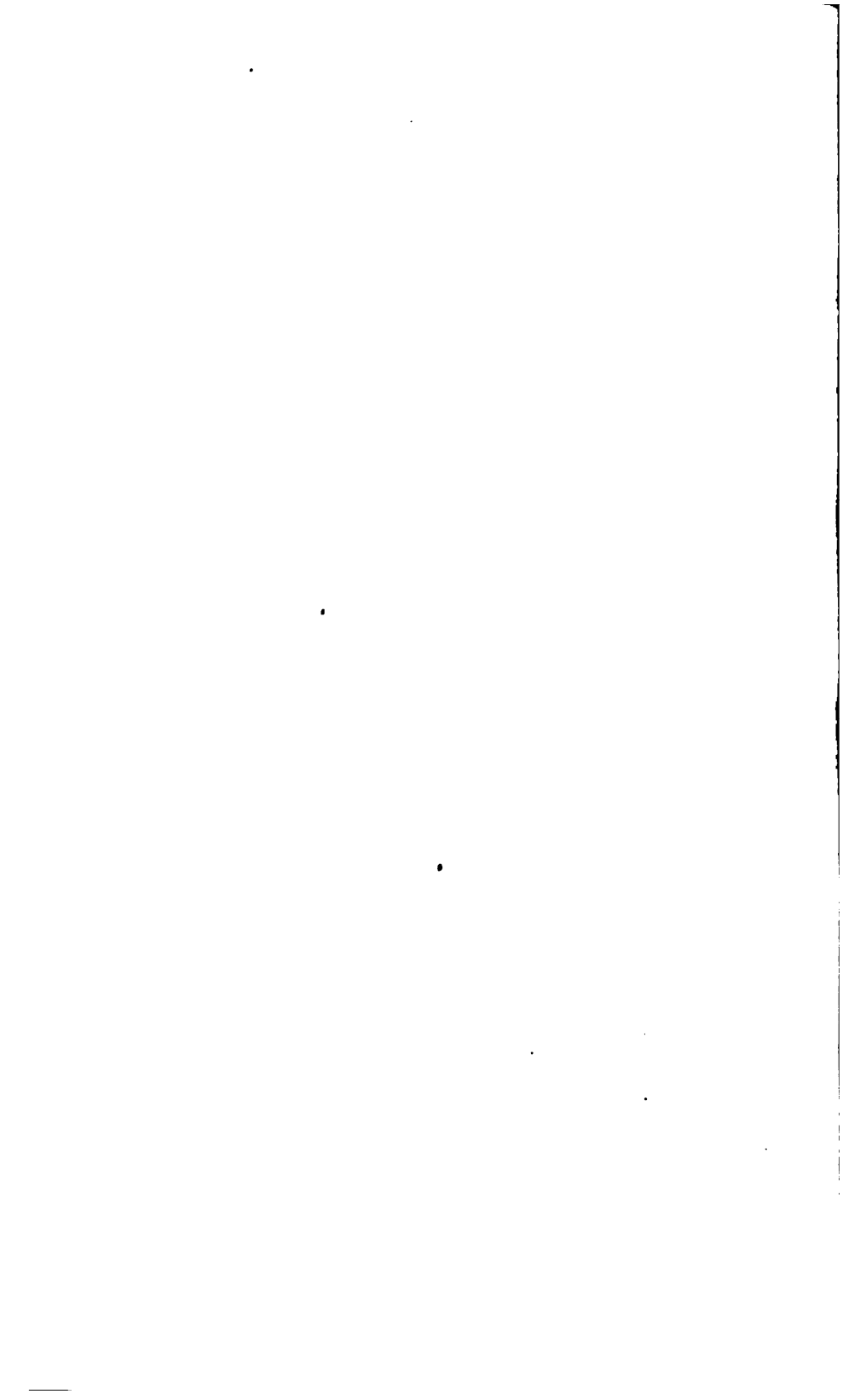
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
at its January Session, A. D. 1878 :*

The State Board of Pharmacy, in compliance with the Act for regulating the sale of Medicines and Poisons, respectfully present this their eighth annual report "upon the condition of pharmacy, together with a list of all persons registered as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists."

Upon the condition of pharmacy the board have little change to report. The continued depression of all branches of trade in the State has borne with great severity upon the pharmacists. The heavy tax assessed by the General Government upon alcohol, together with the stamp tax, although in theory supposed to be borne by the consumer, is in fact an onerous tax upon the business of the pharmacist. All these combined have as a consequence prevented any movements for the advancement of pharmacy.

The number of registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists remain about the same as last year. Those who have been registered during the year have taken the places made vacant by failures, removals and death.

The manufacture and sale of weak and adulterated medicines by grocers and others continues to be a grievous cause of complaint. The attention of the prosecuting authorities has from time to time been called to it, but the traffic still continues. And the passage of a law, asked for by petitioners to your honorable body, for the appointment of an inspector of adulterations of food, medicines and liquors, would tend in a great measure to suppress the iniquitous business.

The board have held their regular monthly meetings at their rooms for the transaction of business and the examination of applicants for registration, with the exception of the July meeting, which was held at Newport for the accommodation of business in that part of the State.

Fourteen persons made application for registration as registered pharmacists; ten of whom passed on the first examination, three on the second, and one on the fourth.

There were six applications for registration as assistant pharmacists; three of whom passed on the first examination, and one on a second. The qualifications of the other two were declared insufficient to entitle them to registration.

The board have experienced some trouble arising from a different construction of the law from what has heretofore prevailed. It has been held by the board that a failure to renew annually the registration forfeited the original registration. The board now understand that a different interpretation of the law is held by the Judge of the Justice's Court in this city, and in order that there may be no doubts as to their future action they have caused to be prepared an Act in amendment of Chapter 119, which is herewith presented for your consideration, and the board would respectfully ask for the passage thereof.

Annexed is a list of registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. CALDER, *President*.
WILLIAM B. BLANDING,
A. J. CONGDON,
JAMES H. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. CLARKE,
WALTER E. COLWELL,
NORMAN N. MASON, *Secretary*.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

Henry J. Alfreds	Providence.
A. O. Austin	"
B. D. Bailey	"
Alfred Barth.....	"
William B. Blanding.....	"
D. Bruce, Jr.....	"
C. B. Burrington	"
H. H. Burrington.....	"
Albert L. Calder.....	"
E. A. Calder.....	"
George B. Calder.....	"
G. S. Calder.....	"
J. H. Carpenter.....	"
J. H. Chace.....	"
Robert B. Chambers.....	"
C. F. Clarke.....	"
William E. Clarke.....	"
George W. Davis.....	"
Thomas E. Eddy.....	"
G. E. B. Fairbanks.....	"
Sherman Follansbee.....	"
Albert Fenner... ..	"
James M. Fenner, Jr.....	"
Peter M. Forsyth.....	"
Charles A. Gladding.....	"
Henry C. Goddard.....	"
Willard H. Greene.	"
William H. Greene, Jr.....	"
William Ray Greene.....	"

Thomas J. Griffin.....	Providence.
F. A. Hatch.....	"
William H. Hinds.....	"
W. W. Handy.....	"
H. I. Leith.....	"
William E. Macartney.....	"
Charles A. P. Mason.....	"
Norman N. Mason.....	"
E. F. Mattison.....	"
Charles H. Newell.....	"
John F. Oates.....	"
John E. Potter.....	"
F. J. Phillips.....	"
James A. Packard.....	"
William K. Reynolds.....	"
C. A. Ross.....	"
William Francis Ryan.....	"
Thomas E. Simmons.....	"
Andrew J. Smith.....	"
Byron Smith.....	"
Ferdinand Smith.....	"
E. P. Sumner.....	"
George C. Sumner.....	"
Ossian Sumner.....	"
Cyrus T. Thurber.....	"
Walter A. Walling.....	"
F. H. Ware.....	"
Horatio J. Watson.....	"
Wayland A. Wheaton.....	"
William H. Abbott.....	Pawtucket.
Mowry P. Arnold.....	Foster Centre.
James H. T. Adams.....	Watchemoket.
Thomas A. Barber.....	Ashaway.
Nathan C. Bedell.....	Bristol.
W. H. Buffington.....	"
E. H. Burdick.....	Westerly.
George H. Brown.....	Warren.
Otis Bullock.....	"
E. C. Copwell.....	Phenix.
Albert B. Collins.....	Westerly.

Walter E. Colwell.....	Pawtucket.
A. J. Congdon.....	East Greenwich.
C. H. Congdon.....	"
Richard E. Congdon.....	"
William H. Cotton.....	Newport.
F. H. Cundall... ..	East Greenwich.
Charles E. Davis.....	Pawtucket.
George T. Dana.....	"
S. H. Farnham.....	Wickford.
S. F. Fiske.....	Pawtucket.
George E. Greene.	Wyoming.
L. C. Greene.....	Centreville.
R. N. Hazard.....	Newport.
F. A. Jackson.....	Woonsocket.
John L. Jones.....	Central Falls.
E. H. Knowles.....	Westerly.
Clarence W. Locke.....	Woonsocket.
E. J. Luther.	Watchemoket.
E. T. Luther.....	Olneyville.
William McAllister.....	Lonsdale.
W. J. McCaw.....	Warren.
J. Mott, Jr.....	Olneyville.
Frank A. Read.....	East Greenwich.
Edward Saunders.....	Warren.
William D. Smith.....	Valley Falls.
W. F. Teston.....	Woonsocket.
James H. Taylor....	Newport.
Enoch W. Vars.....	Niantic.
N. G. West.....	Bristol.

LICENSED TO SELL MEDICINES IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PHARMACY
AND POISON ACT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Albert N. Luther.....	Scituate.
Charles Noyes.....	Hopkinton.
H. W. Parkis	Slatersville.
I. H. Parkis.....	Forestville.

REGISTERED ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

	Employed by	In
Charles G. Abbe.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	Providence.
E. P. Anthony.....	".....	"
John L. Ashton.....	R. I. Hospital.....	"
W. F. Bowen.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	"
A. F. Bosworth.....	F. J. Phillips.....	"
William E. Boutelle.....	Wm. E. Clarke.....	"
William J. Burton.....	".....	"
John W. Cone.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	"
Henry K. Gardiner.....	".....	"
Edward B. Hanes.....	F. Smith.....	"
Willis F. Hobbs.....	N. N. Mason.....	"
C. J. Luce.....	.....	"
John W. Miller.....	G. L. Claffin & Co.....	"
Andrew J. Myers.....	Wm. E. Clarke.....	"
William Russell.....	Wm. H. Hinds.....	"
Arthur P. Sanborn.....	Albert L. Calder.....	"
Edward F. Saunders.....	".....	"
Samuel A. Slack.....	Mason, Chapin & Co.....	"
William O. Staunton.....	T. E. Eddy.....	"
Walter G. Stuart.....	H. I. Leith.....	"
Walter D. Watson.....	George L. Claffin & Co.....	"
M. A. A. Whitney.....	.....	"
Frank H. Ware.....	.....	"
F. E. Willis.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	"
Henry A. Brown.....	W. F. Teston.....	Woonsocket.
C. I. Collins.....	A. B. Collins.....	Westerly.
B. F. Downing, Jr.....	Caswell, Hazard & Co.....	Newport.
John Howland.....	J. Mott, Jr.....	Olneyville.
Peter B. Schurman.....	F. J. Phillips.....	Pawtucket.
A. W. Wellington.....	Wm. H. Cotton.....	Newport.
H. A. Whitney.....	F. A. Jackson.....	Woonsocket.
H. C. Whitney.....	Caswell, Hazard & Co.....	Newport.
James T. Wright.....	James H. Taylor.....	"
J. H. Young.....	N. C. Bedell.....	Bristol.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

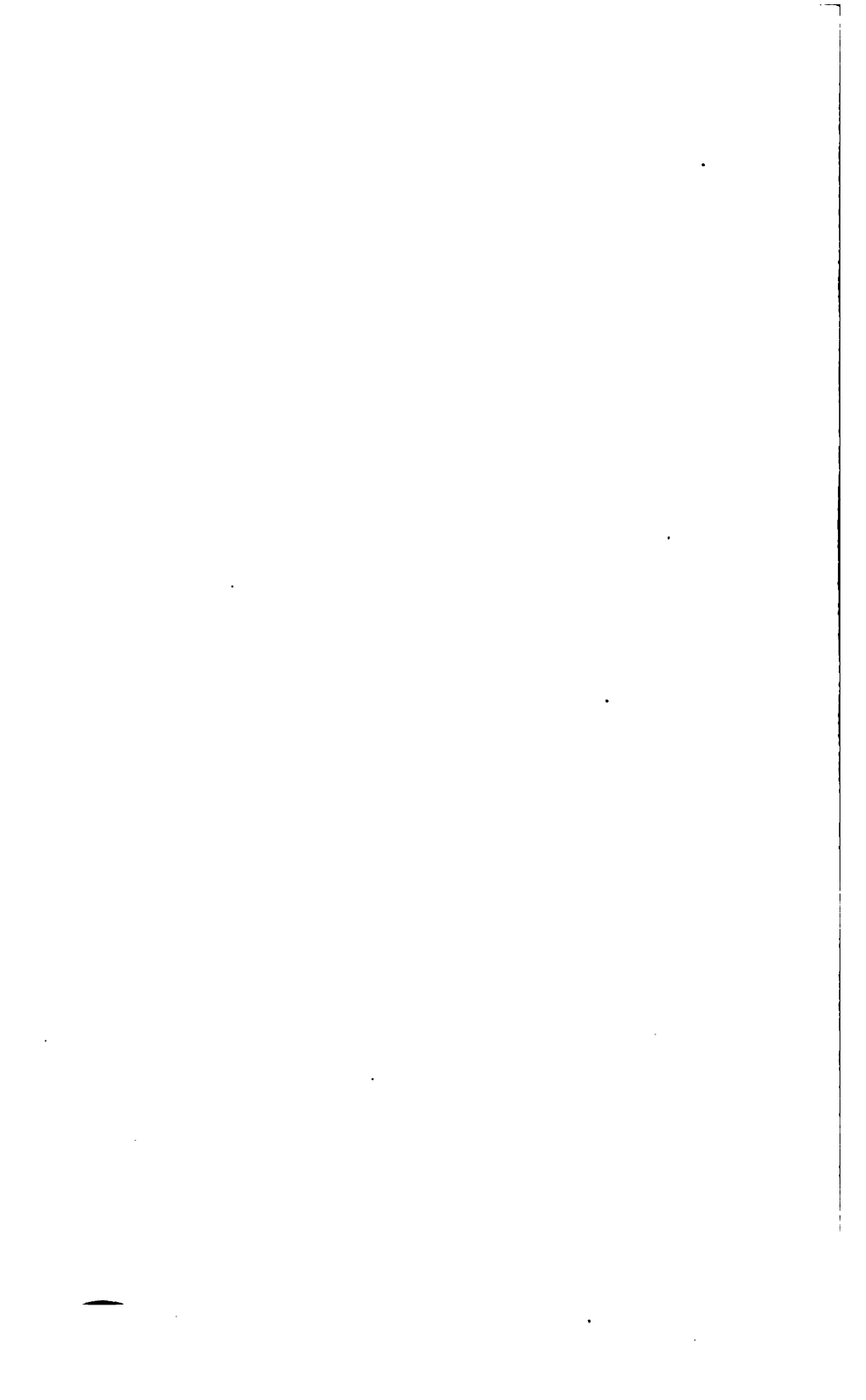
AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.



State of Rhode Island.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, March 28th, 1878.

To His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNOR,—

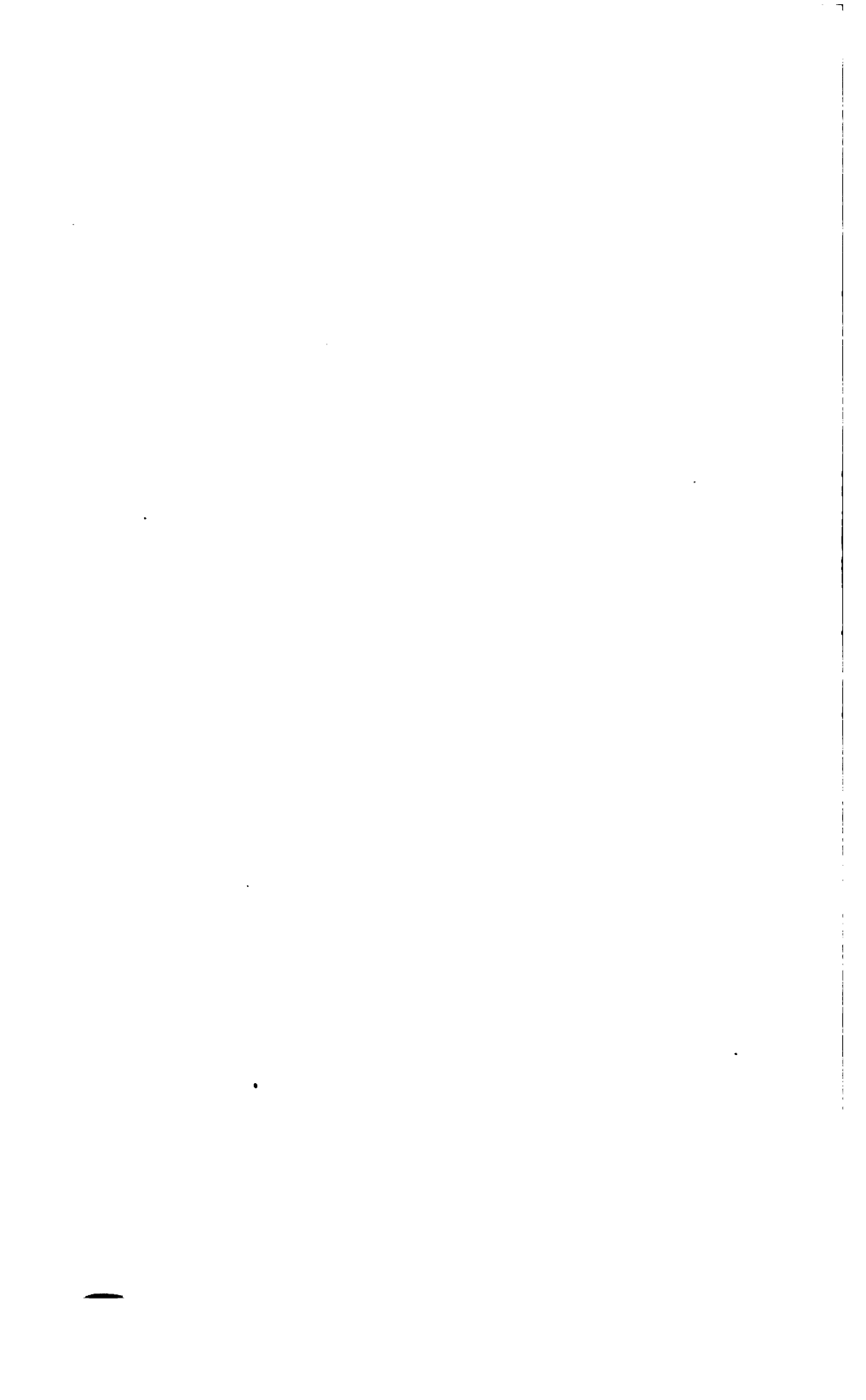
I have the honor to present herewith my annual report, with the inventory of State property in the possession of the militia, and this department, as required by law, which has by your consent been delayed until this time, that a full report of the exchange of ordnance and other stores recently made might be included.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. R. DENNIS,

Quartermaster General.



REPORT.

ARMS, EQUIPMENT, &C.

During the past four months many changes have been made in the inventory of arms, equipments, &c. A considerable amount of material has been returned to the United States Ordnance Department, leaving the quantity on hand much less, but the quality greatly improved.

Owing to the indebtedness to the United States, occasioned by the overdraft of ordnance stores during the late war, this department has been unable to draw any arms or ordnance stores since I have been in charge; but finding that some considerable material had been used up in service that the State had not received credit for, I instituted endeavors, during the year 1876, to have the allowance made, and also, in 1877, applied to the United States Government for permission to turn in property, both for exchange and in reduction of the indebtedness. I am now able to report that through the continued efforts of Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, United States Senator, the applications have at last been successful, the allowances made, and the arms exchanged.

The amount allowed the State for property used up in service (about \$15,000), together with the amount allowed for ordnance and ordnance stores turned in to the

United States, as per schedule D, is.....	\$24,068 40
The indebtedness of the State in October, 1877, was.....	14,783 24

Leaving to the credit of the State.....	\$9,285 16
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The amount for arms drawn March, 1878, to furnish the militia in place of those returned to the United States, as per schedule B.....	8,109 00
Leaving to our credit to-day.....	\$1,176 16

In order to accomplish the object attained, it was necessary to take the muzzle-loading muskets from eight companies of infantry and leave them during the past three months without arms, but they are now better armed than ever before, and with weapons to be relied upon for service, and their efficiency is thereby greatly increased.

The arms and other military property of the State are now in very excellent order, and during the year 1877 the loss and damage has been very small, much less than in any previous year.

The arms and equipments turned over to the United States Government were of obsolete patterns and unfit for service, and the State has no muzzle-loading muskets in its possession, and all of the infantry companies are armed with the Springfield breech-loading rifles.

ARMORIES.

The armories owned by the State, four in number, are in about the condition reported last year. The companies occupying them have kept them apparently in better condition internally than in former years. The magazine at the armory of the P. M. C. Artillery, known as the State Arsenal (but not used as such), is in worse condition than ever, and the 100 rounds for six pounder cannon I placed there at the time of the riots in Pennsylvania and other States, in a few days became unfit for service. I found the flat portion of the roof and the tower of the Woonsocket armory, which are covered with tin, to be in bad condition, and immediately had them covered by two coats of paint. Other expenditures are needed upon the armory to protect it from damage, for which I have asked the General Assembly to appropriate a small sum.

The armories hired by the several companies in Providence are too small to admit of the drill they require in movements of the company

and battalion. The allowance by the State for armory rent is but a small portion of the amount the companies are obliged to pay, and many of them find it difficult to bear the burden of rent. The armories are kept clean and attractive, many of them being handsomely decorated with fixtures, furniture, pictures, ornaments, &c.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The inspection for the year 1877 proved to be of unusual benefit to most of the militia. After the parade and review, before the President of the United States, in June last, there being no further parade required by law, many of the companies lost interest in the drills, and were only aroused from their lethargy by their desire to present a good appearance at the inspection; but it gives me pleasure to report, that with perhaps one or two exceptions, the companies never appeared so well, or exhibited so much interest in the drill and the ceremonies attending an inspection, as upon the last occasion.

At nearly all of the armories or places of inspection, a larger number of gentlemen and ladies have been present, to witness the ceremonies, than upon any former occasion.

Upon the 6th of November last, I issued the usual notice, giving the day and hour I should visit the different armories, and (with but one exception) received in reply the assurance that the companies would be in line, uniformed and equipped to receive the inspecting officers.

The inspections were held upon the days and hours appointed by the notice, viz.:

ANNUAL INSPECTION BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF RHODE ISLAND.

1877.

November 19—Woonsocket—Co. A, 4th Battalion of Infantry—Woonsocket Guards.

“ 19—Woonsocket—Co. E, 5th Battalion of Infantry—Mitchell Guards.

“ 20—Bristol—Bristol Train of Artillery, as Infantry.

“ 20—Bristol—Co. C, 2d Battalion of Infantry—Bristol Light Infantry.

“ 22—Providence—Cos. A, B and C, 6th Battalion of Infantry—Burnside National Guards.

November 23—Newport—Co. B, 2d Battalion of Infantry—Newport Light Infantry.

“ 23—Newport—Co. D, 6th Battalion of Infantry—Burnside Guards.

“ 26—Newport—Newport Artillery Company, as Infantry.

“ 27—Pawtucket—Co. C, 1st Battalion of Cavalry—Pawtucket Horse Guards.

December 1—East Greenwich—Co. C, 3d Battalion of Infantry—Kentish Guards.

“ 1—Apponaug—Co. D, 3d Battalion of Infantry—Kentish Artillery.

“ 8—Westerly—Cos. A and B, 3d Battalion of Infantry—Westerly Rifles.

“ 6—Providence—The United Train of Artillery, as Infantry.

“ 7—Pawtucket—Battery B, Light Artillery—Tower Light Battery.

“ 10—Warren—Co. A, 2d Battalion of Infantry—Warren Artillery.

“ 12—Providence—Cos. A and B, 1st Battalion of Cavalry—Providence Horse Guards.

“ 18—Providence—Co. A, 5th Battalion of Infantry—Meagher Guards.

“ 18—Providence—Co. F, 5th Battalion of Infantry—Wolf Tone Guards.

“ 19—Central Falls—Co. C, 5th Battalion of Infantry—Kearney Light Infantry.

“ 20—Providence—Co. D, 5th Battalion of Infantry—Emmet Guards.

“ 21—Pawtucket—Co. B, 5th Battalion of Infantry—Sheridan Light Infantry.

“ 27—Providence—Battery A, Light Artillery—Providence Marine Corps.

“ 28—Providence—Co. B, 4th Battalion of Infantry—Slocum Light Guards.

1878.

January 8—Providence—Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Battalion of Infantry—First Light Infantry.

“ Providence—Mowry & Goff School Battalion—8 Companies, as Infantry.

The inspection of the First Battalion of Infantry, Companies A, B, C and D, took place in Howard Hall, Providence, the armory not affording sufficient accommodations. The portion of the hall allotted to spectators was crowded with the friends of the “Infantry,” and the Battalion, accompanied by its drum corps and the American Band, never appeared to better advantage, or with so full ranks at an in-

spection. Your Excellency, accompanied by the Adjutant General, your personal staff and officers of the Newport Artillery, was received with the honors due the commander-in-chief, and escorted to the platform to witness the ceremonies.

The inspecting officer was accompanied by a staff of twenty-five officers, representing the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Battalions of Infantry, the Battalion of Light Artillery, and the Battalion of Cavalry, and was properly received by the Battalion.

Col. Goddard, in command, tendered me a review, which was performed in admirable style.

The inspection ceremonies were well executed, and drew from the large audience many flattering remarks. The muskets were in excellent order, as usual, the uniforms and equipments bright and clean.

After inspection, the ceremony of dress parade was performed with great precision, and then followed the ceremony of guard-mounting with equal promptness and accuracy. This last ceremony was a prominent feature of the performance, and was witnessed by many for the first time, while the old soldiers present were delighted, and closely observed every movement. The remarks of your Excellency to the Battalion at the close of the ceremonies were complimentary to them and gratifying to all present. Chaplain Webb's speech, in presenting to Company D the picture of their deceased comrade, Corporal Slade, was worthy of being remembered by all present.

The inspection of the Second Battalion of Infantry proved them to be in good condition generally.

Company A, at Warren, turned out in large numbers, and presented the property of the State in good order, and the drill that followed inspection showed the company were endeavoring to keep up its good record. Capt. McSoley and a committee from Company B, Fourth Battalion, at Providence, were present to deliver a testimonial to Company A, Second Battalion, in remembrance of courtesies received while visiting Warren July 4th, and after the ceremonies the visitors and others were entertained by Capt. Munro, Quartermaster Dana, and Capt. Bosworth. As usual, many of the leading citizens of Warren,

who take great interest in this company, were present at the armory to witness the inspection.

Company B, at Newport, paraded an average number, and showed a good state of drill. The arms and equipments were in excellent order, being always well cared for by this company, but I think their condition excelled that of any previous inspection. The company have ornamented their armory and put down a new floor at their own expense.

Company C, at Bristol, paraded in company with the Bristol Artillery, to escort the inspecting officers on their arrival, and turned out in good numbers. The drill has somewhat relaxed during the past year, and the old arms were in fair order only.

The Third Battalion paraded Companies A and B, at Westerly, under command of Col. Crandall, and escorted the inspector and other officers from the hotel to the armory. The movements of the companies, and the manual of arms, were well executed. I found the muskets in fine order, better than at any previous inspection, and all the property well cared for.

Company C, at East Greenwich, were small in numbers and inferior in drill. There is a very limited number of young men in the place to recruit from, and the Lieutenant in command has difficulty in keeping up the organization, but hopes on receiving new muskets to infuse more life into the company. The arms and equipments were in fair order only.

Company D, at Apponaug, paraded in good numbers, met the inspecting officers, and escorted them to the armory. The old arms were in fair order only, and the two 4-pounder cannon remain in the cellar, mementos of departed worth. The drill of the company is not what it should be, but the officers intend making a good report at the spring parade, with the new arms.

The Fourth Battalion has only two companies, but composed of good material.

Company A, at Woonsocket, paraded a good percentage of its members present. The men appeared well, and gave evidence of their

ability to acquit themselves well by proper drill. The officers are new in their position, but are much interested in making improvement as rapid as possible, and show ability to accomplish it if persistent in their efforts. The muskets were in good order, but the equipments are not used, the company having recently procured forty new cartridge boxes, &c., at their own expense.

Company B, at Providence, turned out in fair numbers. In the set up, discipline and drill, this company ranks among the first in the militia. The arms, &c., were in fair order. In the drill which followed the inspection, the company executed more drill in the manual of arms, and the school of the company, than any inspected.

The Fifth Battalion has six companies, and some of them have made much advancement.

Company A, at Providence, usually the largest, turned out with full ranks and made a fine appearance. It is composed of young men, well set up, who gave an exhibition of drill in the school of the soldier and company, with a spirit and exactness rarely equalled. The arms were in fair order, but some errors are made in the assembling of the parts, too frequently found where armorers are not looked after sharply.

Company B, at Pawtucket, were present in good numbers and made a fair appearance. The arms and equipments were in passable condition. The armory is too small for anything more than squad drill. The company should have more drill in details, as well as in company movements.

Company C, at Central Falls, paraded a good company, and have made rapid advancement during the year, in appearance and drill. The Captain commanding has improved much in his manner of handling the company and giving commands, while the step of the company and the manual of arms is decidedly better. The muskets and equipments were in fine order, an improvement over last year being noticeable.

Company D, at Providence, presented an average company of young men, under a good degree of discipline and drill. The arms were not in as good order as I expected to see them; and the company would

do well to secure the services of one man who is competent to act as armorer. The manual of arms was very good, the handling of the pieces at inspection excellent, the marching inferior.

Company E, at Woonsocket, turned out fair in numbers, but in drill and general appearance there is much work to be done to place it equal with the other companies of the Battalion. The old arms were in fair order only.

Company F, at Providence, turned out with good numbers, the new plumes adding much to the appearance of the company which was good in all respects. The manual of arms was well executed and there was a visible improvement in the marching. The company had no State property, owning their muskets and equipments at the time of inspection.

The Sixth Battalion were small in numbers at the inspection.

Companies A, B and C, at Providence, paraded under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel at their new quarters in Phenix building, which, though too small, are preferable to those formerly occupied. The drill of the companies is not uniform or correct, and many incorrect orders are given, showing that a school of instruction is needed here, as in some of the other battalions and companies. The drill in the manual has improved in some respects, Company B being the most proficient. The muskets and equipments were in fair order.

Company D, at Newport, presented a small company in fair drill, but in many points showing a misinterpretation of the tactics. The muskets and equipments were in good order. The officers being unable to account for all the overcoats delivered them, I ordered those on hand turned in to this department.

Battery A, Light Artillery—"P. M. O. A."—have a larger amount of State property in their possession than any other organization, and of the kind that requires much labor to care for.

The location and arrangement of the armory is not a desirable or proper one for a light battery, as now organized, and was not intended to be such when built by the State, the company then being foot artillery, armed with muskets and two iron cannon. The inspection was

not up to their usual standard, although the property was in fair order. The turn-out was small, and but one detachment gave a drill in the manual of the piece, dismounting and mounting guns, carriage and limbers. After the inspection, Capt. J. L. White and a committee of Hartford City Guards presented the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, with a splendidly engrossed and framed vote of thanks for courtesies extended the Guards while in Providence on a visit.

Col. Robert Grosvenor was also presented with a gold badge of the H. C. G's, and acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions and badge by a few remarks, and was followed by Ex-Governor Lippitt, in his usual felicitous and effective manner, after which the large company present were invited to a collation in the upper rooms.

Battery B, at Pawtucket, inspected with a smaller number than usual present; and Capt. Crocker informs me that the company are in great need of uniforms, only about one-half of his command having coats or trowsers they can wear, having *out-grown* them.

The property of the State was in good condition, and the platoon gave a drill in the manual of the piece, dismounting and mounting guns and carriages.

The Battalion of Cavalry presented the State property in good order, as usual. The sabres had hard usage before they were given into the hands of the companies.

Companies A and B have recently taken smaller quarters on North Main street, Providence, having vacated the hall so long occupied by them, on account of the heavy expense of rent.

These two companies, small in numbers, were inspected as a battalion, under command of Major Joslin, at the armory of Battery A, the use of which had been tendered them.

Company C, at Pawtucket, paraded a good sized company, and under its efficient Captain gave evidence of attention to the drills. Property in good order and well looked after by the officers.

The Newport Artillery Company paraded in strong force, accompanied by the Newport Band, and the buglers of the company. The inspection of this command proved a repetition of what it always is,

satisfactory in every detail, and the arms, equipments, cannon, &c., will stand the closest scrutiny. Your Excellency, accompanied by the officers of the general, and your personal staff, was received with the proper honors at the armory, where your presence and the words of commendation addressed to them, caused the company to feel still more pride in claiming you among its honorary members. The drill which followed the inspection was exact, showing the officers and non-commissioned officers, especially, were well versed in the school of the battalion. The new haversacks and canteens purchased by the company were hung on the walls under the knapsacks, the very handsome and appropriate ornament formerly upon one of the wheelhouses of the Steamer Metropolis, which was presented to the company, was placed in position over the entrance upon the outside, and iron shutters for all the windows, placed on the building.

The United Train of Artillery armory and the State property therein was inspected during the day announced, and the muskets were found to be in passable condition only. I have received from the U. S. Ordnance Department such extra parts and new stocks as are needed to place them in order again, and they will be issued to them for that purpose.

The Bristol Artillery Company paraded in larger numbers than usual, and together with the Bristol Light Infantry, and Cornet Band, all under command of Col. R. B. Franklin, escorted myself and staff from the depot to the hotel. The inspection showed a want of proper care of the muskets and equipments. The drill of the whole command needs more time and attention bestowed upon it. By the courtesy of the officers of the artillery, the inspecting officers and the officers of the Bristol Light Infantry, Co. C, 2d Battalion, were entertained with a bounteous supper at the Church Street House.

The Mowry & Goff School Battalion was inspected by the committees on militia from the General Assembly, and gave an exhibition of their drill in the school of the soldier and school of the battalion, ending with a dress parade. The muskets and equipments are always in the good condition they were found to be at the inspection.

CONCLUSION.

Although the policy of this country is peace, to be prepared for war is the most effective means of preserving it. Many of the states have their militia based upon, and governed by, a much more complete system than ours, and the reports lately received from the Adjutant or Quartermaster Generals of other states, show they are zealously contending for a well armed and well disciplined force of militia, though it may not be so very large in numbers. We have in the offices and ranks much of our best material, and have many fine organizations, which with some changes, a more stringent law, and a little more financial aid from the State, would place us in the front ranks of the National Guard organizations of the country.

Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., in his last report, says:

"Recent events have conclusively proved that an armed force, well organized and disciplined, is as powerful to maintain law and order, as it has been to gain our independence and preserve our Union. Until our militia is by statute organized, disciplined, and well armed and equipped, as was *evidently intended* by the Constitution, our dependence in times of disorder and disturbance must be in our small standing army. In the light of the recent past, I know of no subject so fraught with interest, and so pregnant with vital issues to the country at large in its future far and near, nor one that should arrest the attention of Congress more strongly, or more earnestly invite its patient consideration. Not only should the permanent annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia be increased to *one million of dollars*, but there should be some positive legislation fixing the responsibility and prescribing the method of accountability for these arms and equipments."

The latter part of the above extract, no doubt, is intended to refer to the loss, and disposal by sale, of arms by some states, and U. S. Attorney General Williams in 1874, gave his opinion upon the subject to the Secretary of War, viz.: "that the States do not by the existing laws have the right of property in the arms issued for arming the militia, if an *absolute* right of property is there meant; and that they derive no authority under those laws to sell or dispose of such arms at their pleasure." Again Gen. Benét says,

"The rifle issued to the army and the militia compares favorably with the best breech-loader, either here or abroad, as was conclusively shown recently in

the inter-state military match at Creedmoor, when the California team from Gen. McComb's brigade made a score never equaled in a military team match."

"What fifteen years ago was deemed a perfect musket, is now classed as obsolete, with hardly a marketable value, and that marvel of mechanism of to-day, the breech-loading rifle, must soon make room for a still greater marvel in simplicity and effectiveness. In our preparation, we must keep abreast of the progress of the age; get the best of to-day, with a certainty that it must yield to the best of to-morrow."

The rapid advancement in the science of arms assisted by the inventive genius of the mechanic, is every year presenting new features to the soldier; the guns of the light artillery of to-day, are being partially supplanted by the machine guns of Gatling, Gardner, and Hotchkiss; the sabre of the cavalry has become obsolete, and will probably soon be discarded for the magazine carbine, and the bayonet of the infantry may possibly be partially, if not wholly dispensed with. In view of these facts or probabilities, I have drawn from the Ordnance Department, only what will barely suffice our present needs, and expect to make yet more changes for effectiveness.

The amount in value of the annual appropriation, under the "law of 1808, for arming the militia of the States," is \$200,000—less about \$12,000 for expenses in making the distribution—and is apportioned to the several States of the Union, under the law of 1855, "according to the number of their Representatives and Senators in Congress, respectively," making the allowance for this State annually $\frac{1}{16}$, equal in value to \$1,919.14.

The subject of rifle practice, during the past year, has received considerable attention, but not as much as its importance demands; and only a few companies prepare themselves by the aiming drill in the armory, previous to the annual field practice. With the new rifles furnished the organized teams, it is to be hoped Rhode Island will be represented this year in the inter-state military matches.

The history of the two bronze field pieces in the hands of the Warren Artillery having been the subject of considerable speculation, I made endeavors to ascertain from the archives of the artillery of the war office at Paris, France, if any authentic information concerning them

could be given. The correspondence relating thereto having been recently published in the *Providence Journal*, I will not repeat it here. Still further efforts are being made to gain information concerning them.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank the officers of the militia for their many courtesies during the past year, and also to testify to the ability of my assistant, Major F. S. Arnold, and his attention to any duties to which he has been assigned.

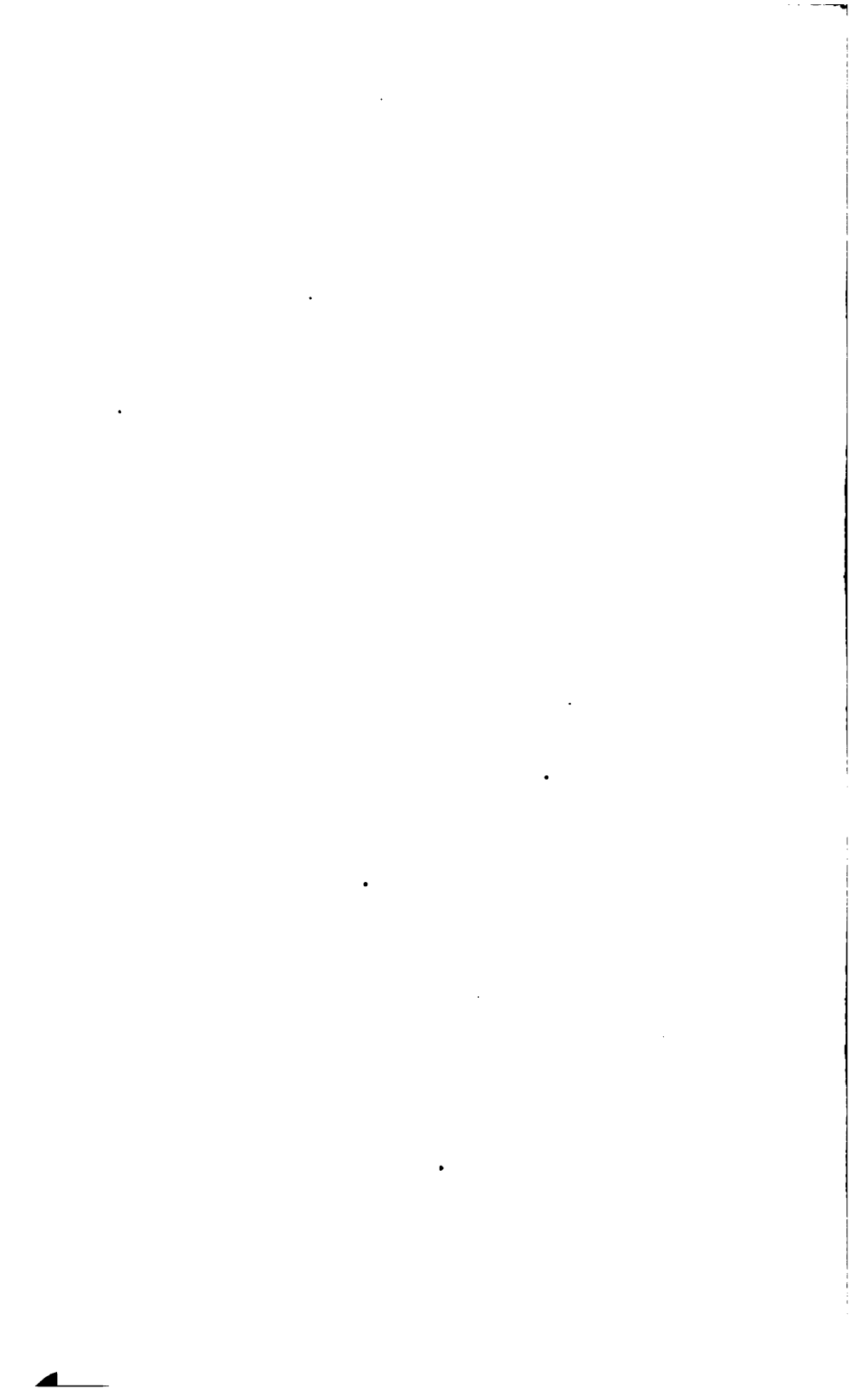
Respectfully submitted,

C. R. DENNIS,

Quartermaster General.

APPENDIX.

- A.—Inventory of arms, equipments, &c., in hands of the Militia.
- B.—Inventory of arms, equipments, &c., received into the storehouse, from United States Ordnance Department, and Militia.
- C.—Inventory of property issued from storehouse to Militia.
- D.—Inventory of ordnance, small arms, accoutrements, &c., turned over to the United States Government Ordnance Department.
- E.—Issues of ammunition for artillery.
- F.—Inventory of the whole of the arms, equipments, ammunition, clothing, &c., owned by the State in hands of Militia, in storehouse, &c.
- G.—List of armories, where located, how owned or leased, with the amount of rent paid by the Militia, and the amount allowed by the State.
- H.—List of bills certified by this Department to State Auditor during the year 1877.



SCHEDULE A.

COMPANY AND BATTALION.

Co. A. } Co. B. } Co. C. } Co. D. }	First Battalion of Infantry.....	200	200	100		5	20	5	200																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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SCHEDULE A.—Continued.		Saddles, (Artillery.)	Saddles, (Cavalry.)	Bridles, (Artillery.)	Bridles, (Cavalry.)	Knapsacks.	Overcoats.	Rock Coats.	Jackets, (Artillery.)	Trowers, (Artillery.)	Blouses.	Shoulder Rcales, (pairs.)	Arms Chests.	Accountment cases	Field Guns, 6-pdr. bronze.	Field Guns, 4-pdr. bronze.	Field Guns, carriage and limber.	Field Gun, caisson and limber.	Battery Wagon.	Battery Forge.	Baggage Wagon, (2 wheel.)	Spare Wheels.	Spare Poles.
Co. A, } First Battalion of Infantry																							
Co. B, } Second Battalion of Infantry																							
Co. C, } " " "		2					84				16		2	1									
Co. A, } Third Battalion of Infantry													1										
Co. B, } " " "																							
Co. C, } " " "																							
Co. A, } Fourth Battalion of Infantry													1										
Co. B, } " " "													6										
Co. C, } Fifth Battalion of Infantry													6										
Co. A, } " " "																							
Co. B, } " " "																							
Co. C, } " " "																							
Co. A, } Sixth Battalion of Infantry																							
Co. B, } " " "																							
Co. C, } " " "																							
Co. A, } First Battalion of Cavalry								45				45											
Co. B, } " " "																							
Co. C, } " " "																							
Battery A, First Battalion of Light Artillery																							
Battery B, " " "																							
The Newport Artillery Company																							
The United Train of Artillery																							
The United Artillery Company																							
Second Brigade Band																							
Fort State Prison																							
Mowry & Goff's School																							
Total		15	133	15	116	70	130	45	84	16	16	45	22	5	16	4	30	10	1	1	1	10	9

SCHEDULE A.—Continued.

COMPANY AND BATTALION.

	Water Buckets.	Sponge Buckets.	Tar Buckets.	Sponge and Ram- mers.	Hand Spikes.	Tube Pouches.	Canonier's Haver- sacks.	Harness, (Artillery).	Paulins.	Worms.	Tow Hooks.	Prolongs.	Priming Wires.	Priming Glimets.	Thumb Stalls.	Shovels and Spades.	Vent Covers.	Artillery Tompions.	Axes.	Round Shot, 6-prs.	Rifle Projectiles, 6-pounders.	Metallic Cartridges, for rifles, cal. .50.
Co. A, First Battalion of Infantry	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. B, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. C, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. D, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. E, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. F, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. G, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. H, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. I, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. J, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. K, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. L, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. M, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. N, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. O, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. P, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. Q, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. R, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. S, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. T, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. U, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. V, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. W, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. X, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. Y, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Co. Z, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Battery A, First Battalion of Light Artillery	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Battery B, " " " " " "	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
The Newport Artillery Company	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
The United Train of Artillery	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
The Bristol Artillery Company	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Second Brigade Band	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
R. I. State Prison	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Mowry & Goff's School	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303
Total	12	18	13	28	84	20	84	106	12	13	12	6	12	12	6	12	7	2	6	300	40	5303

Schedule B.—Inventory of Arms, Equipments, Ammunition, &c., received into Storehouse from January 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878.

COMPANY, BATTALION, ETC.	Springfield and other muzzle load- ing muskets, Cal. .69.	Bayonets, Cal. .69.	Gun Slings.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Walst Belts.	Walst Belt Plates.	Cross Belts.	Cross Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Cap Pouches.	Overcoats.	Jackets.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Arms Chests.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, Cal. .50.	Springfield B. L. Rifles, Cal. .45.	Metallic Cartridges, Cal. .45.	Musket Stocks, Cal. .50, (extra).	Bayonets, Cal. .50, (extra).	Hamrods, Cal. .50, (extra).
	418	447	402	51	51	80	80	180	60	153	42	15	9	9	9	20	400	60	5000	10	10	5
First Battalion of Infantry	60	60	25	9	9						34	19				20						
Co. B, Second Battalion of Infantry	60	60	50																			
Co. C, Third	48	48	45																			
Co. D, "	60	60	25	14	14	10	10	60	20	18	40											
Co. E, Fifth	60	60	60	14	14	10	10	60	20	18	40											
Co. A, Sixth	60	60	60	14	14	10	10	60	20	18	40											
Co. B, "	60	60	60	14	14	10	10	60	20	18	40											
Co. C, "	60	60	60	14	14	10	10	60	20	18	40											
Co. D, "	50	49	50									23	15	9	9	20	400	60	5000	10	10	5
Battery B, First Light Artillery																						
New York Arsenal, U. S. Ordnance																						
National Armory U. S., Springfield.																						
From exchange of old cartridges for muzzle loading muskets.																						
Total	418	447	402	51	51	80	80	180	60	153	42	15	9	9	9	20	400	60	5000	10	10	5

* Model of 1866.

Schedule B.—Inventory of Arms, Equipments, Ammunition, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY, BATTALION, ETC.		Rear Sight, Cal. .50, (extra).	Tumblers, Cal. .50, (extra).	Tumbler Punches, Cal. .50.	Screwdrivers, Cal. .50.	Spring Vices, Cal. .50.	Camatch Springs.	Main Springs.	Gear Springs.	Ejector Springs.	Firing-pin Springs.	Firing-pin Screws	Firing-pins.	Breech Block Cap Screws.	Tumbler Screws.	Extractors.	Firing-pin Nuts.	Friction Springs.	Thumb Piece Screws.	Hinge Screw Nuts.	H. C. Shell Extractors, Cal. .45.	Metallic Cartridges, Cal. .50.
First Battalion of Infantry.....																						
Co. B, Second Battalion of Infantry.....																						
Co. C, ".....																						
Co. C, Third ".....																						
Co. D, ".....																						
Co. E, Fifth ".....																						
Co. A, Sixth ".....																						
Co. B, ".....																						
Co. C, ".....																						
Co. D, ".....																						
Battery B, First Light Artillery.....																						
New York Arsenal, U. S. Ordnance.....																						
National Armory U. S. Springfield.....																						
From exchange of old cartridges for muzzle loading muskets.....		50	50	102	510	48	125	125	125	125	125	15	125	15	125	6	110	44	110	110	60	
Total.....		50	50	102	510	48	125	125	125	125	125	15	125	15	125	6	110	44	110	110	60	900

Schedule C.—Arms, Ammunition, &c., delivered to the Militia from the Storehouse, in 1877 and 1878.

COMPANY AND BATTALION.	Springfield R. L.																					
	Rifles, cal. 50.	Carbine Cartridges, "Burnside."	Blank Cartridges, 6-pounder.	Solid Shot, 6-pdr.	Tumbler Pouches.	Screwdrivers.	Spring Vices.	Musket Stocks, (extra).	Rear Sights, (extra).	Tumblers, (extra).	Bayonets, (extra).	Ramrods, (extra).	Walst Belts.	Walst Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Overcoats.	Trowers.	Jackets, (Artillery).	Wagon Cushions.	Caps.	Friction Primers, (Artillery).	
Cos. A, B, C and D, First Battalion of Infantry.	40	2000			3	5	1		5	10												
Co. C, Second Battalion of Infantry.																						
Co. A, Third Battalion of Infantry.		250																				
Co. B, " "		250																				
Co. C, " "		40																				
Co. D, " "		40																				
Co. A, Fourth Battalion of Infantry.		250																				
Co. B, " "		250																				
Co. A, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.		250																				
Co. B, " "		250																				
Co. C, " "		250																				
Co. D, " "		250																				
Co. E, " "		200																				
Co. F, " "		40																				
Co. A, Sixth Battalion of Infantry.		40																				
Co. B, " "		40																				
Co. C, " "		40																				
Co. D, " "		40																				
Cos. A, B and C, First Battalion of Cavalry.		800																				
Battery A, First Battalion of Light Artillery.		646																				
Battery B, " "		888	150																			
Second Brigade Band.																						
The Newport Artillery Company.		275																				
The United Train of Artillery.		50																				
The Bristol Artillery Company.		100																				
State Board of Charities and Corrections.																						
Total.	360	4460	800	1450	150	14	85	7	20	14	1	2	85	95	85	37	9	9	15	15	8	81850

Schedule D.—Inventory of Ordnance, Small Arms and Accoutrements delivered to New York Arsenal, New York, for U. S. Ordnance Department.

110	Springfield rifled muskets, cal. .58.	
40	Whitney " " cal. .54.	
8	Enfield " " cal. .577.	
26	Austrian muskets, cal. .69.	
843	Springfield " cal. .69.	
968	Bayonets.	
500	Infantry cartridge boxes.	
500	" " " plates.	
980	" cross belts, (leather).	
900	" " plates.	
125	" waist belts, (leather).	
125	" " plates.	
475	Bayonet scabbards.	
500	Cap pouches and picks.	
4	12-pounder bronze field howitzers, Nos. 103, 104, 151, 152; weight, 791, 790, 772, 772.	
4	12-pounder howitzer carriages and limbers.	
4	12-pounder howitzer caissons and limbers.	
4	Buckets, water, (leather).	
2	" tar, (iron).	
4	Prolongs.	
4	Sponges and rammers, (12-pounders).	
2	Worms and staves.	
4	Wheels, spare No. 1, for field carriage.	
49	Arms chests,	
12	Packing boxes and accoutrement cases.	

Schedule E.—Artillery Ammunition purchased and delivered during year 1877.

DATE.	COMPANY.	Blank Cartridges.	Primers.
1877.			
Feb'y 21.....	Battery A, Providence.....	38	75
" 21.....	Battery B, Pawtucket.....	38	75
March 5.....	Battery A, Providence.....	38	—
May 7.....	United Train Artillery, Providence.....	50	75
" 25.....	Battery B, Pawtucket.....	100	150
" 29.....	Battery A, Providence.....	100	200
June 30.....	Newport Artillery Company, Newport.....	275	800
" 26.....	Battery A, Providence.....	50	100
" 27.....	Battery B, Pawtucket.....	50	75
July 2.....	Battery A, Providence.....	120	150
" 3.....	Bristol Artillery Company, Bristol.....	100	150
" 17.....	Battery A, Providence.....	150	175
" 26.....	Battery A, Providence.....	100	—
Aug. 16.....	Battery B, Pawtucket.....	150	200
Oct. 2.....	Battery B, Pawtucket.....	50	63
" 2.....	Battery A, Providence.....	50	63
Total cost, \$547.93.		Total....	1459 1850

Schedule F.—Inventory of the whole of the Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Small Arms, &c., owned by the State.

In the hands of the Militia.	In Storehouse and Magazine.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Total of each.
955	40	Breech loading rifles, Springfield, cal. .50, model '68.	995
360	90	Breech loading rifles, Springfield, cal. .50, model '66.	450
	60	Breech loading rifles, Springfield, cal. .45, model '73.	60
150		Muzzle loading muskets, Springfield, cal. .58.	150
1460	190	Bayonets.	1650
1825	630	Gun slings.	1825
46		Carbines, "Burnside."	46
34		Carbine slings.	34
6		Pistols, (revolvers)	6
194	1147	Screwdrivers, cal. .50 and cal. .45.	1341
83	81	Spring vises.	114
63	228	Tumbler punches, cal. .50 and cal. .45.	291
	361	Main springs, " " "	361
	365	Sear springs, " " "	365
	208	Cam latch springs, " " "	208
	290	Ejector springs, " " "	290
	365	Firing-pin springs, " " "	365
	221	Firing pin screws, " " "	221
	317	Firing-pins, " " "	317
	219	Breech block cap screws, cal. .50 and cal. .45.	219
	36	Tumblers, cal. .50.	36
	344	Tumbler screws, cal. .50 and cal. .45.	344
	98	Extractors, " " "	98
	110	Firing-pin nuts, " model '66.	110
	44	Friction springs, " model '66.	44
	110	Thumb-piece screws, cal. .50, model '66.	110
	110	Hinge screw nuts, " " "	110
	60	H. C. shell extractors, cal. .45.	60
	4	Musket stocks, model '68, cal. .50.	4
	12	Bayonets, " " "	12
	3	Ramrods, " " "	3
	30	Rear sights, " " "	30
741		Tompson, cal. .50.	741
	150	Screwdrivers, cal. .58.	150
971	1073	Cartridge boxes.	2043
365	624	Cartridge box plates.	989
363	964	Cross belts.	1327
	530	Cross belt plates.	530
1147	1073	Waist belts.	2220
1360	1110	Waist belt plates.	2470
1132	750	Bayonet scabbards.	1882
656	1126	Cap pouches.	1784
60		Canteens.	60
3	2	Drums.	5
196	11	Swords or sabres.	207
205	82	Sabre belts.	287
15	10	Saddles, (Artillery officers).	25
15	10	Bridles, " " "	25
133		Saddles, Cavalry.	153
116		Bridles, " " "	116
70		Knapsacks.	70
139	151	Overcoats.	290
45		Frock coats.	45
34		Jackets, (Artillery).	34
16	34	Trousers, " " "	50
16		Houses.	16
45	70	Shoulder scales, (pairs).	115
22	48	Arms chests.	70
5	22	Accoutrement cases.	27

Schedule F.—Inventory of Ordnance, Small Arms, &c.—Continued.

	In the hands of the Militia.	In Storehouse and Magazine.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Total of each.
16			Field guns, 6-pounder bronze, rifled.....	16
4			Field guns, 4-pounder bronze.....	4
20			Field gun carriages and limbers.....	20
10			Field gun caissons.....	10
1		1	Battery wagon, with implements, &c.....	2
1		1	Battery Forge, with implements, &c.....	2
1			Baggage wagon, (two wheels).....	1
10			Spare wheels.....	10
9		2	Spare poles.....	11
12			Water buckets.....	12
18			Sponge buckets.....	18
13			Tar buckets.....	13
28			Sponge and rammers.....	28
34			Hand spikes.....	34
20		10	Tube pouches.....	30
24		7	Cannonier's haversacks.....	31
106		40	Harness, Artillery, complete.....	146
12			Paulina.....	12
13		2	Worms.....	15
12			Tow hooks.....	12
6			Prolonge.....	6
12			Priming wires.....	12
12			Priming gimlets.....	12
6			Thumb stalls.....	6
12			Shovels and spades.....	12
7			Vent covers.....	7
2			Tompions, (Artillery).....	2
6			Axes.....	6
		1	Enfield rifle.....	1
		1	Carbine, (old smooth bore).....	1
53			Marine short swords.....	53
38			Wheel traces with chains.....	38
26			Lead traces with chains.....	26
		7	Long lead traces.....	7
13			Girths, (poor).....	13
		7	Trace hooks, (extra).....	7
		4	Tripods for Sibley tents.....	4
25			Tent poles.....	25
		2	Wipers for musket.....	2
		11	Fifes.....	11
		5	Spurs.....	5
		1	Flag, United States, for Quartermaster-General.....	1
		1	Armorer's chest.....	1
		1	Quartermaster's chest.....	1
		1	Camp desk, with drawers, &c.....	1
		4	Regimental chests, containing old books and papers.....	4
		2	Boxes of books and papers, Quartermaster-General's Department.....	2
		1	Pair of box hooks, with chain.....	1
		1	Pulley, with rope.....	1
		1	Hand saw.....	1
		1	Hand truck.....	1
		1	Hammer.....	1
		1	Hatchet.....	1
		1	Scraper.....	1
		1	Work bench.....	1
		1	Bench vise.....	1
		1	Bench anvil.....	1
		1	Screwdriver.....	1
		1	Chisel.....	1
		1	Mallet.....	1

Schedule F.—Inventory of Ordnance, Small Arms, &c.—Continued.

In the hands of the Militia.	In Storehouse and Magazine.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Total of each.
	1	Brace for bits.....	1
	1	Lot of stencil plates.....	1
	1	Lot of letters for caps, (brass).....	1
	1	Lot of figures for caps, (silver).....	1
	60	Eagle ornaments for caps, (brass).....	60
	30	Bugle ornaments for caps, (brass).....	30
	225	Artillery cap cords.....	225
	30	Cavalry cap cords.....	30
	330	Crossed cannon for caps.....	330
	235	Crossed sabres for caps.....	235
5308	11840	Cartridges for rifles, cal. .50.....	17142
	5000	" " " cal. .45.....	5000
	1	Box of loaded shells, (cal. unknown).....	1
	29	Solid shot, with sabots for 12-pounder.....	29
	32	Rounds of canister for 12-pounder.....	32
	260	" " " " 6-pounder.....	260
300		Solid shot for 6-pounder.....	300
40		Rifle projectiles for 6-pounder.....	40
	3	Chairs.....	3
	5	Packing boxes.....	5
	1	The Gettysburg gun, 12-pounder, bronze, with carriage.....	1
	1	Silk American flag.....	1
	3	" Field marker's flags, } At First Brigade Headquarters.....	3
	1	" Brigade Standard, } for First Brigade.....	1
	1	Silk American flag.....	1
	6	" Field markers' flags, } At Second Brigade Headquarters.....	6
	1	" Brigade Standard, } for Second Brigade.....	1
	1	Division flag, at Major-General's Headquarters.....	1

Schedule G.—Armories in the State, where located, how owned, rent paid, &c.

LOCATION.	LETTER OR NAME OF COMPANY.	HOW OWNED OR LEASED.	State mortgage.	Company pays:	State pays:
Providence.	Battery A, Light Artillery.	Building and land owned by the State.	.....	6½ cts.	.....
"	United Train of Artillery.	Building owned by State, land by city of Providence.	.....	\$1500	\$400
"	Cos. A, B, C and D, First Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	550	100
"	Co. B, Fourth Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	500	100
"	Co. A, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	500	200
"	Cos. D and F, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	400	800
"	Cos. A, B and C, Sixth Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	300	20
"	Cos. A and B, Battalion of Cavalry.	Leased.	.....	.....	.....
Newport.	Newport Artillery.	Owned by the Company.	.....	.....	.....
"	Co. B, Second Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	150	100
Warren.	Co. D, Sixth Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	900	100
Bristol.	Co. A, Second Battalion of Infantry.	Owned by the Company.	.....	100	100
"	Co. C, Second Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	.....	.....
Apponaug.	Bristol Artillery Company.	Building owned by Company, land owned by town.	.....	.....	.....
East Greenwich.	Co. D, Third Battalion of Infantry.	Owned by State.	.....	.....	.....
Westerly.	Co. C, Third Battalion of Infantry.	Owned by Company.	\$3,775	.....	300
Pawtucket.	Battery B, Light Artillery.	Owned by the Company.	4,000	.....	200
"	Co. C, Battalion of Cavalry.	Leased.	.....	300	100
"	Co. B, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	300	100
Central Falls.	Co. C, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.	Leased.	.....	300	100
Woonsocket.	Co. A, Fourth Battalion of Infantry.	Owned by the State.	.....	.....	.....
"	Co. E, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.	Owned by the State.	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket.	Armory of Pawtucket Light Guard.	Owned by Company, (now disbanded).	6,000	.....	.....
Total.			\$13,755	\$5,100	\$2,400

Schedule II.—Bills certified by this Department to the State Auditor.

April.	R. Waterman, three months' rent.....	\$50 00
May.	G. W. Easterbrook, bill repairs harness.....	6 25
"	M. H. Sullivan, " "	14 00
"	Battery A, " "	5 25
July.	R. Waterman, three months' rent.....	50 00
"	American Steamboat Co., transporting troops President's review, &c.....	116 00
"	Providence and Worcester R. R. Co., " "	75 85
"	Prov., Warren and Bristol R. R. Co., " "	64 90
"	Union R. R. Co., " "	7 66
"	N. Y. B. and P. R. R. Co., " "	204 85
"	J. H. Welch, use tents, flags, &c., " "	80 36
Sept.	" " repairs flags.....	9 62
"	Builders Iron Foundry, shot for Artillery.....	89 06
Oct.	R. Waterman, three months' rent.....	50 00
"	J. McIver, repairs flag staff.....	4 00
Dec.	R. Waterman, three months' rent.....	50 00
"	C. F. Pope, bill Artillery ammunition, &c.....	660 81
"	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing.....	23 15

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1878,

TOGETHER WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE, NOW IN FORCE, RELATING
TO INLAND FISHERIES.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, APRIL, 1878.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1878.

RESOLUTION

INSTRUCTING THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO PREPARE A MANUAL FOR
THE USE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES.

(Passed April 12, 1878.)

Resolved, (The honorable senate concurring herein,) that the secretary of state be instructed to prepare for the use of the commissioners of inland fisheries a manual containing the laws of the state now in force relating to inland fisheries, and the report of the said commissioners to this general assembly, and that he cause five hundred copies thereof to be printed.

A true copy,

WITNESS:

J. M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State.

REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, 1878:

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries submit their eighth annual report.

The hatching-house and all its appurtenances at Ponegansett are in excellent condition. Owing to the failure of our springs last fall, 1877, we did not think it best to attempt the hatching of the California salmon eggs offered us by Prof. Baird, as failure would have been assured and the eggs wasted, so that the past year we have done nothing with salmon.

Our plan has been to watch as carefully as possible for the appearance of salmon in the streams stocked by us the previous years. The presence of dams in large numbers on the various streams, and the presence of innumerable traps and pounds in the bay, made the return of the fish to the upper waters an impossibility, and their reaching even the mouth of the streams a problem.

When the present Commissioners first assumed office these facts were fully thought of, and the question whether any attempt had better be made without first causing fishways to be put over all the dams was agitated.

The expense of this would have been very large, and the opposition would have been great, and much litigation would have ensued in consequence, and still, unless the obstacles were removed, and traps and pounds abolished, success would have been more than doubtful.

To hatch and place the young salmon in the streams was not much trouble, and small expense; the only thing else to be done was to renew the supply from year to year and watch for results, with all the obstacles against them that it is possible to conceive of.

This has been done, and we have to report that a good many salmon have been taken in the past two years that we have record of, and, no doubt, many more unreported.

The largest weighed ten pounds, and was taken at the foot of the falls, at Pawtucket, last June. Smaller ones were taken in the Pawtuxet, between the first dam and Pontiac, and a number near Westerly, below the first dam, on the Pawcatuck; none larger than two and one-half pounds.

These facts prove conclusively that there is nothing in the impurities of the waters to prevent success.

In spite of all obstacles, the ten-pound fish must have lived three or four years and gone down to and back from the ocean at least once, and with obstacles removed nothing seems to reason against a fair per cent. of fish doing likewise.

So that we think it fair grounds to assume that, with the abolishment of pound-nets and the erection of fishways over all dams, salmon can be brought once more to be a Rhode Island fish with certainty.

The Commissioners having worked out this problem to their own satisfaction, and they hope to all fair minds, it remains for the people to decide whether or no these things will be done.

SHAD.

Last year we put one hundred thousand young shad in the Blackstone, Warren and Barrington rivers. We failed to get any for the Pawtuxet on account of the falling of the water in the Connecticut, which put a stop to the hatching; and we should have left the Pawcatuck out in the cold anyhow, on account of the very numerous heart-seines, traps and pounds within four miles of the mouth of that river at Westerly, at least thirty in number, most of them with a half-inch mesh. It is a waste of time to try to do anything under such circumstances. In our own bay shad operations have been a success.

BLACK BASS.

As before reported, black bass are a complete success, and all, or nearly all, of the waters in the State suitable for them are now stocked with them. Certain parties profess to regret this fact and to wish for the good old times when nothing but the all-devouring and worthless pickerel was the only fish to be taken. We can only say "such men are dangerous" and partake, we fear, of the nature of the fish whose praise they sing.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

We received from Mr. Atkins, of Maine, through Prof. Baird, ten thousand eggs in February and hatched them with very small loss, and they are now about ready to distribute.

In conclusion, the Commissioners respectfully recommend the passage of the act amending Sections 29 and 31 of Chapter 134 of the General Statutes, now in the hands of the Committee on Fisheries of the Senate.

We close our report for the year with our cash account annexed.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND IN ACCOUNT WITH COMMISSIONERS ON INLAND FISHERIES.

DR.

To amount paid for labor.....	\$100 00	
To expense getting shad and stocking Blackstone, Barrington and Warren rivers.....	39 31	
To express on salmon spawn from Maine.....	5 30	
To expenses of Commissioners to New England Commissioners' meeting in Boston.....	15 95	
Postage.....	1 12	
		\$161 68
Balance carried forward.....		326 62
		\$488 30

CR.

By balance cash on hand January 1, 1877.....\$488 30

JOHN H. BARDEN,
ALFRED A. REED, JR.,
NEWTON DEXTER

PROVIDENCE, April 9, 1878.

APPENDIX.

LAWS RELATING TO INLAND FISHERIES IN RHODE ISLAND, IN FORCE APRIL, 1878.

GENERAL STATUTES.

CHAPTER 134.

OF CERTAIN FISHERIES.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall set or draw any seine in any part of the river running from Warren River through the town of Barrington to the dividing line between the town of Barrington and the town of Rehoboth shall forfeit twenty dollars.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall set or draw any seine or net in Easton's Pond in Newport and Middletown for the purpose of catching fish, or shall set any such net or seine in the creeks or inlets of said pond above the bridge at Easton's Beach shall be fined twenty dollars or be imprisoned ten days.

SEC. 3. If any person shall set or draw any seine or net in Kickamuit River within half a mile from the place called the Narrows he shall forfeit fifteen dollars.

SEC. 4. If any person shall erect or make any weir, pot, or other contrivance to obstruct the course of fish across Puncatest, alias Nom-

quit Pond, or any part thereof, or in any river or stream leading into or out of said pond at any time, he shall forfeit ten dollars.

SEC. 5. If any person shall set any hanging or mesh net in Punca-test, alias Nomquit Pond, or in any river leading into or out of said pond from the first day of January to the first day of August in every year, he shall forfeit ten dollars.

SEC. 6. If any person shall erect or continue in Palmer's River above Kelly's Bridge any weir, dam or other obstruction to prevent the free passage of fish up said river, he shall forfeit fifteen dollars for the first offence and ten dollars for every twenty-four hours any such weir, or dam, or other obstruction, shall be continued after the first twenty-four hours.

SEC. 7. If any person not at the time an inhabitant of this state shall set or draw any seine or net in Palmer's River above Kelly's Bridge on Thursday, Friday or Saturday of each week, or if any person shall set or draw any seine or net in said river above said bridge on Sunday or between the setting and rising of the sun on any day, he shall forfeit for each offence fifteen dollars.

SEC. 8. If any person not at the time an inhabitant of this state shall set or keep, or cause to be kept or set within any of the waters or upon or within three miles of any shore of this state, more than two pots or nets for the catching of lobsters at any one time he shall forfeit twenty dollars for each offence.

SEC. 9. If any person shall lift or raise any pot or net, set for the catching of lobsters, without the permission of the owner thereof he shall forfeit ten dollars.

SEC. 10. The electors of the town of New Shoreham may in town meeting, called for that purpose, enact such ordinances as they may think proper, to protect and regulate the taking of shell and other fish in Great Salt Pond, and may impose penalties therefor not exceeding twenty dollars fine and three months' imprisonment for any one offence.

SEC. 11. The electors of the town of Tiverton may in town meeting, called for that purpose, make such regulations for the preservation of the fish, and may exercise such control over the fisheries of Nomquit Pond within the limits of said town, as they may think proper.

SEC. 12. No person shall, between the first Monday in October and the first Monday in January, erect any weir or draw any seine or net for the purpose of catching or obstructing the passage of fish at or within one hundred and sixty rods of the mouth of Petaquamscut River in South Kingstown; nor shall any person erect or put down any weir, standing seine, or trap seine, or hoop net of any kind either within or across said river at any other season of the year.

SEC. 13. Nothing in the next preceding section shall be construed to prohibit any person from using nets or fishing crafts for the catching of smelts; such as are commonly used in the smelt fishery between the first day of February and the first day of April in every year, or to prohibit the setting of gill nets for bass in said river or pond; provided, that such nets shall not exceed twenty fathoms in length, nor be set within twenty fathoms of each other; nor south of the dividing line between the lands of William G. Watson and George W. Crandall; nor within twenty rods of the narrows that connect the upper and lower ponds; nor shall any person maintain any such standing seine or net in the same place for more than twenty-four hours, if any other person demands the same place for the purpose of setting a like net or drawing a seine therein.

SEC. 14. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of the next preceding two sections shall be fined not less than twenty dollars or more than fifty dollars for each offence, and shall forfeit the net, seine, boat and other apparatus by him used in such violation.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall set any trap, net, or draw any seine at any time west of a straight line drawn from Quanset Point on the north side of Wickford harbor to Room's Point on the south side of said harbor, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars; one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and the other half to the use of the state. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent surface, bag or purse seine fishing for catching menhaden.

SEC. 16. Every person who shall set any trap, net, or draw any seine at any time west of a line drawn from Calf Pasture Point on the north side of Allen's harbor to Rocky Point on the south side thereof,

or west of a line drawn from Pojack Point on the south side of Potawatut River to Marsh Point on the north side thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars; one-half to the use of the complainant and the other half to the use of the state.

SEC. 17. No person shall from the fifteenth day of April to the fifteenth day of June, inclusive of both days, in every year, or from the fifteenth day of August to the fifteenth day of December, inclusive of both days in every year, commencing at the rising of the sun on both days, erect any weir, or set or draw any seine or net for obstructing, catching or hauling of fish, within half a mile east from Point Judith ponds' breach, meaning the breach for the time being into the sea, or within a point on the west side of said breach, four rods distant from Joseph Champlin's fish house (so-called), or within said breach, or within any channel leading to said ponds, or any branch thereof from the sea, or within a quarter of a mile of the entrance of such channel into said ponds or branches of said ponds; and when the fifteenth day of December happens on Sunday this prohibition shall continue to the rising of the sun on the next succeeding day.

SEC. 18. No weir shall be erected, nor any standing seine or net set across the channel, nor in Point Judith ponds within a quarter of a mile from the following places, viz.: Alder Point near where Saukatucket River flows into the said ponds; Prince's Narrows, which connect the upper with the lower ponds; Strawberry Hill on Great Island; High Point (so-called), on land of the heirs of Joseph Sherman, and Gooseberry Hole.

SEC. 19. No person shall, between the first Monday in April and the second Monday in June in every year, commencing at the rising of the sun and ending at the setting thereof, erect any weir or net, or draw any seine or net for the purpose of catching or obstructing the passage of fish, in any part of Point Judith Pond south of a line drawn from the most northerly point of Strawberry Hill, on Great Island, to the most northerly point of High Point in said pond.

SEC. 20. No person shall erect any weir or set or draw any seine or net for the obstructing, catching or hauling of fish within any part of said ponds, or any branch thereof, at any time from the fifteenth day

of August to the fifteenth day of December in every year, commencing and ending at the rising of the sun on both of said days.

SEC. 21. No seine or net of any sort shall be used at any time within said ponds or any branch thereof, of over one hundred fathoms long, nor any standing seine or net of over twenty-five fathoms in length.

SEC. 22. No person shall set any standing seine or net at any time within forty rods of any place within said ponds or any branch thereof, where another person may have already set his standing seine or net; nor shall any person maintain any such standing seine or net in the same place for more than forty-eight hours if any other person desires to occupy the place.

SEC. 23. Every person violating any provision of the six sections next preceding shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and shall also forfeit the boat, seine, net and other apparatus by him used in such violation; one-half of said fine and forfeiture to and for the use of the person so complaining, and the other half to and for the use of the state.

SEC. 24. Every person living without the state who shall take any lobsters, tautog, bass or other fish within the harbors, rivers or waters of this state, for the purpose of carrying them from thence in vessels or smacks, shall be fined ten dollars for every offence and shall forfeit all the fish or lobsters so taken.

SEC. 25. Every person who shall take any fish in any stream or fresh pond, except upon his own land, in any other way than by hook and line, or who shall take or carry away any fish from any private pond, brook, stream, preserve, or any other place made, constructed or used for the purpose of breeding or growing fish therein, without the consent of the proprietor or lessee of such pond, brook, stream or preserve, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the taking of any fish from any pond or stream stocked at the expense of the state.

SEC. 26. (As amended by chapter 495, passed June 15, 1875; chap-

ter 540, passed April 19, 1876; and chapter 678, passed April 12, 1878.) Every person who shall take any trout between the fifteenth day of August and the first day of March in each year, shall forfeit twenty dollars for each offence.

SEC. 27. All actions for violations of the provisions of the preceding two sections shall be commenced within thirty days after the commission of the offence, and not afterwards.

SEC. 28. If any person shall by any seine or stop net, or otherwise obstruct the channel leading from the sea into Ward's Pond and up through said pond on each side of Watermelon, Gooseberry or Larkin's islands, he shall forfeit not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 29. (As amended by chapter 677, passed April 12, 1878.) Every person who shall erect any dam, weir, or other obstruction across Mill Cove in Warwick, or from the mouth of said cove to the pond of fresh water that runs into said cove, or such streams as run into said pond, or who shall keep up any dam, or weir, or other obstruction therein made, and any owner or occupant of lands adjoining said Mill Cove or the stream leading from said pond into said cove, who shall permit any such obstruction to be erected or continued in or upon said cove or stream, whether done, erected, or continued by himself, or other persons, adjacent to his land, at any time between the first day of March and the first day of November in any year, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 30. Every person who shall fish in said cove, except with a hook and line, on Saturday or Sunday, or who shall catch or hinder any alewives coming down said Mill Cove or said stream, or shall therein at any time set any weir or device to prevent the passage of the fish, shall forfeit ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 31. (As amended by chapter 677, passed April 12, 1878.) Every person who shall set or draw any seine or net in said Mill Cove, or off from the mouth thereof to Long Meadow Rocks, or from the mouth thereof to the pond of fresh water which empties into said cove, between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of June, in any year, or who shall take any alewives from said pond, or streams

flowing into said pond, between the first day of March and the first day of November, in any year, shall for each offence forfeit one hundred dollars, and the boats, seines and other apparatus used in the commission thereof; provided, however, that nothing in said chapter shall be construed to prohibit any person from fishing for alewives in said cove or stream running from said pond into said cove, with a bowed net not larger than twelve feet around the mouth of said net, on days other than those excepted in section 30 of chapter 134.

SEC. 32. All forfeitures under this chapter shall, where there is no other provision made to the contrary, enure one-half thereof to the use of the town where the offence shall be committed, and the other half to the use of the person suing for the same.

CHAPTER 135.

OF THE FISHERY IN PAWCATUCK RIVER.

SECTION 1. No weir or pound or other obstruction shall be erected or continued in the channel of Pawcatuck River dividing the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut, so as to interfere with the main channel of said river, upon penalty of twenty dollars for the first offence, and seven dollars for every twenty-four hours, or any less space of time, any such weir or other obstruction shall be continued in the main channel of said river after the first offence.

SEC. 2. No weir or pound shall be erected or continued upon any flat, or other part of the bottom of said river, eastward or westward of the aforesaid channel of said river, between the first day of June and the twentieth day of March, annually, upon penalty of fourteen dollars for the first offence and seven dollars for every succeeding day such weir or pound shall be continued in said river, from the first day of June to the twentieth day of March, annually.

SEC. 3. No person shall fish with mesh or scoop nets in Pawcatuck River or any of its branches, after sunset on Friday until sunrise on Monday in each week, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of June, annually; and no person shall use more than one net at a time, upon penalty of five dollars for every offence.

SEC. 4. All penalties incurred for violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall enure, one-half thereof to the complainant, and the other half to the town where the offence is committed.

SEC. 5. The foregoing provisions of this chapter shall be considered as forming a compact with the state of Connecticut, from which this general assembly will not depart until the legislature of the state of Connecticut shall agree with the legislature of this state to a repeal thereof, alterations therein or additions thereto.

SEC. 6. If any owner of land adjoining Pawcatuck River in this state shall permit any weir, pound or other obstruction to be erected or continued upon any flat or bottom of said river, whether done, erected or continued by himself, servant, lessee, or any other person by his privity or consent, such owner shall be liable for any such breach or violation of the second section of this chapter in the same manner as though the same had been committed by such owner in person.

CHAPTER 137.

OF THE INLAND FISHERIES.

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint three commissioners, to be known as the commissioners of inland fisheries, who shall hold their offices for three years and until their successors are appointed.

SEC. 2. The commissioners of inland fisheries shall introduce, protect and cultivate fish in the inland waters of the state, and may make all needful regulations for the protection of such fish and shall prosecute for the violation of such regulations. They may coöperate with the fish commissioners of other states, and they shall make an annual report to the general assembly of their doings with such facts and suggestions in relation to the object for which they were appointed as they may deem proper.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall cause a copy of their regulations to be filed in the office of the town clerk of any town in which any waters stocked with fish under the authority of the preceding section of this chapter may be, and to which such regulations may apply, and shall also cause a copy of such regulations to be advertised in some newspaper published in the same county.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall violate any of the regulations made by the commissioners of inland fisheries under the authority of the provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter, or who shall take any fish, fish-spawn or any apparatus used in hatching or protecting fish, from any pond, lake, river or stream, stocked with, or set apart by said commissioners or by private parties for the protection and cultivation of fish, with the consent of the town council of the town where such cultivation is carried on, without the consent of such commissioners, or, if the cultivation of fish be carried on by a private party, without the consent of the person cultivating the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court before which the offender shall be tried.

SEC. 5. Every person who catches any fish or uses any seine for catching fish, within one-half a mile from the mouth or outlet of any fishery set apart as is herein provided, and within any waters into which the waters of such fishery are let out, shall forfeit for the first offence the sum of fifty dollars and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit one hundred dollars, and in addition to the penalties herein provided, shall forfeit all the apparatus by him used in violating the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. Each of the commissioners of inland fisheries may, personally or by deputy, seize and remove summarily, if need be, all obstructions erected to hinder the passage of migrating fish, or which are illegally erected to obstruct or in any way to impede the growth and culture of fish.

SEC. 7. The prohibition to the catching of fish by hook and line from fisheries stocked as is hereinbefore provided, shall extend and be continued for, and during, the term of three years from and after the time when such fishery was first established. [Amended. See chapter 282, section 2, page 17, *infra*.]

SEC. 8. One-half of the penalties recovered for violation of the provisions of this chapter shall accrue to the complainant and the other half thereof to the state.

SEC. 9. The commissioners of inland fisheries may take fish from the fisheries hereinbefore referred to for any purpose connected with fish culture, or for scientific observation. [See section 6, chapter 282, page 18, *infra*.]

SEC. 10. Each of said commissioners may, in the discharge of his duties, enter upon and pass through or over private property without rendering himself liable in an action of trespass.

SEC. 11. The commissioners of inland fisheries shall be allowed their actual disbursements made in carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER 138.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall throw into, or deposit in, or cause to be thrown into or to be deposited in any of the public tide-waters of this state or upon the shores of any such tidewaters, any fish offal, or any water impregnated with fish, and every person who shall cause any deleterious substance resulting from the smelting or manufacture of copper, or from other manufactures, or from other sources, which is destructive to fish, or which repels them from coming into the said public waters, or which shall do anything which tends to drive them therefrom, to be emptied, deposited or run into the said public waters, shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Every vessel, craft, boat or floating apparatus of any kind whatever, employed in the procuring of fish oil, or in the dressing of bait for the mackerel fisheries, or the dressing of fish for other purposes, in violation of this chapter, shall be liable for any forfeiture and costs resulting from prosecution hereunder, and the same may be attached on the original writ and held as other personal property attached may be held, to secure any judgment which may be recovered in any action brought to enforce any such forfeiture, and any person upon view of any offence in violation of this chapter, may seize and detain any vessel, craft, boat or floating apparatus, the same to be attached for a period not exceeding six hours.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall boil any menhaden fish, or press any such fish for the purpose of extracting oil therefrom, on board of any vessel on any of the public tidewaters, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars.

CHAPTER 281.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 134 of the General Statutes, "Of certain Fisheries."

(Passed March 12, 1878.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No person, not a member of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, shall, without the consent of the council of said tribe being first obtained, erect any weir or set or draw any seine or net for the obstructing, catching or hauling of fish, or take any fish with hook and line or in any other manner, in the ponds or other waters within the bounds of the land belonging to said tribe.

SEC. 2. Every person violating the preceding section shall forfeit not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offence, to be recovered on complaint made by the commissioner of the Indian tribe, for the benefit of said tribe.

CHAPTER 282.

An Act in amendment of, and in addition to Chapter 137, Title XVIII., of the General Statutes, "Of the Inland Fisheries."

(Passed March 11, 1873.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall take or catch fish of any kind from any of the inland waters of this state set apart by the commissioners

of inland fisheries thereof for the cultivation of fish except at such times and in such manner as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Section 7 of said chapter 137 of the General Statutes of this state is so far amended as to allow the catching of fish through the ice only and with hook and hand line only, in those ponds set apart for the cultivation of black bass during the months of December, January and February of each and every year from the passage of this act, until the expiration of the three years mentioned in section 7 of said chapter.

SEC. 3. (As amended by chapter 539, passed April 19, 1876.) After the expiration of said three years, no black bass shall be taken in any waters of this state, from the first day of March to the fifteenth day of July, and only by hook and line as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. After the expiration of said three years, no fish shall be taken by any person from any waters legally set apart by said commissioners for the cultivation of shad or salmon, or within one mile of the outlet of the streams so set apart except from and after the fifteenth day of April until the fifteenth day of July of each and every year, nor at any time except by hook and hand line, or by not less than three inch mesh nets or seine or seines.

SEC. 5. No person shall take any fish from any of the waters of this state legally set apart for the cultivation of fish during the times allowed to be taken by this act except on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays during said term, except the months of December, January and February.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall prevent the commissioners of inland fisheries from taking fish from any of said waters as is now permitted by section 9 of chapter 137 of the General Statutes.

SEC. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the penalties for catching fish as imposed by section 5 of said chapter 137, of which this act is an amendment.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 598.

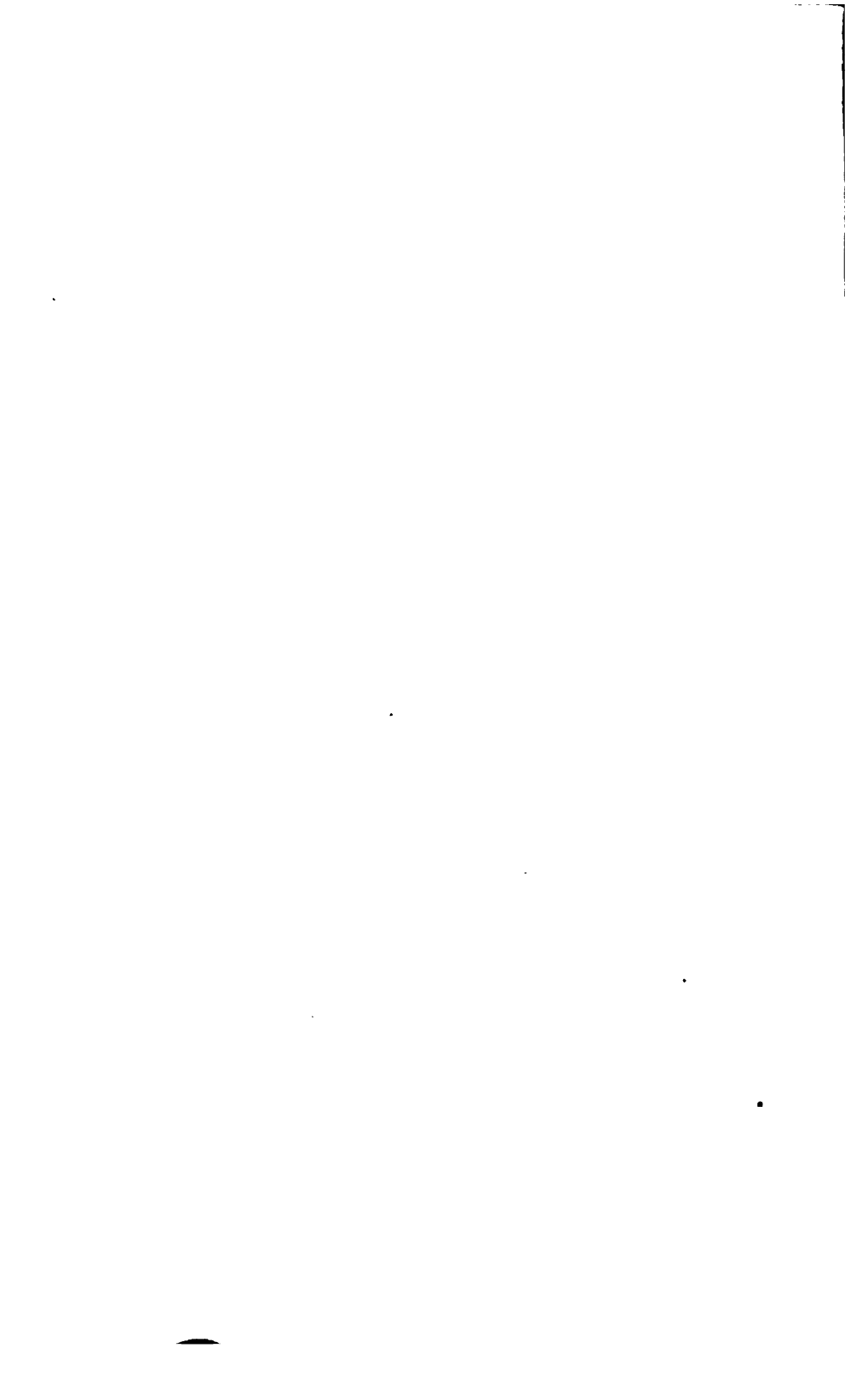
*An Act in amendment of Chapter 282 of the Public Laws, entitled
“An Act in amendment of and in addition to Chapter 137, Title
XVIII. of the General Statutes, ‘Of Inland Fisheries.’”*

(Passed March 22, 1877.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sneach Pond, in the town of Cumberland, is hereby exempted from the operation of chapter 539, “Of inland fisheries.”

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.



OPINION

OF THE

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX-PAYERS.

[Given November 12th, 1877.]

*To His Excellency Charles C. Van Zandt, Governor of the
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations :*

We have received from your Excellency a communication requesting our opinion upon the following question, to wit:

“ Under the provisions of Chapter 633, as amended by Chapter 640, of the Public Laws, must a personal property tax-payer comply with the requirements of Section 2 of said Chapter 633 as amended, in addition to the other requirements of law, to entitle him to vote ? ”

We understand your Excellency to mean by a personal property tax-payer, a person who is taxed upon personal or other property to the amount of one dollar and upwards, so that he will not be required to pay a registry tax to qualify him to vote. Understanding the question in this way, we have to say that we have carefully examined Chapter 633, as amended by Chapter 640, and that we cannot find, either in the second section or in any other section or part of Chapter 633 as amended, any provision that personal property tax-payers shall comply with the requirements of the second section to entitle them to vote. It has been suggested that the twelfth section implies that personal property tax-payers are subject to the requirements of the second section. The twelfth section is as follows, to wit:

“The several town and ward clerks shall annually place upon the registry list the names of the several persons who have previously been upon the voting list, according to the provisions of this act, against whom a property tax, to the amount of one dollar or upwards, shall have been assessed; and such persons need not register their names annually as is required of persons paying a registry tax.”

The implication, if it exists anywhere in the section, is to be found in the concluding clause. In order the better to appreciate the force of that clause, we will consider the preceding part of the section. The preceding part directs the town and ward clerks to put, annually, upon the registry lists, the names of all persons against whom a property tax of one dollar has been assessed, who have previously been upon the voting lists. The transfer will include all voters, listed on the voting lists, except real estate voters not taxed to the amount of one dollar, voters who are qualified by having performed military duty, and voters who are qualified by the payment of a registry tax. The transfer will include not only all voters who pay a tax upon personal property of one dollar or upwards, but also all voters who pay a tax on real estate of one dollar or upwards, even though, as owners of one hundred

and thirty-four dollars' worth of real estate, they are entitled to vote without being registered at all. The section concludes by providing that "such persons need not register their names annually as is required of persons paying a registry tax," and because it *expressly* provides that they need *not* register their names *annually*, it is supposed that it impliedly provides that they must register their names at least *once*, as is required of persons paying a registry tax. We apprehend this is giving greater positive effect to a negative provision than has ever before been given to such a provision. The clause includes real estate voters who are assessed to the amount of one dollar. It cannot have been intended to require them to register their names at least once, as is required of persons paying a registry tax, for under the constitution they are entitled to vote without registering. The clause does not include voters who are qualified by the performance of military duty. If it was designed to have the broad *positive* effect which is claimed for it, why did it stop short of embracing this class of voters? We think there is a view which is more consonant with the apparent scope and purpose of the act. Every year there will probably be a greater or less number of voters on the voting lists, put there as registry voters, who before the year is over, will be assessed for one dollar or upwards. These it will be the duty of the town and ward clerks to place upon the registry lists, and, inasmuch as they were, until so assessed, subject to the requirements of section 2, it is reasonable to suppose that the clause in question was added to make it plain to them beyond doubt that, having been so assessed, they will continue subject to its requirements no longer. Certainly, this is more reasonable than it is to suppose that the General Assembly intended to introduce a great change in the law, regulating the right or franchise of voting, by a mere implication from a negative provision.

Our opinion then is, that "personal property tax-payers," using the words as above explained, are not subject to the requirements

of Section 2, of Chapter 633 as amended by Chapter 640, but that they are entitled to have their names put on the voting lists and to vote, if, being otherwise qualified, they are duly registered in compliance with the law which was in force before Chapters 633 and 640 were enacted, this prior law being still in force as to them.

THOMAS DUFEE,
W. S. BURGESS,
E. R. POTTER,
CHARLES MATTESON,
JOHN H. STINESS.

OPINION

OF THE

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF A

HUSBAND TO VOTE ON HIS WIFE'S REAL ESTATE.

[Given March 30, 1878.]

*To His Excellency Charles C. Van Zandt, Governor of the State of
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

We have received from your Excellency a communication requesting our opinion upon the following question, to wit:

"Can a husband, under the State constitution, Article II, Section 1, be entitled to vote by virtue of any right or interest which he may have as husband in the real estate of his wife, and if so, under what circumstances?"

We think it proper, in giving our answer to this question, to give the reasons also on which our answer rests. This will oblige us to go back to the doctrines of the common law, which previous to 1844 was the law that determined the right of the husband in the property of his wife in this State.

At common law the husband, simply by force of his marriage, without the birth of issue, acquired an estate in all the wife's real property in possession, whether of inheritance, or for the life of the wife, and whether vesting in her before or after marriage, during their joint lives. The estate thus acquired is commonly denominated an estate by marital right. It entitles the husband to the entire usufruct of the property during its continuance. It is a freehold, or an estate for life, though whether for the life of the husband or of the wife is uncertain. It may be leased or sold by the husband, or taken on execution for his debts, unless the law forbids. It is not, however, an independent estate, for under the old law it was forfeitable for the felony of the wife, and the husband is seized of the entire property jointly with his wife in her right, and not separately of his marital estate in his own right. But this is before issue born. If the property of the wife is an estate of inheritance, then, after the birth of issue capable of inheriting it, the estate by marital right expands into an estate for the life of the husband, and becomes more independent and indefeasible. Indeed it has been held that, after the birth of issue, the husband becomes solely seized of a freehold estate in his own right, and that the interest of the wife is a mere reversionary interest, consequent upon his life estate. But the decisions on this point are not uniform. The estate after issue born, though not forfeitable by the attainder of the wife, may be forfeited by a divorce *a vinculo* for the fault of the husband. The estate is not consummate in the husband until the death of the wife. Before her death and after issue born, the husband is denominated tenant by the curtesy initiate.

The question submitted is therefore in effect whether a married man, who is qualified by age, residence and citizenship, can vote as tenant by marital right, or by curtesy initiate, on the real estate of his wife, under the constitution, Art. II, Section 1. Under that section no one has a right to vote unless—to quote the words of the section—he is “really and truly possessed in his own right of real estate * * * of the value of one hundred and thirty-four

dollars over and above all incumbrances, or which shall rent for seven dollars per annum over and above any rent reserved or the interest of any incumbrances thereon, being an estate in fee simple, fee-tail, *for the life of any person*, or an estate in reversion or remainder, which qualifies no other person to vote." This section is very similar to a provision of the election law which was in force when the constitution was adopted. That law, however, required that the qualifying estate should be "at least an estate for a person's own life." We understand that it was the uniform practice under that law to permit a man to vote on his wife's estate of inheritance, if of sufficient value, after the birth of issue capable of inheriting it. It must therefore have been understood that an estate by the curtesy initiate was an estate for the husband's own life. The constitution was doubtless adopted under that understanding, which we think was entirely correct. The constitution, as will be seen, is not less liberal in this respect than the election law. We think, therefore, there can be no doubt that an estate by curtesy initiate, as it existed at common law, may be a sufficient real estate qualification under our constitution, Article II, Sec. 1.

In regard to the estate by marital right there is more doubt. The estate by marital right was clearly not sufficient to qualify under the old election law, for under that law the estate was required to be "at least an estate for a person's own life." In the constitution, instead of this the requirement is simply an estate "for the life of any person." The change is significant. It was evidently intended to extend the electoral right. It evidently extends it to the owner of an estate *pur autre vie*. But if that is all that was intended, the change was of trifling importance; for the estate *pur autre vie* is of rare occurrence. The estate by marital right is an estate for the life of one of two persons, that is to say, of the one of them who dies first, and it is therefore within the description of an estate "for the life of any person." We think it is fair to presume that the question of extending the electoral right to tenants by marital right was considered, when those words were adopted by the framers of the constitution; and if it was

then considered, we can hardly conceive that the words would have been adopted, if they were not designed to embrace the estate by marital right as well as other estates for life. We think, therefore, that the estate by marital right, as it existed at common law, may also be a sufficient property qualification under Art. II, Sec. 1.

Perhaps it may be suggested that a mere tenant by marital right cannot vote under Art. II, Sec. 1, because that section requires that the person claiming to vote shall be "possessed in his own right," whereas a tenant by marital right is held to be seized jointly with his wife *in her right*. The difficulty is, however, merely verbal. The words "in her right," are used not so much to describe the character of the estate as of the seizin or tenure thereof. The words, "in his own right," mean that the person claiming to vote shall be entitled or hold beneficially for himself, and not simply as trustee or custodian. The words are in the old election law, where they could not have been intended to exclude an estate by marital right, but could only have been used in the sense above indicated.

Almost immediately after the adoption of the constitution, the common law was changed. Dig. of 1844, p. 270. It was enacted that "The real estate, chattels real, household furniture, plate, goods, stock or shares in the capital stock of any incorporated company of this State, or debts secured by mortgage on property within this state, which are the property of any woman before marriage, or which may become the property of any woman after marriage, shall be and are hereby so far secured to her sole and separate use, that the same and the rents, profits and income thereof, shall not be liable to be attached, or in any way taken for the debts of the husband, either before or after his death; and upon the death of the husband in the lifetime of the wife, shall be and remain her sole and separate property." The act also provides that the receipt or discharge of the husband for rents and profits shall be a sufficient receipt or discharge, until notice in writing is given by the wife; after which the receipt or discharge of the wife alone shall be sufficient. It still further provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to impair the rights

of the husband upon the death of the wife as tenant by the curtesy. The act, by express provision, does not affect any property owned by any married woman previous to its enactment. And inasmuch as it does not affect her property previously acquired, of course it does not affect her husband's right to vote upon her property previously acquired.

Did the act so far modify the common law as to affect his right to vote upon her property subsequently acquired? The estate by marital right is evidently emasculated, and shorn of its strength, but it is not utterly abolished. It remains, protected from attachment for the husband's debts, to be enjoyed by him until the wife chooses to assert her right under the statute to take the rents and profits herself, by giving written notice, or by having, as under another section she may have, a trustee appointed to hold the property during coverture, unless the trust is sooner determined. In *Martin & Goff vs. Pepall*, 6, R. I. Rep. 92, it was held by the supreme court of the state, that under the act the husband has an estate which can be conveyed to a third person who would be entitled to recover and hold possession of it until the wife should interfere under the statute. This being so, the question is whether the estate, however its value, and especially its marketable value, may be impaired, is not still a freehold estate. We think it is; for it is clear upon authority that to be a freehold estate, or estate for life, the estate need not be such that it must necessarily endure for life, if only it is possible that it *may* endure so long. 4 Kent's Com. 26. We think, therefore, that the law of 1844 did not in any way affect the right of the husband to vote under Article II, Sec. 1, upon the property of his wife, so long as she left him in the enjoyment of it.

The law of 1844 remained without material change until the General Statutes went into effect Dec. 2, 1872. The General Statutes introduced an important modification by enacting that the real property of a married woman "shall be *absolutely* secured to her sole and separate use," instead of "so far secured to her sole and separate use that the same and the rents, profits and income thereof shall not

be liable to be attached or in way taken for the debts of the husband." It is true that the old provision that the husband may receive the rents and profits until the persons who are held for them are notified in writing by the wife not to pay them to him, remains unaltered. But this does not authorize us to conclude that the modification is of no effect. It is easy to construe that provision as being simply in the nature of a license or permission from the wife, which may be presumed until it is expressly repudiated or revoked. But there can be no estate by marital right in property which is absolutely secured to the sole and separate use of the wife. The estate is utterly incompatible with so exclusive an appropriation. See *Martin & Goff vs. Pepall*, 6 R. I. Rep. 94. Nothing remains for the husband which he can really call his own. We think, therefore, that no husband who has married since Dec. 2, 1872, or whose wife has acquired the property on which he claims the right to vote since Dec. 2, 1872, can be entitled to vote under Art. II, Sec. 1, simply as tenant by marital right.

The new statute contains no saving in favor of estates by marital right acquired previous to its enactment. Can the statute retroact so as to destroy an estate by marital right previously acquired, and thus disfranchise the tenant? We think not. The estate previously acquired was a vested estate and could not be divested by a mere legislative enactment (Cooley's Const. Lim. 360, 361.) We think, therefore, that any person who had acquired a right to vote previous to Dec. 2, 1872, as tenant by marital right, and, *a fortiori*, as tenant by the curtesy initiate, was not affected in his right by the new statute which then went into effect.

One other question remains to be considered namely: Can a husband who has married since Dec. 2, 1872, or whose wife has acquired the property on which he claims the right to vote since Dec. 2, 1872, be entitled to vote under Art. II. Sec. 1, if he has had issue by her capable of inheriting it? The new statute (Gen. St., Ch. 152, §14) provides that the right of the husband in the real estate of the wife as tenant by the curtesy shall not be impaired. But this cannot

mean that this right as tenant by the curtesy *initiate* shall not be impaired, for the absolute appropriation to the use of the wife necessarily excludes that right as well as the mere marital right. It means doubtless, that tenancy by the curtesy, in its stricter sense, as consummate by the death of the wife, shall not be impaired. Does it follow from this that the right to vote is lost? We think we are bound to uphold the estate, so far as we can consistently with the law, and while we think the estate cannot begin in enjoyment during the life of the wife, we can see no reason why it may not be held to vest during her life, not to be enjoyed until after her death. The vesting is not inconsistent with her absolute use. We think, therefore, that the estate vests, during the life of the wife, there being issue capable of inheriting; though its enjoyment must be postponed until the wife has deceased. In other words, the statute creates a new kind of vested remainder. Will such an estate entitle its owner to vote? We see no reason why it may not. Estates in remainder are enumerated in Art. II, Sec. 1, among the estates which will qualify their owner to vote, if no other person is qualified by the same property, and we can see no good reason why a remainder created by statute should not be as efficacious as a remainder created by deed or will. To hold that it is as efficacious does not contradict the letter of the constitution, and is eminently accordant with its spirit. We think, then, that a husband, married since Dec. 2, 1872, or whose wife has acquired the property on which he claims to vote since Dec. 2, 1872, may be entitled to vote under Art. II, Sec. 1, if he has had issue by her capable of inheriting it.

In conclusion, to answer the question submitted to us briefly, we would say:

1. Any husband who married his wife previous to Dec. 2, 1872, and whose wife acquired the property on which he claims the right to vote previous to Dec. 2, 1872, is entitled to vote under Art. II, Sec. 1, if he is otherwise qualified and if the property is a freehold estate of the value prescribed in the constitution, whether he has had children by his wife or not.

2. Any husband married since Dec. 2, 1872, or whose wife has acquired the property on which he claims the right to vote since Dec. 2, 1872, is entitled to vote under Art. II, Sec. 1, if he is otherwise qualified and if the property is an estate of inheritance of the value prescribed in the constitution, provided he has had issue by his wife capable of inheriting it,—but otherwise, not.

THOMAS DURFEE,
W. S. BURGESS,
ELISHA R. POTTER,
CHARLES MATTESON,
JOHN H. STINESS.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF SHELL FISHERIES.

To the Honorable the General Assembly at its January Session holden at Providence, A. D. 1878.

The Commissioners of Shell Fisheries present their annual report :

During the year ending December 31, 1877, the sum of \$6,200.65 was paid to the General Treasurer for oyster rents, the sum of \$44.35 having been expended for necessary expenses, making the total receipts from this source, \$6,245.

Since January 1st, 1878, the sum of \$6,427.50 has been paid to the General Treasurer for rent of oyster beds, and the sum of \$505 is still due, which will be collected as soon as possible.

Of fees for services there have been received the sum of \$353, deducting from which \$54.60 paid for advertising, leaves total receipts from this source, \$298.40.

Although there has been a slight increase in the receipts of the State for the rent of oyster beds during the past year, this business has suffered in common with all other business. Sales have not been so quick or large as formerly. The general distress of the people has given rise to more depredations and thefts from private oyster beds.

It is evident there have been combinations for the purpose of stealing from these beds, which is done in the night time by men in row boats, with watchmen ready to give alarm at the approach of danger, and thus in many instances they are able to escape detection. Under the direction of the Commissioners there have been eight persons arrested recently for stealing from private oyster beds in the night time, of whom six have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and are awaiting trial, the other two have been bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. COLLINS, } *Commissioners*
GEORGE N. BLISS, } *of*
THOMAS ARNOLD, } *Shell Fisheries.*

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

U. S. LAND SCRIP GRANT

ASSIGNED TO

BROWN UNIVERSITY FOR AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To His Excellency Charles C. Van Zandt, Governor of the State of Rhode Island :

The Corporation of Brown University present this their fifteenth annual report upon the United States Land Scrip Grant for an agricultural college as required by the resolution of January, 1863.

Referring to former reports for suggestions and particulars, the Corporation herein states that the amount of the fund itself is, as heretofore, fifty thousand dollars, that the income on hand is four thousand one hundred and twelve fifty-three one-hundredths dollars, (\$4,112.53) as stated by the Treasurer of the University, the 19th of February, inst., ready for immediate appropriations for such beneficiaries as shall be appointed.

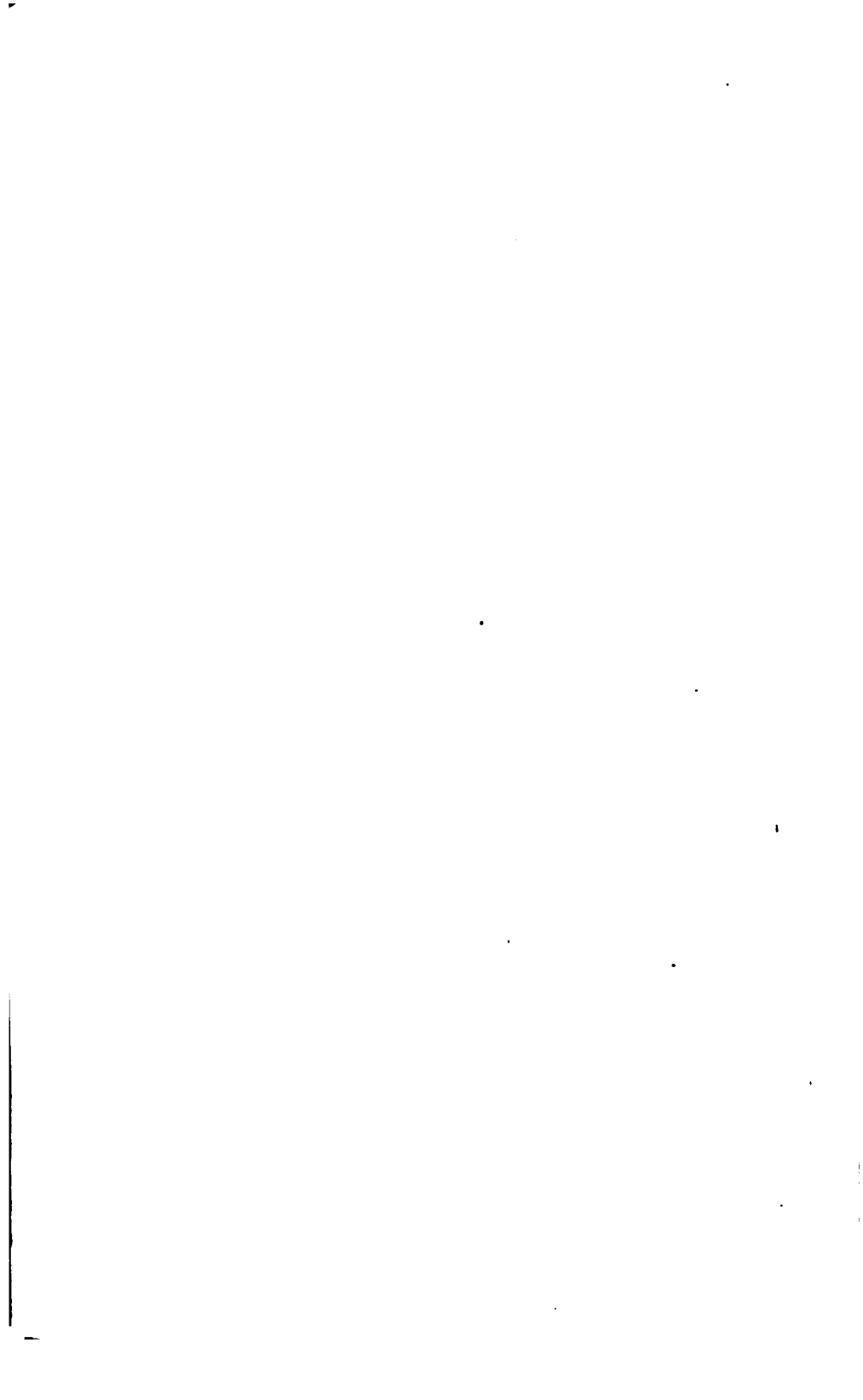
The number of beneficiaries at this date is thirty-four.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. ROBINSON,

President of Brown University and Chairman of Committee on the Agricultural Land Grant Fund.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 19, 1878.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUNDS.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1878.

The Board of Commissioners of Sinking Funds respectfully present their annual report, viz :

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from the General Treasurer—

June, 1875,.....\$181,000 00

June, 1876..... 181,000 00

January, 1878..... 181,000 00—\$543,000 00

Amount received for interest on investments

and deposits..... \$34,929 01

Amounts received for premiums on gold in-

terest..... 1,087 52

Total.....\$579,016 53

INVESTMENTS.

Bonds of the City of Providence—

Water loan, par value..\$300,000 00

8 per cent. premium.... 24,000 00—\$324,000 00

Bonds of the town of Burrillville—

Par value.... \$22,000 00

4 per cent. premium .. 880 00— 22,880 00

Bonds of the United States, (4½ per cent.)—

Par value..... \$192,000 00

3½ per cent. premium... 7,200 00— 199,200 00

Bonds of State of Rhode Island—

Par value..... \$29,000 00

Interest.....\$312 19

Premium.... 2,415 00— 2,727 19— 31,727 19

Deposit in R. I. Hospital Trust Co..... 1,209 34

 Total.....\$579,016 53

 STATEMENT OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, PURCHASED
 BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUNDS.

Purchased previous to January 1, 1877, par value.... \$18,000 00

Accrued interest and premiums..... 1,681 41

 Total.....\$19,681 41

1877.

Jan. 15. 1 coupon bond, issue of 1862, for..\$1,000 00

9 per cent. premium,... \$90 00

4 mos. 12 days interest, 22 00 — \$112 00 — \$1,112 00

July 11. 1 Reg'd bond, 1862, for.....\$1,000 00

9 per cent. premium....\$90 00

133 days interest..... 21 68— 111 68 — \$1,111 68

July 25. 2 Coupon bonds, 1862, for \$1,000

each..... 2,000 00

8½ per cent. premium... \$170 00

147 days interest..... 48 33— 218 33 — 2,218 33

Oct. 22.	2 Coupon bonds, 1862, for \$1,000				
	each.....	2,000	00		
	8 per cent. premium	\$160	00		
	52 days interest.....	17	33	— 177 33 —	2,177 33
Dec. 3.	5 Coupon bonds, 1862, for \$1,000				
	each.....	5,000	00		
	7 per cent. premium.....	\$350	00		
	93 days interest.....	76	44	— 426 44 —	5,426 44
Total.....				<u>\$31,727 19</u>	

APPORTIONMENT OF INTEREST RECEIVED AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Interest.	Gold Premium.
Issue of Sept. 1, 1862.....	\$22,964 36	\$715 00
“ April 1, 1863.....	3,859 60	120 22
“ July 1, 1863.....	3,907 80	121 67
“ Aug. 1, 1864.....	4,197 25	130 63
Total.....	<u>\$34,929 01</u>	<u>\$1,087 52</u>

The bonds of the State that have been purchased by the board, with the coupons attached thereto, have been duly cancelled.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully called to the wording of the third section of Chapter 463 of the Public Laws. A strict reading of this section would seem to require that all the members of the board should place their signatures upon record. If such is the law, it is practically impossible to adhere to it, and the Commissioners suggest that the section be so amended as to require the signatures of those only who are present at these meetings.

The Commissioners hereby certify that they have this day examined personally, the various investments of the board, and find them to agree with the statement herewith subscribed.

PROVIDENCE, February 5th, 1878.

CHAS. C. VAN ZANDT,	} Commissioners of Sinking Funds.
SAMUEL CLARK,	
JOEL M. SPENCER,	
A. O. BOURN,	
GEO. LEWIS COOKE,	
S. S. SPRAGUE,	



FINAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS TO BUILD A NEW COURT HOUSE

FOR THE

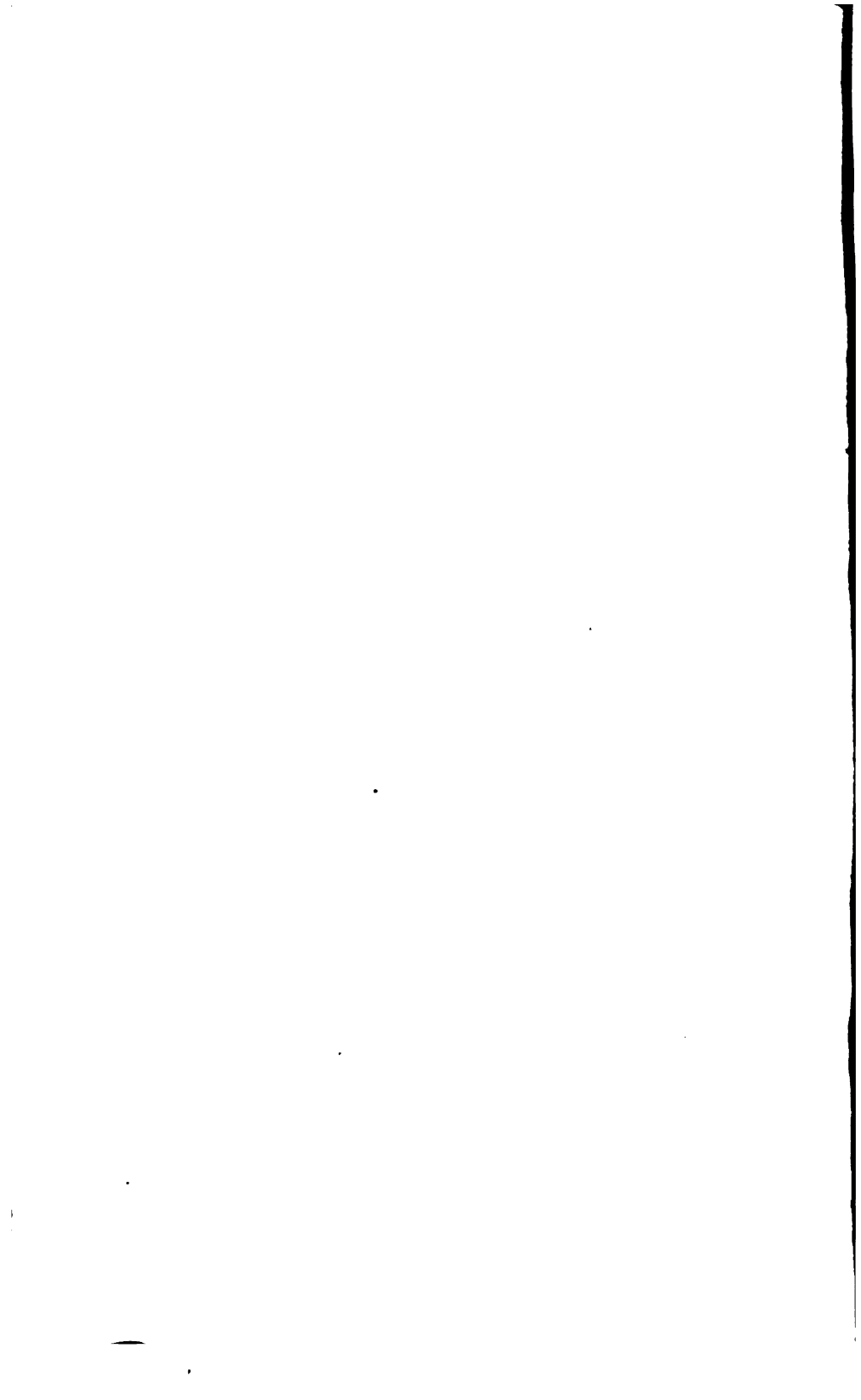
COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1878.



REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly at their January Session, A. D. 1878:

The Commissioners to build a new Court House for the County of Providence beg leave to present this their final report.

At the date of their last report the building was nearly completed externally, and the finishing of the interior had been commenced. From that time the work progressed steadily and satisfactorily until its completion and dedication with appropriate ceremonies on the 18th day of December last.

The Commissioners have drawn from the State Treasury, upon the orders of the Governor, the whole amount of the appropriation, \$225,000; they have received for old materials sold, \$254.69, and for interest on deposits in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., \$572.84; amounting in the whole to the sum of \$225,878.53. They have expended the sum of \$225,753.70, leaving a balance of \$73.83, which they have returned to the Treasury.

The Commissioners were charged with the duty of furnishing the building; to this they have attended to the best of their ability. The appropriation for this purpose was \$27,500, which has been drawn and expended as follows:

For finishing and furnishing the Library, Judges' Benches, and other fixed furniture in the several court rooms, spring doors, etc.	\$8,519 00
For desks, tables, book cases, chairs, settees, and other movable furniture.	7,609 48

For fixtures of record vaults, locks, fire proof doors, shelving, inside window screens and gratings.....	1,080 75
For iron fence, grading, curbing and concreting sidewalk.	1,135 07
For gas fixtures.....	2,373 21
For carpets.....	2,046 34
For hose and pipe for fire purposes.....	295 95
For tower clock and electric dials	1,000 00
For directory, tablets and signs, and mural tablet....	691 40
For janitor's supplies, inkstands, cuspadores, etc.....	681 54
For water meter and sundry expenses, including watchman and care of the building.....	271 97
For dedication expenses.....	498 75
For architect's fees.....	1,296 54

Amounting in all to the sum of\$27,500 00

the amount of the appropriation, leaving no balance in the hands of the Commissioners.

The appropriation of \$350, for the expenses of the dedication, has not been drawn. The expenses of that occasion, amounting to the sum of \$498.75, were paid out of the appropriation for furniture, which the Commissioners trust will be satisfactory to the General Assembly.

The Commissioners have incurred expenses for many things which were never included in any estimates of the cost of the building or furnishing, as for instance:

For fencing, grading, curbing and concreting.....	\$1,135 00
For the retaining wall on Benefit and College streets	2,000 00
For steel shutters in the fire proof part of the building....	1,100 00
For tower clock, including carpenters' work on same	800 00
For marble tiling in the main halls.. ..	3,300 00
For stand pipe and hose for extinguishing fire	700 00
For covering steam pipes.....	450 00
For fire proof safe in sheriff's department.....	250 00

For insurance.....	300 00
For warming the building during construction.....	1,000 00

Amounting in all to the sum of\$11,035 00

This expenditure seemed to the Commissioners necessary and proper to complete the building, and they will meet the approval of your honorable body.

The Commissioners present herewith, as a part of their report, a detailed account of their expenditures for constructing and furnishing the building, duly audited by the State Auditor. They also return to the General Assembly all their books, papers, contracts, correspondence and everything pertaining to their official action. Also detailed drawings showing the position of the drains, sewers, water, gas, and air pipes connected with building, which they would recommend be lodged in one of the clerk's offices in the Court House for convenient reference.

The Commissioners, when they reported the plans and estimates of the cost of the building, in March, 1875, informed the General Assembly that, for the estimates they depended upon their professional advisers, the architects; and could only undertake to expend honestly and with all the economy their care and intelligence could secure, whatever sums the General Assembly shall entrust them for this purpose. We claim to have redeemed the pledge then given. We present you a grand and majestic building, which every passer-by stops to admire, elegant and commodious in all its internal arrangements, well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended, furnished with every convenience which modern science has invented, and all within the original estimates of cost.

On the 5th day of May, 1877, Dr. Thomas P. Shepard, one of the Commissioners, was removed by death. The survivors caused to be entered upon their records resolutions expressing their appreciation of his character as a man, and the valuable services he rendered to the State.

On the 12th day of May, 1877, Governor Lippitt filled the vacancy in the Commission by the appointment of the Hon. John H. Stiness, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

To the architects, Messrs. Stone & Carpenter, for their constant care and attention to the work in every stage of its progress, for their rare professional skill and ability shown in every part of the building, the Commissioners return their thanks.

At the dedication of the building, the architects, in commenting upon the appearance of the bare walls, said to the Commissioners and the assembled audience:

“Who can estimate the added value of this building to future generations, if, like the old buildings on the continent of Europe, it contains the best work of the best artists of this country? Let us follow the example of that city—Manchester, England—which we more nearly resemble in our industries than any other. She has just completed a Town Hall, which is also a Court House, and has given to the world one of the noblest specimens of modern architecture, embellished and crowned by the works of true art.”

The matter of coloring or tinting the walls of the building was considered by the Commissioners; but was thought impracticable, not only from want of means, but also because they were not sufficiently dry and hard for that purpose. In a few years they will become dingy and defaced, and need to be renovated. Then we would heartily join in the recommendation of the architects—that the notable scenes and events, in which the history of the State so richly abounds, should be emblazoned on its walls and thus handed down to future generations.

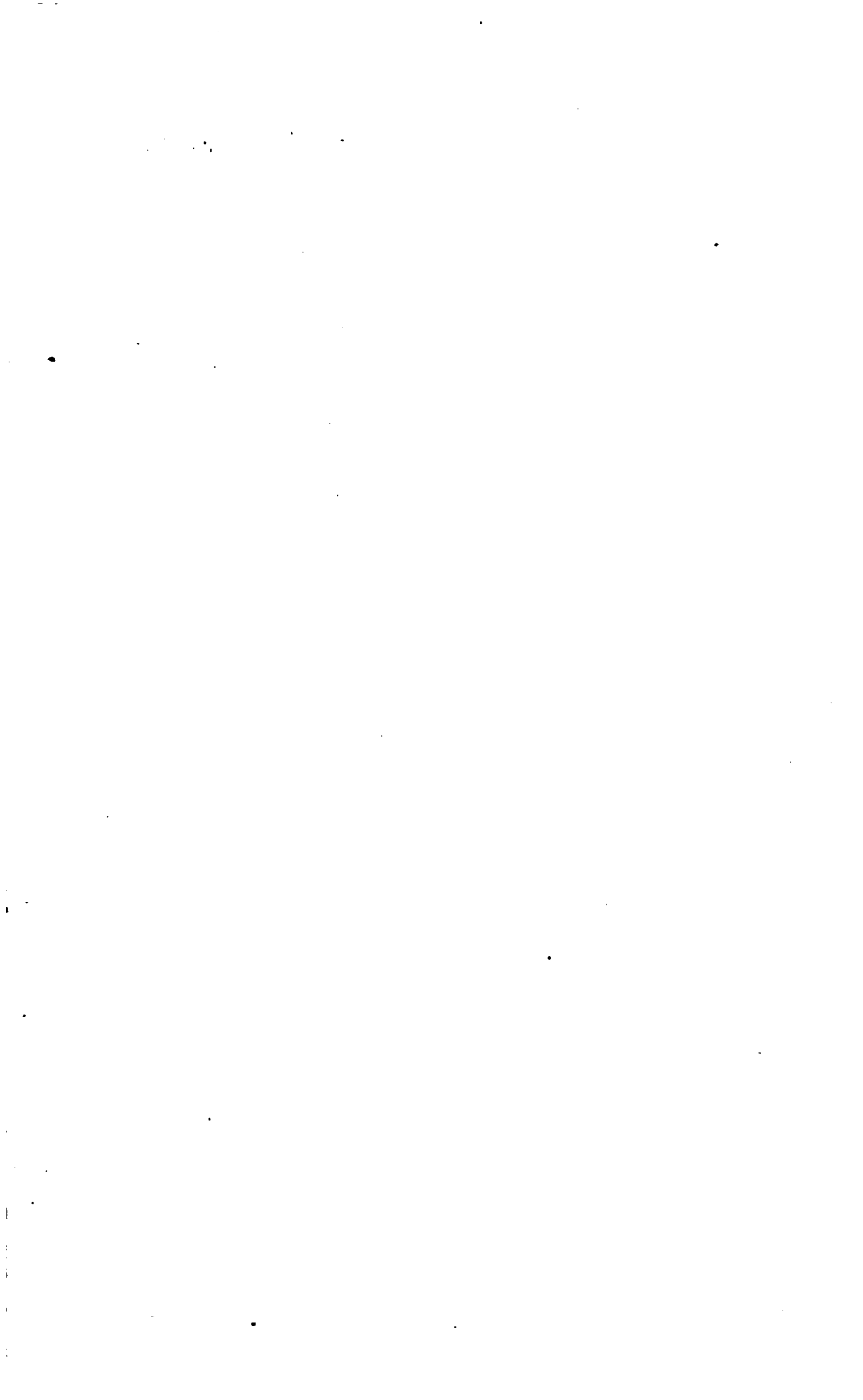
The Commissioners are under obligation to Messrs. T. P. Shepard & Co. for the use of their counting room, kindly tendered to them free of rent upon their organization, and which they have freely used to the present time.

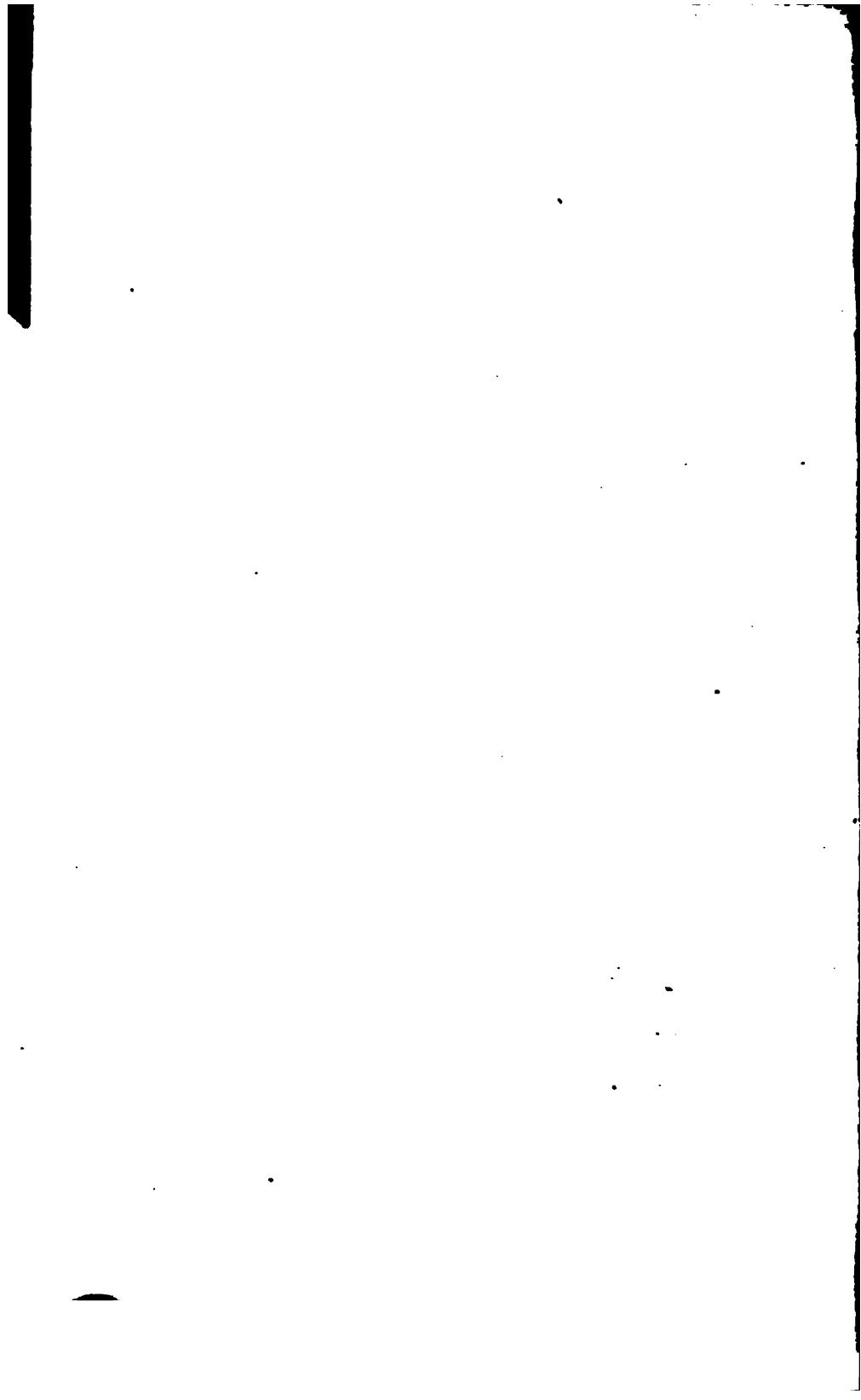
In relation to the pay of the Commissioners, the executors of Dr. Shepard have notified us they will present no claim for services. Judge Stiness does not consider it proper to make any claim for compensation.

The other Commissioners have charged for services three hundred days each, at \$3.00 per day, the rate of compensation prescribed by the act creating the Commission, being an average of less than two days per week during the period of about three years occupied in the construction of the building.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

AMASA S. WESTCOTT,
EDWIN DARLING,
JOHN H. STINESS, } *Commissioners.*





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